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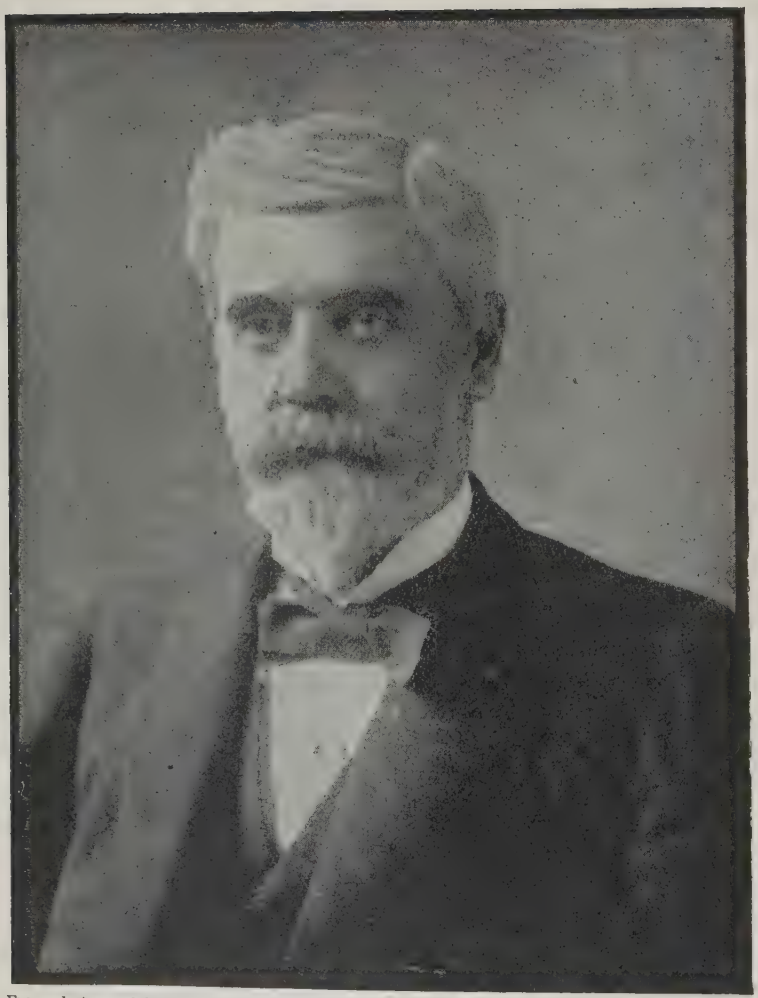

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THE LATE SECRETARY GRESHAM.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XII. NEW YORK, JULY, 1895. No. 1

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The Late Secretary of State.

The lamented death of Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State, has been the most prominent event of the past month, so far as American public affairs are concerned. Mr. Gresham had for more than thirty years been a man of influence and distinction, having served brilliantly through the civil war, from which he came out a brigadier general. Returning to his Indiana home, he rose rapidly as a lawyer and a Republican politician. Most of the time during the last twenty years of his life he sat upon the Federal bench, first as a district judge and afterward as a circuit judge. In 1883 he left the bench and became Postmaster-General in President Arthur's cabinet, and for a short time in 1884, after the death of Mr. Folger, he held the portfolio of the Secretary of the Treasury. Judge Gresham's friends had long regarded him as peculiarly available for the Republican presidential nomination, and in 1884 his name was much discussed, while in 1888 very powerful organized efforts were made to secure the nomination for him. His candidacy in 1892 was less conspicuous, but not less real. Nothing perhaps could better illustrate the fact that party allegiance has come to be a matter of tradition, association and convenience rather than one of vital principles, than Judge Gresham's position in 1892. The Republican nomination would have filled the cup of his life-long ambition ; but it did not come to him, and he was asked to accept a nomination from the Populists, whose convention was held at Omaha. His hesitancy before declining to become the Populistic standard bearer,—a circumstance which kept the Populists anxiously waiting for some time,—showed how lightly the party tie held a man who had all his life been considered one of the foremost of Republican leaders. Later on in that same campaign it was announced that Judge Gresham had concluded to vote for the Democratic candidates, and Mr. Cleveland gave the country a surprise by selecting the "man without a party" as his Secretary of State. Unquestionably Mr. Cleveland's choice of Judge Gresham was the result of his personal conviction that no man in the Democratic party could so well fill the position. But it took courage to make an appointment that was so sure to be unpopular. The Democrats who had placed Mr. Cleveland in office could not be expected to relish the selection of a life-long Republican as the chief of a Democratic cabinet,—not only because this was contrary to all precedent, but also because it seemed to reflect upon the quality of Democratic statesmanship. On the other hand the Republicans could not find pleasure in the spectacle of high honors heaped upon one who had been a candidate before their own convention, and had then gone over to the enemy because forsooth he would not fight in the ranks.

Mr. Gresham's Difficult Position.

These circumstances placed Mr. Gresham in a very difficult position. It is true that he enjoyed the unbounded confidence of the President, to whom he was primarily responsible. But the particular cabinet officer who is charged with the control of the country's foreign policy and relations ought to be strong in the confidence of the party in power, and personally unobjectionable to the opposition party. Mr. Gresham had sacrificed Republican confidence and good will by renouncing the party in the midst of a critical campaign, and as a stranger in the Democratic camp he was viewed with distrust by the party in power. His career as Secretary of State began with the unfortunate blunders of the administration's Hawaiian policy ; and for more than two years the American people, regardless of party, have evinced a certain uneasiness and anxiety touching the wisdom of the administration's treatment of foreign questions. It is, however, quite too early to pass any final judgment upon the conduct of the state department under Mr. Gresham's headship. His high patriotism and great ability are not open to discussion. Our secretaries of state have been men of very unequal endowments of tact, judgment and knowledge, but happily they have all of them been men true as steel in their devotion to what they deemed the best interests of their country. In his private life and personal associations, the late Judge Gresham was a man of rare gifts and graces, typifying American manhood of the best sort. However much one may be disposed to criticise Mr. Gresham's public policies, it is easy to bestow sincere praise upon his vigor, his fidelity, and his many noble qualities as a man and a citizen. From the point of view of his success in public life it would seem not unjust to express the opinion that he would have been wiser if he had not oscillated

between the career of a jurist and that of a politician and statesman. In both capacities he attained great eminence, but his career might have been rounder and more satisfactory to himself if he had determined to follow one line or the other. His name will always be remembered and honored as that of an American public man of intellect, energy, courage and unspotted character.

A Secretary from Massachusetts.

With the exceptions of Henry Clay of Kentucky, and Lewis Cass of Michigan, our secretaries of state had always been appointed from the seaboard states until Mr. John W. Foster of Indiana succeeded Mr. Blaine in 1892, with Mr. Gresham of Indiana and Illinois following him in 1893. Elihu B. Washburn of Illinois, it is true, was appointed Secretary of State in 1869, but he chose to go to Paris as minister, and Mr. Fish of New York became secretary. The transfer of Mr. Richard Olney from the Attorney-Generalship to the post made vacant by Mr. Gresham's death, places the portfolio of state in the hands of a Massachusetts man for the first time since Edward Everett laid it down in 1853. Three other Massachusetts men had before Everett's time served as secretaries of state—namely, Daniel Webster, John Quincy Adams, and Timothy Pickering. Mr. Olney makes the thirty-third name in the list of secretaries of state since the establishment of the government. Webster and Blaine each served at two different times of eight or nine years apart. The list of names to which that of Mr. Olney is now added will not take much space, and it is worth reprinting. From 1789 to 1895 our secretaries of state

Bell, photographer.

SECRETARY OLNEY, FROM LATEST PHOTOGRAPH.

have been Thomas Jefferson and Edmund Randolph of Virginia, Timothy Pickering of Massachusetts, John Marshall and James Madison of Virginia, Robert Smith of Maryland, James Monroe of Virginia, John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts, Henry Clay of Kentucky, Martin Van Buren of New York, Edward Livingston of Louisiana, Louis McLane of Delaware, John Forsyth of Georgia, Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, Hugh S. Legaré of South Carolina, Abel P. Upshur of Virginia, John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, John M. Clayton of Delaware, Daniel Webster a second time, Edward Everett of Massachusetts, William L. Marcy of New Jersey, Lewis Cass of Michigan, Jeremiah S. Black of Pennsylvania, William H. Seward of New York, Elihu B. Washburn of Illinois, Hamilton Fish and William M. Evarts of New York, James G. Blaine of Maine, F. T. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware, Mr. Blaine a second time, John W. Foster of Indiana, Walter Q. Gresham (assigned to Illinois), and Richard Olney of Massachusetts. When Mr. Cleveland designated Mr. Olney as Attorney-General in March, 1893, the country at large knew little about the appointee. But Mr. Olney's high standing at the Massachusetts bar, and his exceptional qualifications for the position of Attorney-General were speedily made known. As the legal adviser of the administration he has been constantly consulted upon all questions of the government's foreign policy, and it is the prevailing opinion of the country that the President has

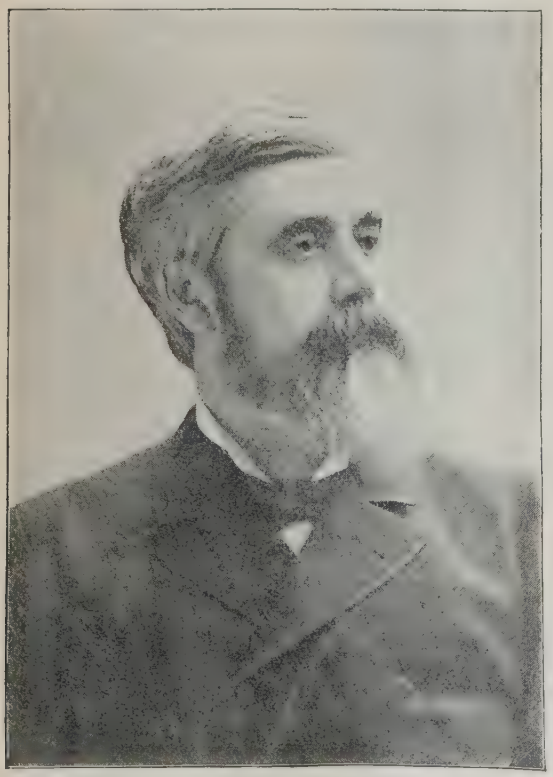

Photo by Bell

MR. GRESHAM AS HE APPEARED SEVERAL YEARS AGO

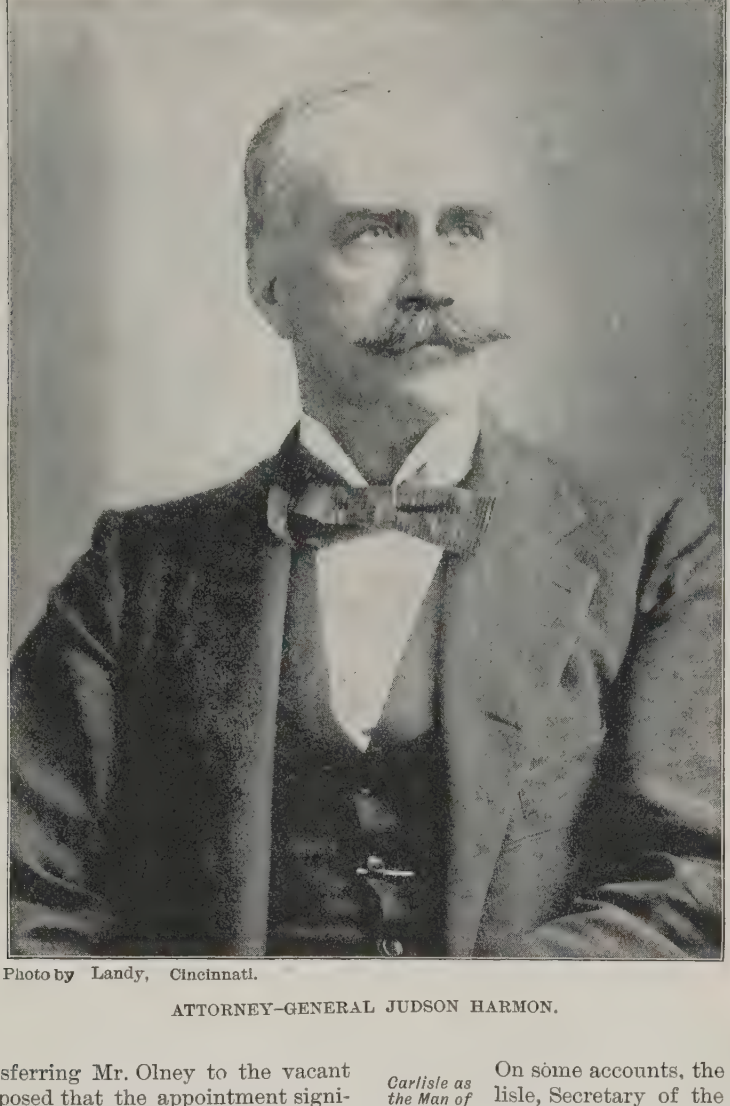

Photo by Landy, Cincinnati.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL JUDSON HARMON.

done wisely in transferring Mr. Olney to the vacant post. It is not supposed that the appointment signifies anything new or sensational in the methods or policies of the state department.

The New Attorney-General.

Mr. Olney's transfer to the cabinet post which carries with it the highest prestige left a vacancy which was promptly filled by the appointment of Mr. Judson Harmon, of Cincinnati, as Attorney-General. Mr. Harmon brings to his office an excellent reputation as a lawyer of ability and a man of qualities that make him worthy of the honor conferred upon him. He has been active in municipal reform movements in Cincinnati, and is known locally as a leader of the "better element" of the Democracy. He has acquired wealth as the attorney for several railway corporations, in which respect he resembles his predecessor. No other criticism has been passed upon his appointment.

Carlisle as the Man of the Month.

On some accounts, the Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, may be considered as the man of the month. Mr. Carlisle's reputation as a financier has been very considerably enhanced in Eastern commercial circles through the practical success of the treasury operations which have restored the gold reserve of the government and thus helped to inaugurate a hopeful period of business confidence and activity. It is not a usual thing for the Secretary of the Treasury to go out and take the stump for the financial and monetary policies of his administration, but this is what Mr. Carlisle has been doing. Until recently, he was counted as one of the public men of the Democratic party favorable to the free coinage of silver by the United States. But in his present responsible position he has come to a perception of the dangers involved in any radical change of the monetary standard, and he has entered upon the greatest political struggle of

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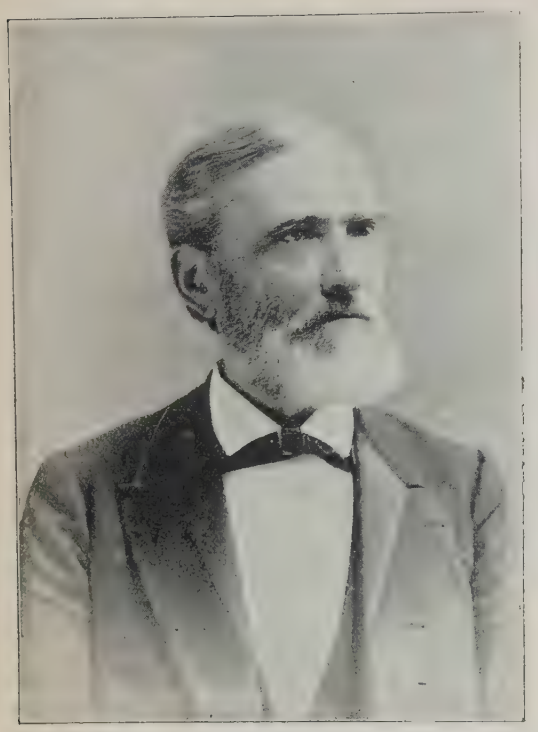

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SENATOR DAVID TURPIE, OF INDIANA,
Chairman of Memphis Silver Convention.

HON. A. J. WARNER, OF OHIO,
A prominent leader in the silver movement.

his life in the endeavor to prevent the Democratic party from committing itself officially to the free-silver doctrine. Mr. Carlisle attended the so-called "sound-money" convention at Memphis on May 23, and made the principal address. It was a very powerful speech, and it seems to us that its principal arguments, so far as they dealt with the immediate policy which this country ought to pursue, cannot be overthrown. Mr. Carlisle dwelt much upon the point that many millions of our people of small means have savings-bank deposits, building-and-loan-association shares, mutual-benefit insurance credits, or investments in some other form, and that all these people would suffer severely if there were any cheapening of the money standard.

The Siver Issue in the West.

The resolutions adopted by this convention, over which Gen. Thomas C. Catchings, of Mississippi, presided, were unusually clear and strong. The convention was composed chiefly of business men. It has since been followed by a pro-silver convention at Memphis, over which Senator Turpie, of Indiana, presided. This event brought together a great array of well-known public men, and as an oratorical occasion it unquestionably surpassed the meeting which Mr. Carlisle addressed. But it served chiefly to mark the firm and aggressive mood of the Western and Southern political leaders who are determined to make the silver question the one sharp issue in next year's national campaign. The Memphis pro-silver convention was a non-partisan gathering, although Democrats greatly predominated in it. The real struggle of the present season has been between the two wings of the Democratic party. In Illinois the silver men control the state organization, and on June 5 they held a state Democratic convention at Springfield, to commit the party to the doctrine of unrestricted free coinage of silver by the United States at the ratio of sixteen to one. Attempts have been made by the anti-silver press to minimize the influence and significance of this Springfield convention. It was in point of fact an immensely enthusiastic gathering, and its success seems to have made clear the fact that a large majority of the rank and file of the Democratic voters of Illinois are in favor of free silver. The lawyers and leading business men in the towns are disposed to side with President Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle; but the farmers and workingmen, so far as we can learn, are at present under the spell of the cheaper money arguments. As we go to press the contest for control of the Kentucky state Democratic convention is still pending. The Republicans of Kentucky declared against free silver some weeks ago, and Mr. Watterson is quoted as saying that if the Democrats do not take the same position the Republicans will carry the state. In Ohio and Indiana the silver sentiment is exceedingly strong among the Democratic voters, and it would be a great

Photo by Hargrave, N. Y.

HON. ASA BUSHNELL, OF OHIO.

mistake to assume lightly that the silver men may not be able to control the National Democratic Convention next year. In which case there will be a split.

The Political Drift.

The Republicans of Ohio have held their convention and nominated the Hon. Asa Bushnell for Governor. They have endorsed Mr. Foraker as their candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Brice, the Democratic incumbent, and have duly named Mr. McKinley as their candidate for the presidency. Their declaration on the silver question is somewhat ambiguously worded, but it cannot be contorted into an indorsement of the free coinage position. While the Republicans are declaring themselves friendly in a vague sort of fashion to what they call a "larger use" of silver, they are evidently proposing to stand next year upon a platform which for all practical purposes can mean nothing else than a maintenance of the existing gold standard. The National League of Republican Clubs, at Cleveland, Ohio, took this position. The question of presidential candidates begins to interest the politicians not a little, and the newspapers have printed unmeasurable columns of speculative gossip. If Mr. Carlisle's monetary views should prevail it is quite possible that he will be the nominee of the Democracy. Mr. William C. Whitney is regarded as a promising candidate, and Mr. David B. Hill's aspirations are not considered hopeless. On the Republican side the names most frequently heard are those of Ex-President Harrison, Ex-Speaker Reed, and Governor McKinley. But Governor Morton, of New York, is now strongly supported by many of the Republican leaders of his own state, and Senator Allison, of Iowa, has some elements of availability which none of the other candidates possess. Mr. Harrison spent a portion of May and June in New York, where he gave sittings to Mr. Eastman Johnson for a portrait to be added to the White House gallery of presidents. The exaggerated political significance attached by the newspapers to every incident in what was a purely private visit of the ex-president, was not creditable either to the good taste or the common sense of New York journalism. The newspapers were, however, quite pardonable in making much of one occasion in which Mr. Harrison played a part. This was the famous Republican harmony dinner given by Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, the guests including Ex-President Harrison, Governor McKinley, Governor Morton, Mayor Strong, Mr. Thomas C. Platt, and a number of other Republican party figures of considerable note. Mr. Depew's reputation as a humorist was distinctly enhanced by the giving of this dinner; and when the genial host was compared man for man with his distinguished guests it was impossible to avoid the passing reflection that, in the interests of harmony, Mr. Depew himself might be as desirable a candidate as the Republican party could find. He takes his European summer vacation this year, as usual; and he always spends these vacations as an unofficial ambassador-at-large of the United States of America in the interest of peace and good will.

Our Duty Toward Spaniard and Cuban.

Secretary Olney's first important act in the state department was the issue of a proclamation warning American citizens against participating directly or indirectly in the Cuban revolution. This proclamation was evoked by the reports of considerable activity, on the Florida coast and elsewhere in the South, in the fitting out of small expeditions in aid of the patriots who are trying to throw off the Spanish yoke. The action of the state department was immediately followed by a corresponding display of energy in the naval department, and Secretary Herbert forthwith dispatched a vessel to patrol the Florida coast. We are not at war with Spain; and it becomes the duty of our government under the well-known rules of international law, no less than our express treaty obligations, to exercise a reasonable diligence in order to prevent the use of our territory as a base of operations by persons engaged in hostilities against the Spanish government. It must be remembered, however, that having duly abstained from overt acts, we cannot be prevented from entertaining the most lively sympathy for the Cubans. Nor is our government under obligation to incur any great or unreasonable expense in order to help Spain hold in subjection an American community which ought to have its freedom. The moral aspects of this case do not resemble in the faintest degree those of England's

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conduct toward this country during our civil war. Cuba is in America, not in Europe. We in the United States are the purchasers of Cuba's entire exports. Cuba's connection with Spain has only been maintained by repression and military force. Whenever the Cubans will have formed a provisional government which can show that it has the support of the people of the island and that it is in tolerably complete control of the local situation, it will be the duty of our government to recognize Cuban independence, no matter how loudly Spain may bluster and protest. We do not believe that Mr. Olney and President Cleveland hold any other than the sound and clear American view of the situation. They must use all reasonable endeavor to prevent the departure of filibustering expeditions from our coast. They may with perfect propriety feel an ardent hope that Cuba will win her independence, but they could not express any such hope without giving offense to a power with which we are on friendly relations.

Cuban News.

The news from Cuba has justified our comments and predictions of last month. Spain is more alarmed than ever and is sending many more fresh troops. She is also purchasing a

MARTI, LATE POLITICAL LEADER OF CUBAN PATRIOTS.

fleet of small steamers, which she will arm and place upon Cuban patrol duty. The hopes of the revolutionists grow higher every day, and if Spain should prevail in the end her victory will have cost her far more than it can ever benefit her. The death of Jose Marti, which was at first denied, is now confessed to be true by the insurgents. He was a popular Cuban editor, and was the political and intellectual head of the revolutionary movement. His death is bitterly mourned, but his loss only makes the Cubans the more stubbornly determined to persevere.

Russia, China and Japan.

Unquestionably Russia has stolen a march upon the other great powers by coming into close and confidential relations with the Chinese government. Russia has made China a large preliminary loan; and the French government, with the aid of the Paris bankers, has found the money for Russia. The Trans-Siberian railway will find a route across China's territory to an advantageous harbor, and it is freely predicted that Port Arthur—which Europe has warned Japan that she must relinquish in due season—will fall eventually and permanently into Russia's hands. But this *dénouement* is highly disturbing to England and Germany. As for Japan, she is busily engaged in securing possession of Formosa, and in the end will surely find herself the stronger and safer for abandoning the idea of holding territory upon the mainland. She will increase her navy as rapidly as possible, and will aim at nothing short of becoming the dominant naval power of the Pacific. With the extra fifty million dollars of indemnity money which it is expected that she will obtain for consenting to evacuate Port Arthur, Japan can build or purchase a fleet which would enable her to capture Port Arthur or any other fortress on the coast with considerable ease, whenever she might find it desirable to do so.

Australia's New Apprehensions.

The Australians, who until lately had never looked upon the progress of Japan as anything that could disturb their equanimity, are now becoming not a little apprehensive. England may soon come to the conclusion that she made a mistake in refusing to join the continental powers in their protest against the original terms of the treaty between Japan and China. Altogether the situation is an extremely interesting one. Our Australian colleague, Mr. Fitchett, writes as follows on these new international topics: The close of the war in the East may affect Australia very powerfully, and in two very unlike directions. Both Japan and China offer markets of unexplored vastness to the chief products of these colonies, and as one clause in the new treaty stipulates that China shall be open to Western commerce, it is clear that commercial possibilities of a very golden sort are unfolding for all the chief Australian products. Neither China nor Japan, for example, can hope to grow the fine wools of Australia, yet they offer an almost limitless market for them. Japan, in addition, promises to become an extensive purchaser of leather and butter, wines, etc., and the Japanese, with that same mental alertness which has made them victorious in the field over an empire ten times greater in bulk than their own, are clearly awake to the commercial value of Australia. The Japanese Diet on February 7 adopted a report in favor of subsidizing great lines of communication with Europe, America, and Australia, but these lines are to be subsidized in the order of their importance, and the Lower House declared the Australian service to be of the greatest immediate urgency, and recommended the expenditure of $300,000 in the establishment of a direct service with Australia.

Unpleasant Possibilities.

On the other hand, the startling triumph of Japan has some ominous possibilities for Australia. Experts like Colonel Maurice and Lord Wolseley hold that if Japan has secured the right of controlling the development of China she will quickly become "one of the most formidable powers in the world," both by sea and land. Victory, too, will quicken the pulse of a new pride, and a quite new passion for adventure in Japanese blood. Japan will be tempted to regard herself as the dominant power in the East, and will, in that event, come into conflict with the Western powers, and with England, perhaps, first of all. In the case of war with Great Britain, Japan would almost certainly strike at the Australian colonies. They are rich ; they lie near ; they are supposed to be weak ; Japan is nearer to strike than Great Britain to defend. If the prospect of war and the chances of hearing the thunder of Japanese guns in Australian waters seem wildly remote, yet an authority like Colonel Maurice warns us that "if Japan insists on the Chinese receiving the same right of entry into Australia as the Japanese, her navy, which has been greatly increased as a result of the war, will be a very powerful one with which to enforce the claim." It is clear that a quite new force has suddenly become visible in the political horizon of these Australian colonies, and no one can as yet be sure how that force may affect them.

Concerning Ocean Cables.

The Japanese, — as we predicted many months ago would be the case,—are now expressing a lively interest in the construction of a cable directly from their islands to our own coasts, and they are willing to subsidize the scheme quite handsomely. This does not harmonize with the plans of the Australians and Canadians, who are doing all that they can to promote the construction of a submarine line which will give the British empire a telegraphic system around the entire globe without touching other than British soil. The famous beginnings of submarine telegraphy have been brought

D. D. Field. S. F. B. Morse. Daniel Huntington. Wilson G. Hunt.
Peter Cooper. Chandler White. Moses Taylor. Marshall O. Roberts. Cyrus W. Field.

THE PROJECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—*From the Chamber of Commerce Picture.*

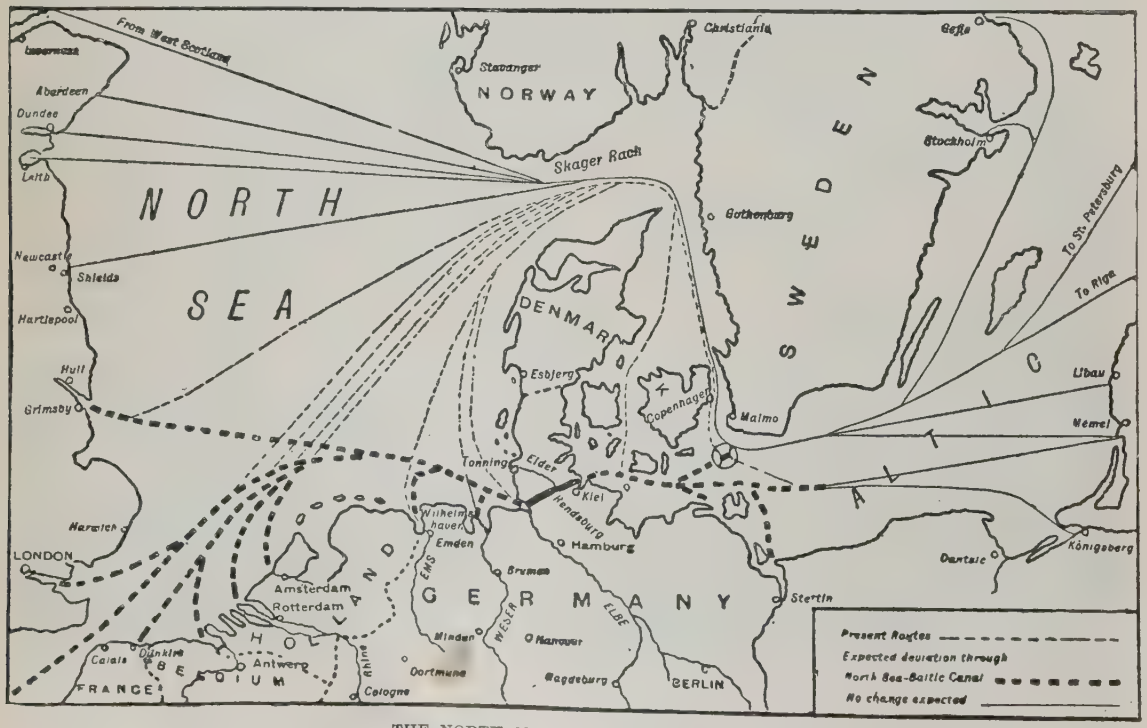
newly to our minds by a recent ceremony in the rooms of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the occasion being the formal presentation to the Chamber of a fine painting of the late Cyrus W. Field and his fellow promoters of the Atlantic cable. Those were men of large conceptions. Let us hope that new opportunities may not find our country lacking in men of creative force, breadth of view, and bold initiative. With our increased resources it ought to be possible for us to dig a Nicaragua canal, lay a cable across the Pacific, or carry out a dozen other enterprises of equal magnitude.

The Opening of the Kiel Canal.

Notwithstanding the questions that are threatening the peace of states, international animosities have been apparently less acute. The most notable event of the month of June has been the opening of the Kiel canal, at which all the powers were represented, including France. The hotheads of the *Revanche* objected to the presence of French men-of-war at a German function, but M. Hanotaux defended this act of international civility; and the tricolor was not absent at the opening of a canal one of whose objects is to increase the naval strength of Germany in any future war. The canal is a great engineering work which, as is well shown by the map, will enormously reduce the distance between London and the Baltic ports. To spend millions in expediting the shrinkage of the world is a piece of work eminently characteristic of the end of the century, which is becoming quite intolerant of time and space. The Nicaragua canal is the one most needed.

American Ships at Kiel and Elsewhere.

Our new American navy was suitably represented in the pageant at Kiel, by the participation of four cruisers, namely, the *New York*, *Columbia*, *San Francisco*, and *Marblehead*. Before proceeding to the German coast these handsome men-of-war had been much admired by Englishmen who visited them at Southampton. The port of Southampton, by the way, is becoming quite strongly American in the feeling of its townspeople, because it owes so much of its new prosperity to the enterprise of the American line of steamships which has preferred Southampton to Liverpool as a terminus. Since our last number was published, the American line has increased its active fleet of ocean cruisers by the addition of the *St. Louis*, built by the Messrs. Cramp, of Philadelphia. This new steamer, while not so large as the *Lucania* and *Campania* of the Cunard line, is one of the most beautiful and comfortable passenger steamers ever constructed. Her maiden trip was a brilliant success, and it is to be hoped that she may be the forerunner of a long list of American built steamers which can compete in every respect with the finest ships of Europe. Now that Japan and China are about to order a considerable number of new vessels it is expected that the recent achievements of American shipbuilders may win for them a fair share of these oriental orders. Americans will not for a moment admit that any nation can build better ships than we can, when once we have fairly given our attention to the subject of shipbuilding.



THE NORTH SEA—BALTIC CANAL.

The Harlem Canal and the "Greater New York."

While the Germans were celebrating the completion of the Kiel canal, New Yorkers were having a small and local holiday of their own in honor of the opening of the so-called "Harlem River Ship Canal." The upper end of Manhattan Island is bounded by the Harlem river and the Spuyten Duyvil creek, the one flowing into the East river which opens into Long Island Sound, and the other into the Hudson. A shallow natural waterway has long connected these two abbreviated steams. The object of the Harlem ship canal has been to convert the connecting link into a navigable passageway, thus not only facilitating the movement of freighting and coastwise shipping, but also increasing by a number of miles the water-frontage and dockage of New York city. The new passage is not really completed as yet, for it will ultimately be about twenty feet deep, whereas it is now only nine or ten feet. The railroads also are to cross it on bridges much higher than those in use at present, and it will be several years before these improvements are all completed. It is along the south shore of the Harlem river that the Park Commissioners of New York are now engaged in the construction of the famous speedway, which is to cost several million dollars and which will be one of the notable drives of the country. New York city extends a long way to the north of the Harlem river, but the population in the so-called annexed district is as yet very much scattered. Great parks have been reserved in this upper district by the exercise of a forethought which after generations will highly extol. A considerable further slice of country has been added to the municipal limits of New York by new legislation, and the municipal authorities took possession in June. Under the new dispensation inaugurated by Mayor Strong, with good business men at the head of working departments, much in the way of external municipal improvement may be expected in the next two or three years. The Park Board and the other new boards are entering with zeal and efficiency upon their work, and a wholly new spirit is manifest everywhere. In spite of the reluctance of the last Legislature to promote at all points the programme of the New York municipal reformers, the city has begun to reap most substantial rewards from the victory gained at the polls last November. The reformers are determined to take an aggressive hand in the election next fall of a new Legislature, and the general outlook for municipal advance in America's greatest population centre is better than it ever was before. Among material signs of progress, apart from matters of municipal progress, are the prospects of an early construction of the long-mooted railway bridge across the Hudson, and the talk of electricity as a motive power for the elevated railways.

The Season of Amateur Sports.

The past weeks have been full of interesting events for lovers of amateur sports and athletic contests. In collegiate athletics the centre of attraction moves steadily westward. A great intercollegiate field day at Chicago on the first of June was participated in not only by the institutions of the Mississippi valley, but even by the University of California. The highest number of points was won by the California University, second, third and fourth places having been gained respectively by Michigan University, Iowa College, at Grinnell, and Illinois University. In the East, the great event in college sporting circles was the departure of the Cornell crew to row in England against the

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THE CORNELL CREW.

University crews of Oxford and Cambridge. Through the spring and early summer, England was far more deeply absorbed in cricket than in politics or anything else. The central figure of the cricketing field was Dr. W. G. Grace, who had returned like a giant refreshed to the scene of his old exploits, and proceeded to show his juniors how to score. The letter which the Prince of Wales addressed to the veteran champion of English cricket may cause some people to sneer, but it is a frank and manly expression of the sentiments of the British public. Dr. Grace will probably prize it as much as a knighthood. The Prince's letter is as follows :

"Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S. W., 1st June, 1895. —Dear Sir.—The Prince of Wales has watched with much interest the fine scores which you continue to make in the great matches this year. He now learns that you have beaten all former records by scoring 1000 runs during the first month of the cricket season, as well as completing more than 100 centuries in first-class matches. His Royal Highness cannot allow an event of such interest to all lovers of our great national game to pass unnoticed by him, and he has desired me to offer you his hearty congratulations upon this magnificent performance.—I remain, dear Sir, yours truly, FRANCIS KNOLLYS."

The interest which is taken in cricket is healthier than that taken in any other outdoor sport in England, and Dr. Grace, as the Archbishop of the cricket-field, has well deserved the Prince's commendation.

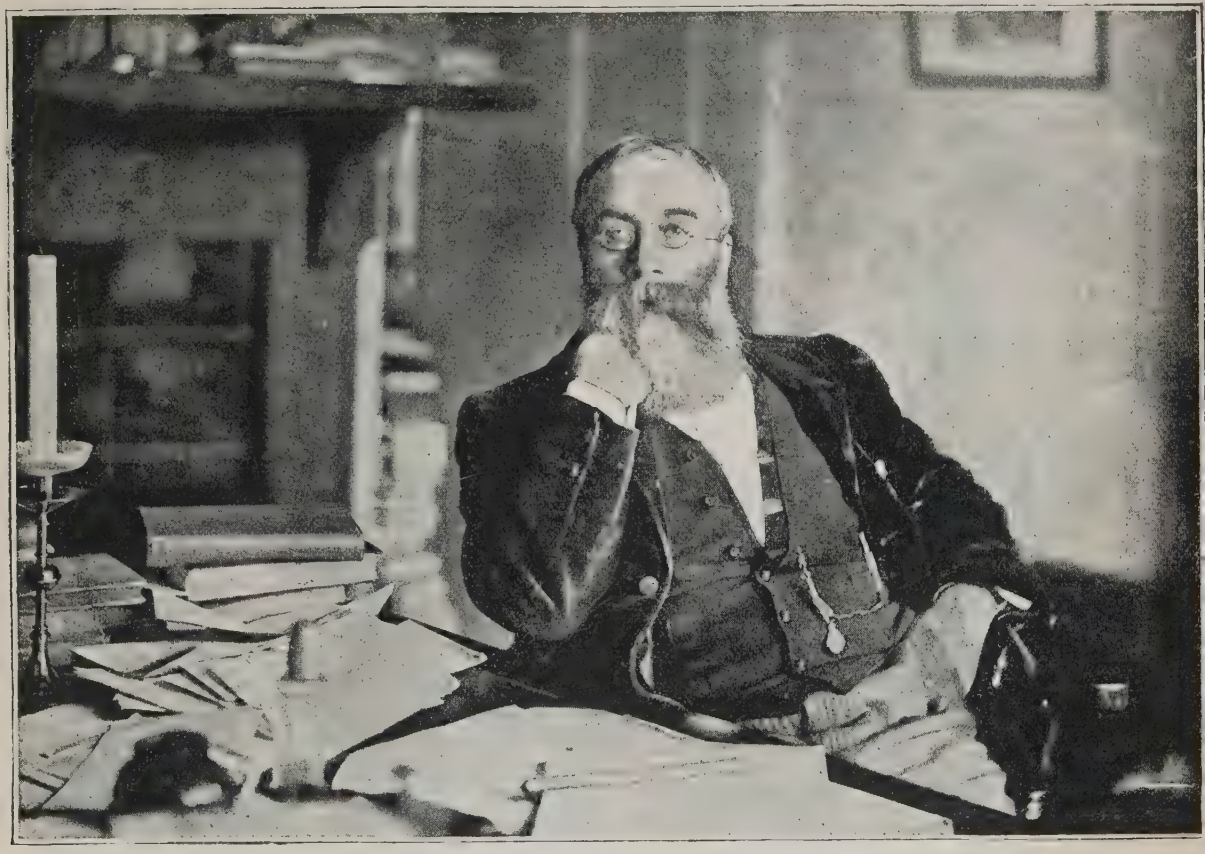
DR. W. G. GRACE.

Rosebery and the Derby.

While the Prince of Wales was thus setting the seal of his approval upon the pre-eminent national pastime, the Prime Minister in a still more practical fashion was promoting the national vice of betting by participating in the Epsom races. His horse, Sir Visto, starting with the pools selling at nine to one against him, surprised every one by carrying off the Derby, which his stable companion Ladas had won in 1894. Lord Rosebery has thus won the Derby twice in succession while he was Prime Minister, an achievement hitherto without precedent, and one which will probably have no parallel. As a double-Derb'ed Premier he is the first and last in history.

Birthday Honors in England.

The distribution of honors on the Queen's birthday excited some remark. The Ministers, having a difference with the Upper Chamber, have passed a self-denying ordinance by virtue of which they make no Peers—to the no small disgust of the few Liberals and their wives who feel that they have deserved a peerage. The most notable political honor was the G.C.B. which Lord Rosebery offered to Mr. Stansfeld in a letter the perfect good feeling of which was in marked contrast to the extraordinary epistolary affront with which Mr. Gladstone thrust a peerage at the new G.C.B. But the honors



SIR WALTER BESANT, NOVELIST AND PHILANTHROPIST.

which excited most remark were not political. Knighthoods were bestowed upon Henry Irving, W. H. Russell, Walter Besant and Lewis Morris. Some future Prime Minister, improving upon this precedent, will be knighting J. L. Toole, G. A. Sala, Rider Haggard and William Watson. English knighthoods are becoming like the French Legion of Honor, and it will soon be as indispensable for journalist, author or artist to be a knight as it is for a notable Frenchman to have the red ribbon. Note among the minor honors Mr. Edward Fairfield, of the Colonial Office, who has his C.B. Mr. Fairfield, the second in command at the Colonial Office, is one of the ablest men in the Civil Service, and as a journalist one of the crispest and cleverest writers of the day. David Dale, of Darlington, one of the uncrowned kings of British commerce, receives a baronetcy, and Sir H. B. Loch becomes a Right Honorable.

The General Election in Italy.

While England was amusing herself with cricket and racing, Italy was passing through the throes of a general election. The appeal to the people resulted in an overwhelming victory for Signor Crispi. The socialist vote showed an increase, radicals voting for socialists whenever the socialists had the best chance of defeating the ministerial candidate. But, as the net result, Crispi will have in the new parliament 328 supporters and 150 opponents, of whom 19 are radicals, and 18 socialists. Friends of the Prime Minister treat this majority as a triumphant vindication of Crispi from the accusations brought against him of malversation and corruption. But universal suffrage in a country where the Pope's policy sterilizes half the electors is a very one-legged affair, and as such is capable of being swayed from one side to the other by considerations which have little to do with the merits and demerits of any particular case against the ministry of the day. The result does not prove Crispi to be innocent; it does not even prove that the electors believe him to be innocent. What it does prove is that Crispi is still the man on horseback, and that no one can as yet snatch the bridle rein from his hand. Italy therefore for another term of years will continue to be Crispi.

The Fall of Count Kalnoky.

North of the Alps, where Italy's next-door neighbor has made a change in her chief minister, there is little prospect of political repose. Count Kalnoky, who has occupied the position for fourteen years, fell, owing

to the difference of opinion between him and Baron Banffy, head of the Hungarian government, as to the degree of liberty which should be allowed to the papal nuncio. Mgr. Agliardi had allowed himself considerable latitude in expressing his sympathy with the opponents of the policy of the Hungarian Cabinet; and although Count Kalnoky did not approve of the nuncio's indiscretion, he did not take so serious a view of it as did Baron Banffy. Personal differences and misunderstandings, aggravated by indiscreet communications to the press, precipitated the crisis; and Count Kalnoky found his second resignation accepted by the Emperor. It is difficult to follow intelligently the movement of affairs in Austria-Hungary. But if we remember that Count Kalnoky is Austrian and strongly Catholic, while Baron Banffy is Hungarian, Liberal and anti-Clerical, it is easy to understand how the indiscretion of a papal nuncio could embroil the situation so as to necessitate resignation on one side or the other. Count Kalnoky's successor is Count Goluchowski, a Catholic and a Pole. He is not much over forty years of age and has a large private fortune. His policy is like his predecessor's, *plus* a shrewd eye to the risks of collision with Magyar anti-Clericalism.

COUNT KALNOKY,
Ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs in Austria-Hungary.

Anti-Semitism in Vienna.

For the moment there is victory all along the line for the Liberals of Hungary. But as these Liberals are strongly pro-Jewish in their sympathies, the discomfited Clericals seeking for support against the enemy have naturally bethought themselves of an anti-Semitic alliance. The anti-Semitic movement which prevails wherever German is spoken—it may be found elsewhere, but it is strongest among German-speaking men—is strong in Vienna, where Dr. Luger, the leader of the anti-Semitic party, was in May elected Burgomaster. He refused to serve, but his election led the government to dissolve the municipal council, and appoint a commissioner to govern the city until the new elections, which will be held in September. As the result of this, the anti-Semitic propaganda—which in its essence is directed not against Hebraism but against the man with the Shekels—has received a fierce stimulus, and it is expected the party will win numerous seats when the ballot-boxes are open. The Catholics are not indisposed to support the anti-Semites, for the sake of embarrassing the Liberals. The outlook is threatening, but the Emperor King, who has ridden two horses all his life, is not likely to lose his footing now.

"Hep! Hep!" in Paris.

The anti-Semitic movement, which threatens such mischief in Vienna, has recently made itself felt in Paris. The Chamber of Deputies spent a day over an anti-Semitic interpellation, apropos of a Jewish scamp who had been dismissed as delinquent from the office of departmental treasurer. Anti-Semitism in France is merely the cloak under which the socialist stalks his prey. In England the socialists do not seem to have discovered the possibility of exploiting race hatred and religious rancor in the interests of a policy of plunder. But the anti-Semitic movement is making the promenade of Europe, and it will before long take the steamer for Dover. Since the Barings failed the Jews are supreme in London finance, and who knows how long it will be before Mr. Hyndman or Mr. Keir Hardie discovers that the sacred cause of the disinherited people may compel the raising of the ancient cry, "Hep! Hep!" New York, too, is fast coming under the pecuniary dominance of the Sons of Israel, but happily America has thus far escaped the disgrace of anti-Semitism as a movement.

France and the Maid of Orleans.

The Bonapartists in France have lately professed to find encouragement in the revival of interest in the memoirs of the epoch of the great Napoleon; but they will find this passing fashion to be very barren of political capital for imperial pretenders. It is not the memory of Napoleon but that of Jeanne d'Arc, the Maid of Orleans, which has now gained firmest hold upon the French imagination. The Orleans *fête* this year has afforded evidence as to the increasing influence of the cult of Jeanne d'Arc. These *fêtes* were celebrated with their usual magnificence. The new feature this year was the presence, conspicuous among the stately figures in the great procession, of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, who attended to express in his own person the homage of Catholic England to the memory of the Maid. Meanwhile, the movement grows apace in France itself. Monuments are rising to the memory of Jeanne the Deliverer all over France. Her marvelous career gives inspiration to French art, and the memory of her achievements combines with the lustre of her character to renew the faith of France in the Unseen. Cardinal Vaughan returned from Orleans full of admiration for the magnificence of the pageant by

THE MAID OF ORLEANS AND HER STANDARD.

which the good people of Orleans have for centuries commemorated with pious zeal their deliverance by the Maid. He preached at Paris upon the reunion of Christendom—for which Jeanne prayed so earnestly—and paid public and eloquent homage to the memory of the girl whose Voices drove the English out of France. It is a great thing and marvelous withal that the life and death of a simple peasant maid of the fifteenth century seems likely to have more to do with the revival of the faith of skeptical and materialized France of the age-end than all the labors of all the churches. But so it is. The stake at Rouen is becoming a modern variant of the Cross of Calvary, and many to whom the Man of Nazareth is more or less of a myth are learning the lesson of His life from the Maid of Domremy. Among all the influences which seem hopeful in the future of France, the growing realization of the adorable beauty and divine splendor of the Maid of Orleans is the most notable. They are the miracle incarnate in the annals of France. The supersession of the worship of Napoleon by the cult of Jeanne d'Arc, is as beneficent a change as when Telemachus planted the cross in the bloody arena of the Colosseum.

Bismarck on Women in Politics.

The German Reichstag closed its session after having achieved an almost unexampled record. Of all the measures announced from the throne not a single one has become law. The chief disappointment of the session from the ministerial point of view was the rejection of the anti-socialist bills. On this point Prince Bismarck expressed himself in a fashion which somewhat surprised those who are accustomed to regard him solely as a man of blood and iron. He said he was not sorry that the anti-socialist bill had been rejected, "for if it had not, those to whom we look for remedies against the evils of the land would have arrived at the conviction that they had achieved something, and could now rest on their laurels. This conviction would have been erroneous, and I am therefore glad that the pillow of rest which those gentlemen intended to prepare for themselves has been taken away." For his part, he relied much more upon the influence of women than upon the defeated bill. Here is what Prince Bismarck said to a deputation of Silesian ladies on May 13:

> I always regret that so little influence in politics is allowed to the better half of the human race. I do not expect ladies to deliver speeches in Parliament, but I believe that the results of our elections would be more national and more satisfactory if they were more under female influence than now. Honest German women, wives and mothers, do not appear in public as socialists, and I therefore believe that female sympathy with our political institutions is a much stronger bulwark against Social Democracy than our Revolution bill would have been if it had been passed.

Really, after this Prince Bismarck ought to be elected honorary president of the woman's franchise association.

And as a Bimetallist.

Meanwhile the Prince is said to be preparing to qualify himself for the presidency of another struggling cause. Herr von Kardorff last month told the German Bimetallist League that Prince Bismarck told him the other day that in reality he had always been a bimetallist from the bottom of his heart, but that when he was in office he was so occupied that he could not devote the necessary attention to the matter. Herr von Kardorff added that Prince Bismarck would shortly express himself publicly in favor of bimetallism. Without waiting for Prince Bismarck's plunge, the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, after two days' debate, passed the following motion by 187 votes to 92:

> The House urges the government to request the Chancellor to take immediate and energetic steps calculated to lead to an international regulation of the currency question, with the final object of securing international bimetallism with the participation of England.

England, however, at present shows only slight indication of any approximation to bimetallism, international or otherwise. As the great creditor of the world, John Bull naturally shrinks from receiving

his interest in depreciated silver, which he thinks is what the debtor nations are aiming at; and he agrees with the writer in one of the reviews that bimetallism with many people is simply a new way to pay old debts. Sir William Harcourt last month expressed the attitude of the present English Government with the most unequivocal firmness. Bimetallism has strong friends in England, but they are in a small minority as yet. The latest news from Germany, also, is not encouraging to the silver men. The several states which make up the German empire have been asked by the imperial government to express themselves on the question of an international monetary conference, and they have not shown much zeal for the proposition. It is our opinion that world conditions are tending towards the point where an international monetary union will be demanded as a commercial necessity. But that end will not be realized this year or next.

British Politics and Trade.

English politics have been rather dull and uninteresting. The Welsh disestablishment bill drags its slow length along, proceedings in committee being protracted by the obstructive tactics of the opposition, and also by the reluctance of the Liberals to clear the decks for the decisive and possibly fatal struggle over local option. There seems not to be a strong enough majority in its favor to give it much chance of passing even through the House of Commons. The Irish land bill has now been passed, and many Liberals are asking the ministers to hold over local option and press on with necessary legislation. It is no doubt very heroic to propose to die for the cause of local option, but suicide is not a virtue, even in governments. The new British budget, which is based upon the most careful estimate by the best informed financial authorities in the country as to the probable course of business, does not encourage too sanguine hopes. England is paying her way. She is paying off debt at the rate of six million pounds a year, and notwithstanding the heavy expenditure on the navy, is reducing taxation—to an infinitesimal extent, it is true, but still reducing it. The extra sixpence a gallon on the spirit duty has been repealed as a sop to the Irish members, but the temporary duty on beer is maintained. The budget was commonplace to the last point, but evidently did not indicate any sanguine confidence at the Treasury as to a great or early revival of trade. The rise in the price of wheat has given some gleam of hope to England's forlorn agriculturists, and Sir William Harcourt says he believes that better times are at hand. The best evidence procurable, however, is that which the president of the London Chamber of Commerce read before the chamber at its thirteenth annual meeting. He said that—

THE NEW EARL OF SELBORNE.

THE LATE EARL OF SELBORNE.

> In order to get at both the foreign and home trades he had taken the opinions of the chambers of commerce throughout the country, with the following results: Twenty-eight of them replied that their trade was good, 22 that it was moderate, and 23 that it was bad; 32 said that the prospects of trade were good, 23 that they were moderate, and 13 bad. The prospects were said to be bad in the cotton, coal, iron, glass, lace and hosiery trades; moderate in shipping and shipbuilding; and good in the woolen, engineering, building and leather trades.
>
> As a whole, in his opinion, the causes adverse to trade were decreasing, and those favorable to it were increasing—which is satisfactory if it be correct.

A Peer in Spite of Himself.

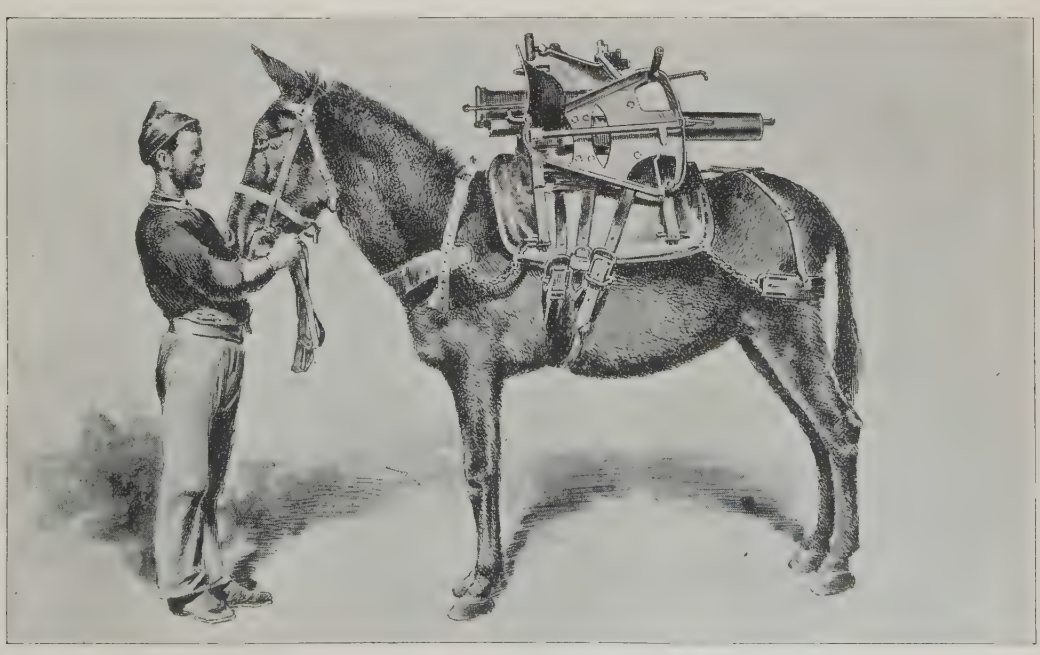
One of the most interesting of the minor episodes of the month in Parliament was the strenuous attempt made by Lord Selborne to escape his banishment to the House of Lords. Lord Selborne's death made Lord Wolmer an Earl and a peer of the realm. The new Earl contended that, although a peer of the realm, he was not necessarily a peer in parliament. He therefore maintained that he had a right to retain his seat in the House of Commons. That contention being supported by other sons of peers eager to have the chance of avoiding exile from the popular house, a committee was appointed to examine into the question. This they did, and reported by a majority of five to three that a peer of the realm must also be regarded as a peer in parliament, and therefore incapable of sitting in the House of Commons. It is singular to note the reluctance of these young peers and heirs of peers to migrate to the chamber which, at this present moment, is more powerful than the House of Commons. Possibly the deadly dullness of the House of Lords more than counterbalances the advantage of being the predominant partner in the legislature.

The Future of Chitral.

It is announced that England has decided to keep control of Chitral. It is her habit to stay wherever she gets a foothold, and everybody was surprised at the speed of her withdrawal from Corinto. But in that case she made a virtue of obvious necessity. As for Chitral, away in the mountain frontiers of India, to hold the outpost will be ruinously expensive, as Sir Lepel Griffin takes care to point out in one of last month's magazines. The capture cost England heavily in the lives of brave men; it will cost her still more heavily to keep a permanent garrison at that out-of-the-world station, among tribes whose pastime is war, and whose special science is the attack of fortified places. But although they feel this strongly in England, it is not a question in which the public at home cares to interfere with the discretion of the authorities in India. Too much is at stake.

The Ameer's Son in London.

London society has been enlivened this season by the visit of the heir apparent to the throne of Afghanistan. Nasrullah Khan, the first Afghan prince of note to visit Europe, the son of the Ameer Abdur Rahman, has been royally entertained by prudent hosts who shrewdly imagine that there will be less likelihood of any necessity for repeating the march to Kabul if the heir to the Afghan throne is adequately impressed by the might and majesty of the British Empire. Her Majesty, with a salutary dread of the consequences of lodging Oriental princes in royal palaces—the Shah, it will be remembered, used to make handkerchiefs and towels of the costly curtains of Buckingham Palace—farmed out her guest at Dorchester House, the most magnificent private palace in London. Nasrullah Khan was taken to see the Queen, and the Zoo, and the Derby, and he has, besides, been entertained with an endless round of visits and reviews and amusements until his head ached, and he must have wished himself back at Kabul. It is



THE REAL HERO OF THE CHITRAL CAMPAIGN.

A Mule with the Maxim Gun Carriage which Captain A. L. Peebles invented.

(From the picture by Dr. J. A. Gray.)

SIRDAR NASRULLAH KHAN,
Second son of the Ameer of Afghanistan.

all well enough to try to impress Nasrullah, but it may be wasted. No man succeeds in Afghanistan merely because he is the son of his father. Succession to the throne among these tribes is settled by civil war, in which heirs and pretenders enter for a go-as-you-please race, and none can say who will come out first. Nasrullah's chances will depend far more upon his capacity for rough-and-ready generalship than upon his sonship to Abdur Rahman; and of his skill in war no one can as yet form any idea.

Armenia and the Powers.

The policy of England in Armenia, which is that of active co-operation with Russia and France, seemed for a time to make no impression at Constantinople. The Grand Turk never travels post haste when reforms are concerned, and was about as prompt in considering the note of the three powers as if he were invited to submit to the extraction of his eye-teeth by a syndicate of enterprising dentists. He tried, of course, to shuffle and dawdle, and throw dust in the eyes of Europe by bogus reforms and sham concessions. But if he protracts this beyond a given point it is expected that the three powers will invoke the concert of Europe, and we may see a repetition of the events of 1876-8, when the Berlin memorandum of the three powers—Austria, Germany and Russia—was followed by the Conference at Constantinople, which in turn gave way to the armed intervention of Russia. For the sake of Armenia it is to be hoped that this will be the case. But if Russia intervenes in Armenia, England this time will also bring effective pressure to bear at Constantinople. Her ironclads may thread the Dardanelles once more, but this time they will menace, not the Russian army of liberation, but the Turkish oppressor. Late in June, when England's attitude became threatening, the Sultan, who had meanwhile changed his cabinet, sent word that he would allow the powers to supervise reforms in Armenia for three years. But it is doubtful whether he really means what he says.

Fresh Air for City Children.

The season of exodus to the woods, mountains and seashore has arrived; and thousands whose circumstances permit a free indulgence for themselves and their families in the luxury of outdoor life and recreation, may well bestow some thought upon the children of the poor in the crowded tenement houses. If they would know something of the circumstances of the children in the poorer parts of New York, let them read Mr. Jacob Riis's books. For many years the New York *Tribune* has collected and expended a Fresh Air Fund, under the management of the Rev. Willard Parsons, in the interest of children who live in the tenement districts. Forty thousand persons each summer, for several years past, have enjoyed the benefits of this beautiful charity. From ten to fifteen thousand children are sent into the country for a two weeks' vacation. A great number are sent out for single-day excursions. Vacation parties are located in half a dozen states accessible from New York city, and hundreds of lives have undoubtedly been saved every year as a result of these outings. The sum of three dollars contributed to the *Tribune* Fresh Air Fund will suffice to give one child a happy two weeks in the country. The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, of which Dr. W. H. Tolman has now become the general agent, is also engaged in a most interesting fresh-air work. It maintains a free home for convalescent children at West Coney Island, and a people's seaside home at the same place; and its special solicitude in its fresh-air work is for poor people whose physical condition requires a change from the tenement houses. Its ocean parties are taken to Coney Island every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, where a dinner and bathing facilities are provided. In Chicago the *Daily News* is entering upon the sixth season of its fresh-air work. The report for last summer is a gratifying one. More than ten thousand sick babies, more than fourteen thousand mothers, and other children enough to bring the total up to 62,374, were entertained at the Sanitarium of the *Daily News* in Lincoln Park, on the lake shore. This charity, like those of New York, is well organized with suitable

medical attendance and various facilities for recreation and enjoyment. In several other American cities similar fresh-air funds are in operation every summer, and we invoke for all of them a season of special activity. On account of the hard times the New York donations fell off somewhat last year. They ought this year to show a decided gain.

University Progress.

Mention was made in these pages last month of President Seth Low's great gift to Columbia College of a million dollars for a library on the new University grounds. Another great gift to the cause of higher education, showing similar zeal and devotion on the part of a university executive, has been announced in Philadelphia. Mr. Harrison, who had been the president of the board of trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, and who had, upon the resignation of Dr. Pepper, reluctantly consented to serve as Acting Provost, has been prevailed upon to remain as the permanent head of the institution, and has now been formally installed as Provost. His gifts to the University had already been very generous, and he has now made a further donation of half a million dollars to the endowment funds. The proceeds of this magnificent gift will be used in several specified directions for the furtherance of an admirable programme. The University of Pennsylvania has a brilliant future before it. Professor Edmund J. James of that University, after several years of successful work as the head of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, has resigned from the presidency, having left the Society firmly established. The series of Western state universities have had a year of exceptional growth and prosperity. The University of Wisconsin is rejoicing in the generosity of the last legislature, which decided to erect on the University campus a fine new library building which will house at the same time the University's collections and also those of the Wisconsin State Historical Society.

PROVOST CHARLES C. HARRISON.

There will thus be brought together and made available, practically as one library, an aggregation of volumes great not only by the numerical standard but also great by reason of special excellence.

Three Anniversaries.

The University of North Carolina has been celebrating its centennial anniversary, and its friends have dedicated it anew to growth and progress. The cause of higher

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, AT CHAPEL HILL.

FATHER SORIN, C.S.C., FOUNDER OF NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY.

education in the South has had much to contend with, but brighter days are now in store for it. Union College, at Schnectady, New York, was also founded in 1795, and its centennial was celebrated late in June with Bishop Potter as the chief orator of the occasion. Union has educated a long line of statesmen and men of professional eminence, and it well deserves the kind greetings and congratulations that have been showered upon it within the past few days. In Indiana the Catholic Church planted a college fifty years ago at Notre Dame, which has taken high rank among educational institutions and has sent forth many men of learning and influence. The half century was celebrated in June with much impressiveness—numerous dignitaries of the church joining in the commemorative exercises.

JUSTICE STEPHEN J. FIELD.

Full of Years and Honor.

Justice Stephen J. Field, of the Supreme Court, has celebrated the fiftieth year of his admission to the bar. This long professional career has been one of honor and usefulness. We do well to pay especial homage to those who grow old in the service of the country. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has celebrated her eighty-fourth birthday, surrounded by admiring friends in her Hartford home and remembered by others scattered across the country and throughout the world. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, whose pen has been so active in recent years, is just one year older than Mrs. Stowe, and Brooklyn has remembered to celebrate her eighty-fifth birthday. Mr. Gladstone, who stands for octogenarian vigor in England, was well enough to join a yachting party which attended the opening of the Kiel canal, and he was the recipient of enthusiastic attention in Hamburg and else-

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

where. It was expected that he would on this visit make the personal acquaintance of Bismarck. These two pre-eminent statesmen had never seen each other.

GEN. LONGSTREET, FITZHUGH LEE AND REV. DR. BOLTON.

From photograph loaned by the Arkell Company.

Confederate Veterans at Chicago.

It is not generally known that six thousand men who fought on the Confederate side in the civil war are buried in the Oakwood Cemetery at Chicago. On Memorial Day the United Confederate Veterans erected a noteworthy monument at Chicago to their comrades who are interred in this Northern cemetery, and the most distinguished surviving leaders of the Southern armies were present on the occasion. Everything that was said and done tended to promote rather than to disturb the sentiment of national union and harmony. The dedicatory oration was delivered by General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, in the presence of a great audience, and Generals Longstreet, Fitz Hugh Lee and many other distinguished Southerners were present. The whole affair was exceedingly impressive.

GEN. WADE HAMPTON AT CHICAGO.

From photograph loaned by the Arkell Company.

NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY, INDIANA.

COUNTRY BOY HOME FROM COLLEGE.
And the Three Wise Men Inquire: "Is Education Really a Failure?"
From the Chicago *Times-Herald.*

ON THE POLITICAL BOWERY
"They say such things and they do such things, on the Bowery;
That we'll never go there any more."
From *Judge* (New York).

A BACKHANDED BLOW.
From *Harper's Weekly* (New York).

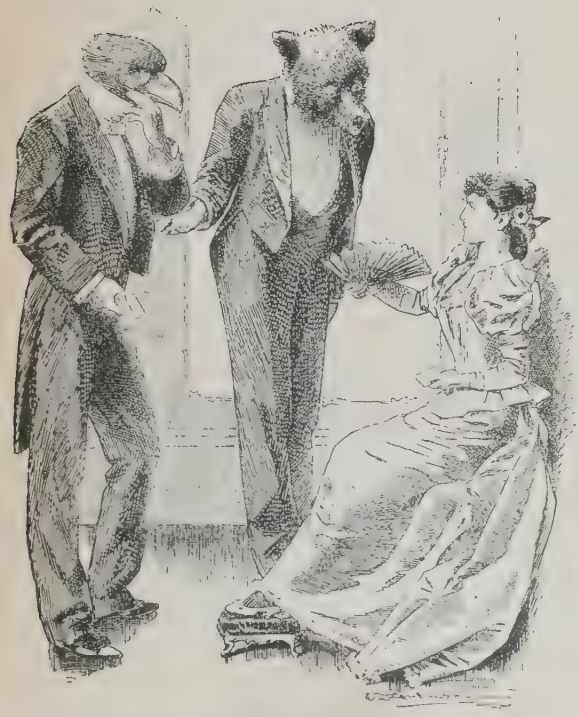
THE OLD CRUSADERS!
The Duke of Argyll and Mr. Gladstone "Brothers in Arms" again.
Bulgaria, 1876. Armenia, 1895.
From *Punch* (London).

A DOUBTFUL "STAYER."
LABOUCHERE: "You ain't got much of a mount, Guv'nor."
ROSEBERY: "P'r'aps not,—but I'll ride him for all he's worth."
From *Punch* (London).

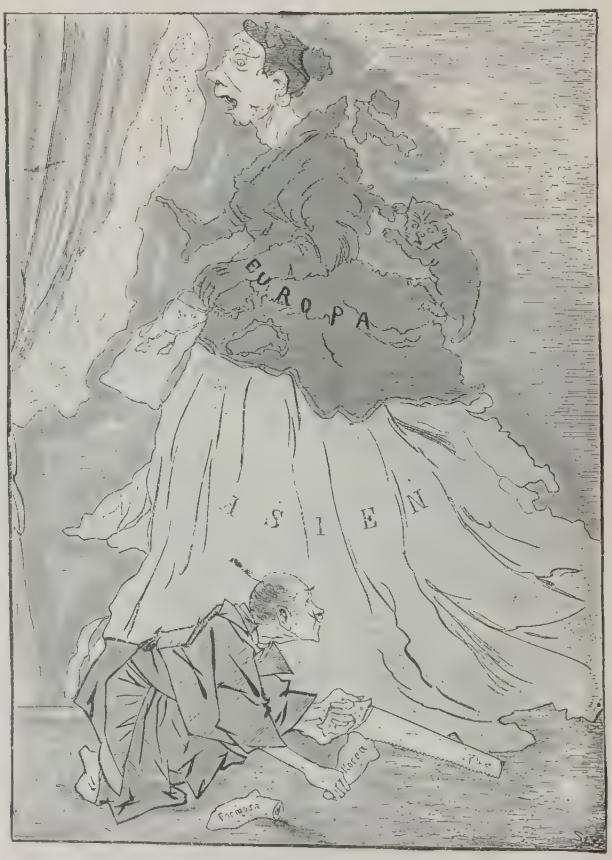
JOHN BULL (to Rosebery and Harcourt): "Get down, you two—get down and carry the donkey!"
From *Moonshine*.

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE JAPANESE SITUATION.
JOHN BULL: "I want diversion."
From *Der Wahre Jacob.*

JAPAN AND CHINA.—ANOTHER GERMAN VIEW.
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



MR. RUSSIA: "You've met my friend, Mr. Germany, before, Miss France?"
From *Judy* (London).



THE FAR EAST.
JAPAN: "Does that hurt you up there?"
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE MISSING CARD.

PREMIER REID: "I don't feel so comfortable now. I really thought I had a dissolution about me."

From the *Bulletin* (Sydney, N. S. W.).

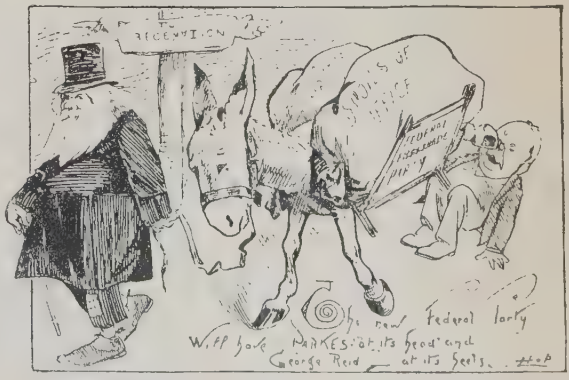
LONG-LOST MOTHER (SIR HENRY PARKES): "Gimme back my che-ild."

THE FOSTER MOTHER (PREMIER REID): "Your child Why I took 'im out of the gutter, where you left 'im to starve, an' now that I've washed 'im an' fed 'im, an' made 'im respectable like, you want to claim 'im."

From the *Bulletin* (Sydney, N. S. W.).

SIR HENRY PARKES MAKING MORE AUSTRALIAN HISTORY.

From the *Bulletin* (Sydney, N. S. W.).



THE NEW FEDERAL PARTY, WITH SIR HENRY PARKES AT THE HEAD AND MR. REID AT THE TAIL.

From the *Bulletin* (Sydney, N. S. W.).

A PAGE OF AUSTRALIAN CARTOONS.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

May 21.—Five white men and nine Chinamen are killed by a nitro-glycerine explosion at Pinole, Cal....A mine explosion near Fairmount, W. Va , causes the death of four miners....Severe frosts are reported in the eastern and interior States....The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers meets in annual convention at Cleveland....The fifth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans is opened at Houston, Texas....The Pennsylvania Legislature passes a bill prohibiting pool-selling or the transmission of bets on races....A committee of the British House of Commons reports against the right of Peers to sit in the House.....The Corean Prime Minister resigns and foreign diplomats are asked to aid in preserving order.

May 22.—The Florida Legislature passes a stringent anti-prize-fight bill....A strike closes the brickyards of Chicago.....Diplomatic relations between Japan and China are resumed....Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, speaking at London, denies that there is any prospect of a severance of the alliance between Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists....Conference on the Manitoba Schools question held at Ottawa....German Reichstag passes second reading on the Spirit Taxation bill.

May 23.—The Presbyterian General Assembly decides that students of the Union Theological Seminary cannot be permitted to enter the Presbyterian ministry....The Kickapoo Indian reservation, in Oklahoma Territory, is opened to settlement....Secretary Carlisle addresses the "Sound Money" Convention of the Southern States at Memphis....Premier Whiteway, of Newfoundland, announces the probability of the colony being able to meet all obligations on and after June 30....Premier Crispi, of Italy, in a speech at Rome, makes a plea for national unity and the defense of the social order....Deputation to Lord Rosebery on the Armenian question....Sir H. Parkes' motion of want of confidence in the Reid Ministry defeated.

May 24.—The Presbyterian General Assembly resolves to raise a "reunion fund" of $1,000,000.... Ex-President Harrison reviews the Brooklyn Sunday school parade of 80,000 children....The German Reichstag closes its session....Henry Irving, the actor; Walter Besant, the author; Lewis Morris, the poet, and W. Howard Russell, the war correspondent, are knighted on the occasion of Queen Victoria's birthday ..... Nasrullah Kahn, second son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, arrives at Portsmouth .... Portuguese Government announces the suppression of the native revolt on the Incomati River.

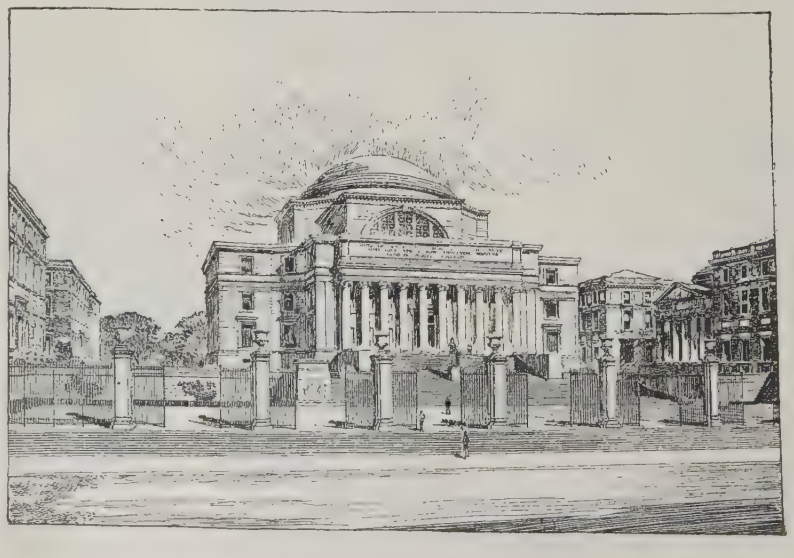
May 25.—The extraordinary session of the Missouri Legislature adjourns....A mob takes two men from the jail at Danville, Ill., and lynches them.....Indictments are found against bank officials at New Albany, Ind....A republic is proclaimed in Formosa ....The celebration of the Queen's birthday is continued in London....Sir C. Boyle's award with regard to disputed terms of the Board of Trade settlement in the boot industry issued....Conference of delegates in Paris from Armenian Associations in Europe.

May 26.—In the elections for members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies the socialists gain several seats; Premier Crispi is returned.... *Valkyrie III* is launched at Glasgow....In a battle between a French expedition in Guiana and a band of Brazilian adventurers, sixty-one of the latter and five of the Frenchmen are killed.

May 27.—The United States Supreme Court declines to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* for E. V. Debs and other officers of the American Railway Union; the Court also affirms the constitutionality of the Geary Chinese Exclusion law....Chief Byrnes, of the New York City police force, is retired on his own application; Inspector Conlin is detailed as acting chief....The Pacific Mail steamship *Colima* founders off the west coast of Mexico, and more than 180 persons are believed to have been lost....The United States war ships *San Francisco* and *Marblehead* arrive at Southampton, on their way to Kiel....By the wrecking of the French steamer *Dom Pedro*, off the Spanish coast, more than eighty lives are reported lost.

May 28.—The Michigan Legislature adjourns....Ohio Republicans in convention at Zanesville nominate Asa Bushnell, of Springfield, for Governor; Senator Sherman makes a speech opposing the free coinage of silver....Charles Warren Lippitt is inaugurated Governor of Rhode Island. ....Anniversary meetings of the American Baptists at Saratoga, and the American Unitarian Association at Boston....Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, defines the policy of Great Britain as opposed to bimetallism.

May 29.—The funeral services of the late Secretary



THE PROPOSED LOW MEMORIAL LIBRARY, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

THE NEW AMERICAN-BUILT OCEAN LINER "ST. LOUIS."

Gresham are held in the White House at Washington; President Cleveland and his cabinet accompany the body to Chicago....The National Municipal League meets at Cleveland, O....Governor Morton signs the bill providing for a blanket ballot in New York State....A mob storms and occupies the Vienna city hall because of a disputed election of Burgomaster....The French Republic decides to observe the anniversary of President Carnot's assassination....Lord Rosebery's colt *Sir Visto* wins the English Derby....Japanese Imperial Guards defeat a large body of rebels in Formosa....Melbourne Legislative Assembly opened....Fifty Armenians arrested at Constantinople for crying "Long live Armenia!"

May 30.—In the Memorial Day exercises held at Grant's Tomb, in New York City, Governor McKinley, of Ohio, is the orator of the day; Governor Morton is overcome by the heat while reviewing the parade at Madison Square; a monument to the Confederate dead is dedicated in Chicago, Gen. Wade Hampton making the dedicatory address. ....The Canadian House of Commons rejects an amendment to the budget proposing a tariff for revenue only....The Mikado of Japan enjoys a triumphal return to Tokio. ....Newfoundland loan ratified in London....Attack on Consuls at Jeddah, the seaport of Mecca, by Bedouins; British Vice-Consul shot dead....Arrival of Sir Hercules Robinson, the new Governor, at Cape Town.

May 31.—The Florida Legislature adjourns....President Cleveland and most of the members of the cabinet return to Washington from Chicago....Needed rains fall over large areas of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, and Missouri....Three British war ships are ordered to Jeddah, the seaport of Mecca, to protect the lives and property of foreigners... Japanese troops are landed in Formosa....M. Hanotaux, in the French Chamber, makes an important statement on the foreign policy of France ... Earthquake shocks in Greece.....The Armenian Commission closes its sittings at Mush, the European members declining to have further relations with the Turkish members, because of the refusal of the latter to examine important witnesses.

June 1.—In the suit brought by the Attorney-General of Illinois against the Pullman Palace Car Company for alleged violation of charter, the court sustains two of the minor charges only....Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, signs the bill making important amendments to the Boston charter....Prostrations from the heat are reported in New York, Baltimore and Pittsburgh....Ohio coal miners accept operators' offer of 9 cents under Pittsburgh rates for the coming year....Extensive forest fires are reported in Western Pennsylvania....Cholera makes its appearance at Tarsus, Asia Minor....Count Ludwig Douglas, Governor of Upsala, is appointed Foreign Minister for Sweden and Norway, to succeed Count Lewenhaupt, who recently resigned.

June 2.—The fifteenth anniversary of Garibaldi's death is observed at Rome.

June 3.—The United States Supreme Court adjourns to the second Monday in October....Opening of the Salvation Army's new building in New York City....Chili re turns to the gold standard, after seventeen years of paper money....The British Mediterranean squadron, consisting of seventeen war ships, arrives at Beyrout, Syria....The *Britannia* defeats the *Ailsa* in the regatta of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club....General Primo Rivera, Captain-General of Madrid, is shot and seriously wounded by a major of infantry.

June 4.—The New Jersey Legislature meets to receive the report of the committee appointed to investigate charges of extravagance in the conduct of state affairs. ....Disastrous forest fires in McKean and Elk counties, Pennsylvania, are quenched by rains....New York Republicans form a club to unite the forces of the party in that State....The Sultan of Morocco informs the foreign representatives at Tangier that the safety of travelers in that country cannot be guaranteed by the Government. ....General Duchesne sends from Madagascar for more French troops....The *Britannia* wins a second time in the Royal Harwich Yacht Club regatta.

June 5.—The Massachusetts Legislature is prorogued. ....Kentucky Republicans nominate W. O. Bradley for Governor, and adopt a platform opposing free silver coinage....Illinois Democrats hold a free-silver conven-

tion at Springfield....The steamship *St. Louis*, of the American Line, leaves New York on her first transatlantic voyage....Centennial of the University of North Carolina....The General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church holds its biennial meeting at Hagerstown, Md....The city of Guayaquil, Ecuador, is taken

PAUL BOURGET,
New French Academician.

by insurgents....A woman suffrage resolution is defeated in the Canadian House of Commons by a vote of 47 to 105 ...The Republic of Formosa fails of support.... Major Clavijo, who shot the Captain General of Madrid, is executed....An expedition commanded by Gen. Roloff lands on the north shore of Cuba, and is joined by 2,000 insurgents under Zayas, Castillo and Reyes....The Kaiser's yacht *Hohenzollern* makes a trial passage through the new North Sea and Baltic Canal.

June 6.—Mayor Strong, of New York City, announces the appointments of five justices of Special Sessions and nine City Magistrates, to reform the police courts....A statue of the late Sir John Macdonald is unveiled at Montreal....The International Miners' Conference at Paris resolves in favor of an eight-hour day....A cloudburst in Würtemberg destroys much property and many lives.

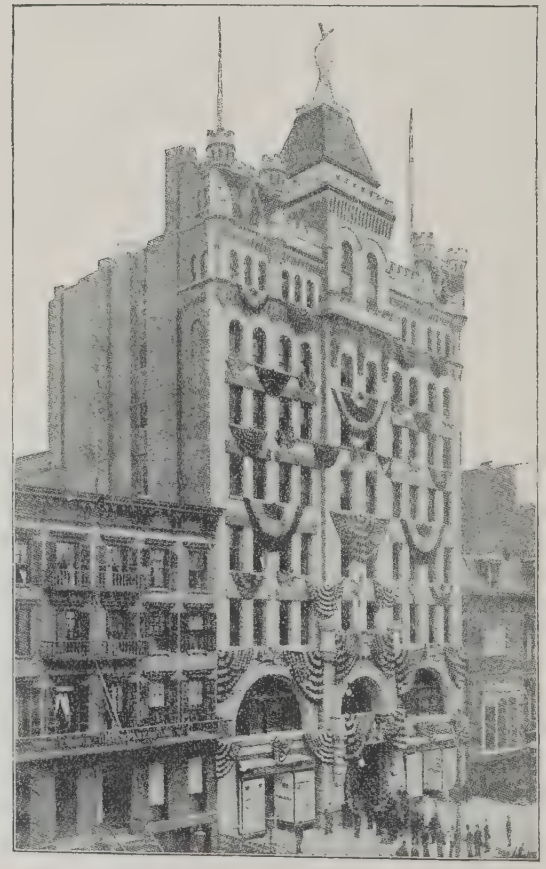
June 7.—President Cleveland appoints Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State, and Judson Harmon, of Ohio, Attorney-General....The Illinois Legislature passes a bill taxing inheritances....Police Inspector McLaughlin, of New York City, is found guilty of extortion....The Norwegian Storthing adopts a resolution proposing negotiations to settle the dispute with Sweden....General Eloy Alfaro is proclaimed provisional president of Ecuador.

June 8.—The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourns.... The first tests in the United States of the Maxim rapid-firing gun are made at the Sandy Hook proving grounds. ....Two Princeton students are shot and seriously wounded by a negro....The Turkish Ministry resigns; a new ministry is formed with Said Pasha as Grand Vizier in place of Djevad Pasha, and Turkhan Pasha as Minister of Foreign Affairs in place of Said Pasha....The anti-Semites of Germany form a new organization with a radical platform....The *Britannia* wins the Channel regatta.

June 9.—Vienna police prevent a meeting of ten thousand workingmen on the Prater, and arrest the leaders. ....The race for the Grand Prix de Paris, at Longchamp, is won by Edward Blanc's bay filly *Andrée*.

June 10.—Secretary Herbert issues orders to the *Raleigh* to proceed to Key West, Fla., to prevent the leaving of filibustering expeditions for Cuba....The Louisiana Bimetallic League is formed in New Orleans; 200 delegates are elected to represent the State in the Memphis convention....William Castle is appointed Hawaiian Minister to the United States....Sir Edward Grey, in the British House of Commons, introduces a Bering Sea seal fishing bill, practically a re-enactment of the act passed in 1893, which expires in July of this year. ....The French Chamber of Deputies votes confidence in the policy of the government, 362 to 105....The Greek Ministry resigns; Delyannis is summoned to form a new Ministry....The new Italian Parliament is opened by King Humbert, who urges fiscal reform....The Twentieth Division of the Russian Army of the Caucasus is ordered to the frontier of Turkey; one thousand men go to Batum.

June 11.—Judge Goff's decision in the South Carolina registration case is reversed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals....Additional measures are taken by the



THE NEW SALVATION ARMY BUILDING, NEW YORK.

United States to prevent filibustering expeditions leaving this country for Cuba....The Japan-Russian treaty is signed at St. Petersburg....The British, French, and Russian ambassadors to Turkey formally demand that the Porte shall disarm the Bedouins at Jeddah, and pay indemnity for the attack on the foreign consular officers at that place....The Assembly of Cape Colony, Africa, by a vote of 44 to 23, adopts the resolution introduced by Premier Rhodes to annex Bechuanaland.

June 12.—President Cleveland issues a proclamation forbidding citizens of the United States to aid the Cuban insurgents....The Silver Convention of the Southern and Western States meets in Memphis....The Government of Würtemberg declares against an international monetary conference....Discussion of the murder of Deputy Ferrari causes disturbance in the Italian Chamber.

June 13.—President Cleveland signs an order placing the employees of the Government Printing Office under the civil service rules....The Illinois Supreme Court declares the Whiskey Trust illegal....The New Jersey Legislature adjourns....President Cleveland appoints Allen Thomas United States Minister to Venezuela....The Canadian "Soo" Canal, giving Canada independent communication between Lakes Huron and Superior, is opened. ....The Province of Manitoba refuses to comply with the Dominion Government's order that separate school system be established....Great Britain announces a protectorate for Uganda, Central Africa.

June 14.—The Grand Jury at Trenton finds sixteen indictments against New Jersey officials and contractors as a result of the legislative investigation....The Illinois Legislature adjourns....General Baratieri, the Italian Governor of Erythrea, East Africa, notifies his government that war with Abyssinia is inevitable, and asks for several thousand rifles to arm the native allies under Sultan Aussa; the government will comply with the request.

June 15.—The United States Government details three revenue cutters to prevent the importation of yellow fever from Cuba....Governor Morton, of New York, signs the bill providing for additional temperance instruction in the public schools....The American delegates to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention are received in London....The U. S. cruisers arrive at Kiel....It is announced that the amount required to buy Carlyle's house in Chelsea has been subscribed.

June 16.—Baccalaureate sermons are delivered at Cornell, Lehigh, Rutgers, Lafayette, and other colleges.... The World's Womens' Christian Conference is opened in London.

June 17.—The Harlem Ship Canal, New York City, is opened, with a great celebration....President Cleveland goes to Buzzard's Bay, Mass., for the summer....A monument is dedicated commemorating the capture of Louisburg, Cape Breton....Russia decorates President Faure, of France, with the insignia of the order of St. Andrew, the highest Russian order.

June 18.—Ex-Treasurer Taylor, of South Dakota, returns and gives himself up as a defaulter....A verdict of $40,000 is found against Russell Sage for damages to Laidlaw....Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, calls an extra session of the Legislature....The Austrian Cabinet resigns.

June 19.—The festivities in connection with the opening of the North Sea canal begin at Kiel.

OBITUARY.

May 21.—Dr. Mary Harris Thompson, founder of the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children....Pay Director Augustus H. Gilman, U. S. N....James W. Scott, of Monmouth, Ill., a veteran of the war of 1812....Franz von Suppe, the Austrian composer....Rt. Rev. C. M. Dubois, formerly Roman Catholic Bishop of Galveston, Texas....Admiral Sir Charles Gilbert John Brydone Elliot, of the British Navy....Representative William Cogswell, of Massachusetts....Hon. G. C. Hawker, late Speaker of the South Australian House of Assembly.

May 22.—Rev. Julius Seneca Pattengill, a well-known Presbyterian minister of central New York.

May 23.—Louis A. Bagger, Consul of Denmark and of Sweden and Norway at Washington, D. C....Dr. William Thornton, of Boston, Mass., a writer on medicine and allied sciences....Henry Abel Chittenden, a pioneer in the anti-slavery movement.

May 24.—Hugh McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the Treasury....Ex-State Senator James A. Bell, of New York.

May 25.—Ex-State Senator Richard Smith Leaming, of New Jersey....Col. John Thomas Salter, of Connecticut.

May 26.—Gen. M. T. Donohue, president of the reformatory at Rainsford Island, Boston, Mass....John A. Morris, the noted turfman and lottery owner....Henry Truelsen, a pioneer resident of Duluth, Minn.

May 27.—Ex-Congressman Goldsmith W. Hewitt, of Alabama....Gen. James B. Swain, who was associated with Greeley and Raymond in New York newspaper work....Ex-State Senator Eli W. Brown, of Indiana.... Prof. Harold Whiting, of the University of California.

May 28.—Hon. Walter Quinton Gresham, Secretary of State....Frederick Locker-Lampson, a London writer. ....Vicompte de Dampierre, of France....Judge E. M. Harris, of Cooperstown, N. Y....Rev. Dr. Thomas Lewis Preston, of Lexington, Va.

May 29.—Cardinal Luigi Ruffo-Scilla, of Rome.... Thomas B. Atterbury, head of the widely known Pittsburgh glass firm.

May 30.—Ex-Congressman John Forrester Andrew, of Boston, Mass....Louis N. Van Antwerp, the Cincinnati publisher...Chief Engineer William W. Heaton, U. S. N. ....Prof. Benjamin Constant Martha, a well-known French litterateur and member of the Institute.

May 31.—Captain William Smith, who equipped Confederate naval vessels at New Orelans during the Civil War....George Stephens Gough, second Viscount Gough, of Dublin, Ireland....Rev. J. H. Shedd, D.D., senior American missionary in Persia....Judge Vincent D. Markham, of Denver, Col....Rev. Dr. Henry A. Miles, a Unitarian clergyman of Hingham, Mass.

June 1.—The Rt. Hon. Sir James Bacon, of London.... M Pierre Legrand, Deputy and formerly Minister of Commerce of France....Col. Philip Worthington Downes, a leader in Maryland politics.

June 2.—W. G. H. Ballard, U.S. Consul at Hull, Eng.... George W. Brown, of Galesburg, Ill., inventor of the corn planter in 1853....Judge Earl Martin, of Connecticut.

June 3.—Miss Emily Faithfull, the economist and philanthropist....Herr Friedberg, formerly Prussian Minister of Justice....Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Augustus Murray, K.C.B., British diplomatist....Major William A Shepard, for twenty-five years professor of chemistry in Randolph-Macon College, Virginia....Bishop Rupert Seidenbusch, of Minnesota....Judge Gilbert J. Wright, of For-

THE LATE REV. DR. HENRY MARTYN SCUDDER.

syth, Ga...Samuel Washington Fuller, artist, of Saratoga, N Y.

June 4 —Rev. Henry Martyn Scudder, D.D., an eminent missionary and clergyman.

June 5.—Rev. Dr. T. C. Bailey, editor of the *Biblical Record*, of Raleigh, N. C....Abu Bakar, Sultan of Johore. ....Dr. Henry J. Edwards, of Evanston, Ill., who clerked with Grover Cleveland when a boy.

June 6.—Baron von Richthofen, prefect of the Berlin police....Hiram Lott, U. S. Consul at Managua, Nicaragua....Henry Phillips, Jr., of Philadelphia, a well-known archæologist, philologist and numismatist....Vice-Admiral Louis Narcisse Chopart, retired, of the French navy.

June 7.—Rt. Rev. Patrick Moran, Roman Catholic bishop, of Dunedin, New Zealand....Dr. William B. Wallace, a prominent Land Leaguer, of New York City.... Ralph Swinburne, an engineer who was associated with George Stephenson, the inventor of the locomotive.

June 8 —Ex-Gov. Lewis E. Parsons, of Alabama....Rev. Dr. Edwin Halley, of Troy, N. Y....Mrs. Marion Whitelaw Reid, of Xenia, Ohio.

June 9.—William B. Isaacs, of Richmond, Va , Grand Secretary of Knights Templar of the United States.... William Marshall, a prominent citizen of Brooklyn, N.Y.

June 10.—Count Luigi Ferrari, member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies....Charles H. Benedict, U. S. Consul at Cape Town, South Africa....Herr Zubeil, Social Democratic member of the German Reichstag....Silas S. Putnam, inventor of nail machines....Comte Paul Chandron de Brailles, of France....Dr. Horace Kimball, of Plainfield, N. J., for many years a prominent dentist in New York City.

June 11.—Capt. William C. Rawolle, U. S. Army.... Prof. Daniel Kirkwood, late of the Indiana State University....Chancellor William M. Bradford, of Tennessee.... Allan Norton Leet, a well-known newspaper writer.

June 12.—Major Richard Oulahan, of Washington, D. C., a supporter of the Irish Home Rule movement.... Dr. Aristide Auguste Stanislas Verneuil, a distinguished French physician and surgeon.

June 13.—Rev. E. D. Willson, Unitarian clergyman, of Salem, Mass....Señor Manuel Ruiz Zorrilla, the famous Spanish politician and Republican agitator.

June 14.—Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner, leader in the Universalist denomination of New England....Thomas F. Shepherd, for many years a Republican leader in Maryland.

June 15.—Isaac B. Gara, a veteran Pennsylvania journalist....Richard Genee, Austrian composer and poet.... James Henry, president of the Moravian Historical Society....Don Maximo Du Bouchet, a distinguished Havana journalist....Samuel B Shoemaker, ex-secretary of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee.

June 16.—Lieut.-Gen. Baron Van Der Smissen, retired of the Belgian army....M. Nicholas de Bunge, president of the Russian Committee of Ministers....Judge Felix Poche, formerly of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.... Col. Richard Irving Dodge, U. S. A , retired, author of several works on the great West....Prof. Valentine Ball, director of the Museum of Science and Art of Dublin, Ireland....Countess Fitzwilliam, of County Wicklow, Ireland.

June 18.—Lord Colin Campbell.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

EDINBURGH SUMMER MEETING.

The ninth session of the Edinburgh Summer Meeting is arranged to take place in August, the customary time for the gathering.

The prospectus gives a series of studies showing a distinct advance in interest and variety upon last year. Professor Geddes and Mr. William Sharp lecture on "Life and Thought" and "Life and Art" respectively, in the section of Philosophy, Social Science and Anthropology; and this also includes the names of M. Demolins, editor of the "Science Sociale" (whose lectures "La Société Française" were so popular last year), of Dr. Wenley, Dr. Delius and others. Under Civics and Hygiene are the names of Dr. Dyer, M. Elisée Reclus, Dr. Irvine, Miss Jane Hay and Dr. Stephens, while the section of history, literature and language includes lectures from Mr. V. Branford, Mr. S. H. Capper, M. L'Abbé Klein and Mr. Cecil Wyld. M. Elisée Reclus, Mr. Goodchild and Mr. Herbertson undertake the department of geography in its widest sense; Mr. J. Arthur Thomson and Mr. Turnbull having charge of the biology. Among other features of interest, one is expected to be especially useful and attractive, a series of conferences on various subjects of current educational interest. Others are the Sloyd course of wood work, musical recitals, excursions, etc. Additional information may be obtained by addressing Mr. Ricardo Stephens, Secretary Edinburgh Summer Meeting, University Hall.

WALL STREET AND THE CREDIT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

BY THE EDITOR OF "BRADSTREET'S."

WALL STREET.

I PERIOD OF DECLINING CREDIT.

THERE are, unfortunately, too many honest and in some respects well-informed people who are not aware that Wall Street, except in a very limited sense, no longer refers exclusively to the thoroughfare of that name, but to the financial influences and collection of capital found in the New York Clearing House Association, which holds the threads of all but the local business of more than two thousand banks scattered throughout the principal cities of the country; in the large domestic and foreign private banking houses; in the New York Stock Exchange, the function of which is to fix present and future values for railroad and other properties based on existing and probable conditions, together with other legitimate speculative markets which perform an economic function in the commercial and industrial life of the country quite as important as that of the railroad, the steamboat or the telegraph.

Representatives of these interests have much to do with foreign exchanges, and as nearly all important foreign banking houses are represented by branches or agents in Wall Street, the international trade balances, so far as the United States are concerned, can be settled within half a mile of "Old Trinity," which stands a solemn sentinel facing down the street. Very briefly, too briefly it is to be feared, the foregoing explains the generic term "Wall Street," which, on the whole, represents that which is the product of evolution, education and skill in the theatre of finance.

The credit of the United States unfortunately has not always been as high within the ten years as it had been or as it might have been. The writer will not attempt to draw any hard and fast line on this point, but the fact is that this is what some would call a debtor nation, and that those who have held it in high esteem have been sending back our securities for redemption in an almost steady stream for nearly ten years. Sooner or later, no matter how rich in "natural resources," this must have an effect. It had one, a striking one, in intensifying the business disturbance known as the panic of 1893. When to agitation for free silver coinage ever since 1879 is added the noteworthy increase in the strength of the "silver party" in Congress, the inability to retire legal tenders after redemption and a prolonged period of business depression, then the question of the public credit becomes pressing.*

In order to show what Wall Street—*i. e.*, the greater Wall Street, in which sense the word is properly used—has had to do with sustaining the credit of the Government during the past two years, it is only necessary to call to mind what has happened in that period and supplement such facts with data specially obtained for this paper.

In order to render the movement of the Treasury gold reserves from early in 1893 to date quite clear,

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*In his message to the LIII Congress, January 28, 1895, President Cleveland wrote as follows:

"We may well remember that if we are threatened with financial difficulties all our people in every station of life are concerned; and surely those who suffer will not receive the promotion of party interests as an excuse for permitting our present troubles to advance to a disastrous conclusion. It is also of the utmost importance that we approach the study of the problems presented as free as possible from the tyranny of preconceived opinions, to the end that in a common danger we may be able to seek with unclouded vision a safe and reasonable protection. The real trouble which confronts us consists in a lack of confidence, widespread and constantly increasing, in the continuing ability or disposition of the Government to pay its obligations in gold. This lack of confidence grows to some extent out of the palpable and apparent embarrassment attending the efforts of the Government under existing laws to procure gold, and to a greater extent out of the impossibility of either keeping it in the Treasury or canceling obligations by its expenditure after it is obtained. . .

"The most dangerous and irritating feature of the situation, however, remains to be mentioned. It is found in the means by which the Treasury is despoiled of the gold thus obtained without canceling a single Government obligation, and solely for the benefit of those who find profit in shipping it abroad or whose fears induce them to hoard it at home. We have outstanding about five hundred millions of currency notes of the Government for which gold may be demanded, and, curiously enough, the law requires that when presented and, in fact, redeemed and paid in gold, they shall be reissued. Thus the same notes may do duty many times in drawing gold from the Treasury: nor can the process be arrested as long as private parties, for profit or otherwise, see an advantage in repeating the operation. More than $300,000,000 in these notes have already been redeemed in gold, and notwithstanding such redemption they are all still outstanding. Since January 17, 1894, our bonded interest-bearing debt has been increased $100,000,000 for the purpose of obtaining gold to replenish our coin reserve."

inasmuch as frequent reference is made to them, an exhibit* is presented, showing totals held in the Treasury at dates named in millions and tenths of millions of dollars.

When the Treasury gold reserve had dropped to $74,108,149, January 12, 1894, a fall of $10,000,000 in two months, an issue of bonds to re-establish the reserve at $100,000,000 was seen to be inevitable, and a proposal to float such a loan was made by Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle. Strange as it may seem, this was antagonized by Senator Peffer and others in Congress as being not warranted by law. When a definite proposal was finally made by the Treasury Department to sell $50,000,000 ten year 5 per cent. bonds under the act of July 14, 1875, the Knights of Labor organization at once instituted proceedings before Judge Cox of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to enjoin the Secretary of the Treasury from issuing the bonds, and fortunately for themselves and the public, obtained a prompt decision. The Court decided the complainants had not shown that their property rights would be injuriously affected should the alleged illegal act be carried into execution; they had no standing as tax-payers in court, he added, because they had not shown they would be taxed to pay the bonds at maturity, and they had no peculiar interest in the proposed issue (as they alleged) due to being engaged in mining, because they had not shown they were mine owners, but only laborers. The Court also gave the complainants some good and wholesome instruction, explaining that while he could and would have nothing to say as to the necessity for an issue of bonds, as proposed, the Secretary of the Treasury had shown the Treasury was in a depleted condition and that some action was necessary to maintain the public credit, and it was the opinion of the Court that the Secretary of the Treasury had the right to issue bonds to procure gold with which to redeem outstanding greenbacks, which greenbacks would, when redeemed, be subject to reissue under the same guarantees and safeguards as the originals. In addition to declaring that the Secretary had the option of redeeming greenbacks in gold and silver, the healthful declaration was made by the Court that the question whether the United States should pay its debts in silver or in gold was not one of law, but of public policy, and hence not a matter in which the courts could properly interfere.

But it was not left for the 300,000 (as alleged) Knights of Labor to stand alone in the attitude of sincere but mistaken economists acting for the whole people. A resolution was offered in the United States Senate declaring the bond issue without authority of law. This was opposed by Senator Sherman in a strong speech, in which he declared that it seemed neither right, expedient, proper nor justifiable to make any assault on the credit of the Government by seeking to restrain the exercise of the power contemplated through the bond issue. He went so far as to say it was almost unpatriotic to do so, with revenues insufficient to cover appropriations made by law.

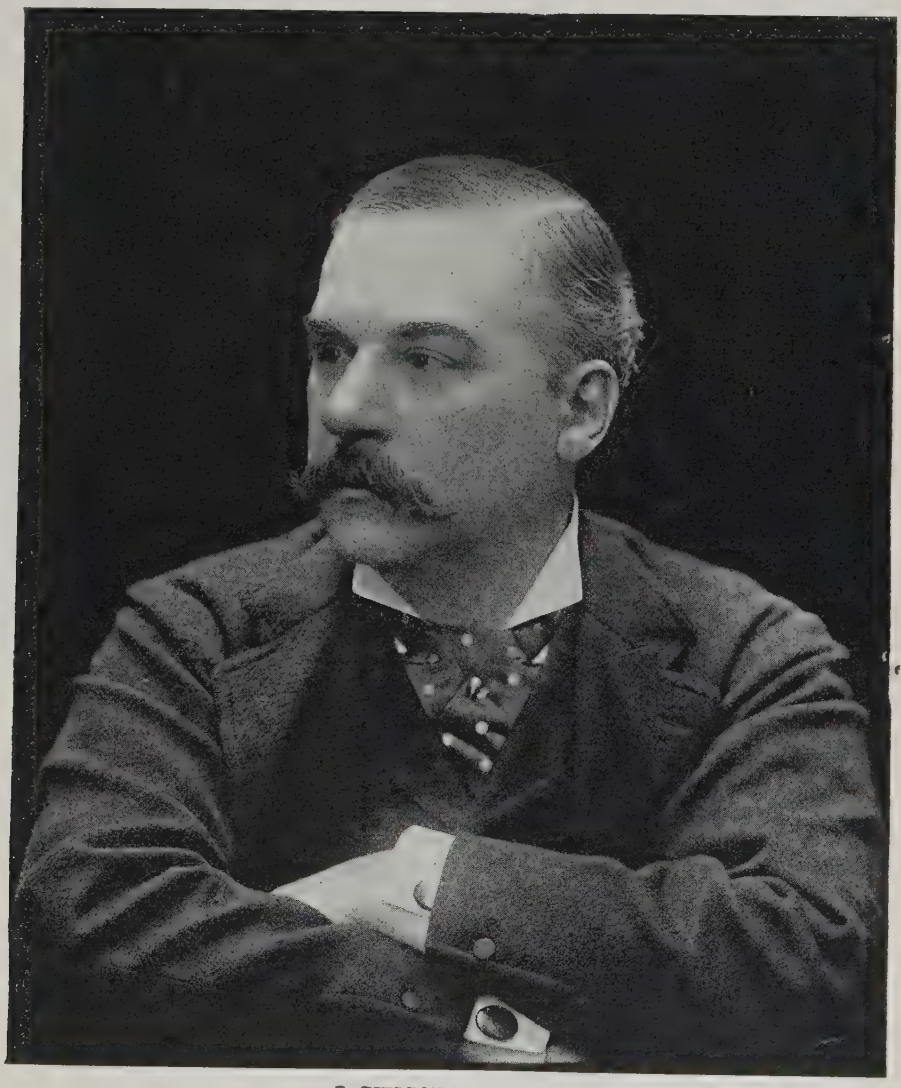
The effort, both in and out of Congress, to obstruct Secretary Carlisle's attempt in January, 1894, to float $50,000,000 5 per cent. ten year bonds, was a discreditable performance. The right of the Treasury to make such an issue, one which Senator Sherman declared had been approved by leaders of both parties for years, and which had till then been unquestioned, was openly challenged in and out of Congress, as well as in court, so that on Monday, January 29, the Treasury was confronted by the prospect of an actual crisis, and the country by another and worse panic than that which had just subsided. On Tuesday Judge Cox's decision was rendered refusing to enjoin the Treasury from issuing the bonds, but subscriptions, which had been opened two weeks before, amounted to only $6,000,000, of which $4,000,000 were by one New York bank. Even a conference between Secretary Carlisle and New York bankers—"Wall Street"—failed to rouse enthusiasm, so doubtful had the financial leaders become of the marketable quality of the proposed issue, in view of what Senator Sherman had characterized as unpatriotic, and others, the almost criminal antagonism to the attempt of the Treasury to maintain the gold reserve.

It was at this juncture, as thirty-four years be-

DIAGRAM SHOWING MOVEMENT OF THE TREASURY GOLD RESERVES WITHIN TWO YEARS, PRIOR TO AND SINCE THE THREE RECENT EMERGENCY BOND ISSUES.

*	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.
1893	.....	.....	.....	100.+	97.	95.	95.4	99. Aug. 3. 100.	96.	93.	84.	83.
1894	Jan. 12. 74.	Bond issue. 65.6	106.5	106.1	100.2	78.7	64.8	54.9 Aug. 8. 52.1	55.2	58.9	Bond issue. 61.3	111.1
		Later 65.4 Lowest before bond issue Feb., 1894.						Just prior passage tariff bill. Nov. 22. Lowest before bond issue in Nov. 57.8				
1895	Jan. 2. 86.2	Bond issue.		91.2		99.3						
	Jan. 18 70.	Crisis { Dec. '94–Jan. '95, with heavy gold exports, hoarding of gold, withdrawals on legal tenders and partial failure of bond issue of November, 1894.										
	Jan. 25. 60.	41. Gold reserves steadily increasing since February										

fore, that New York bankers decided to take the emergency in charge and create a little of that healthful and patriotic business sentiment which seemed so woefully lacking. Then it was that Mr. John A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust Company, aided by Mr. Edward King, president of the Union Trust Company, Mr. James Stillman, of the City National, and Mr. James T. Woodward, of the gentlemen named, and others, with five or six millions more in sight which were sent forward the next day. Within two days, therefore, New York financiers, bankers, trust companies and other investors—"Wall Street," if one pleases—had filled the depleted gold vaults in the Treasury, restored public credit and confidence in the outlook for the general trade situation.



J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

Hanover National Banks, determined to do what seemed almost impossible—make a success out of apparent failure of the attempt to float the bonds and rehabilitate the Treasury gold reserve. There were not two days remaining in which to bring this about, and revival of panic promised to be the penalty for failure. Within twenty-four hours subscriptions to the amount of $43,833,250 had been secured by the

The Treasury gold continued to decline during January, and by February 1 amounted to only $65,650,175, and, prior to the actual covering into the Treasury of the proceeds of the bonds, to only $65,400,000. By March 1 the full effects of the loan were shown in a total of $106,527,069. During March exchange rates weakened under the temporary revival of confidence in the ability of the Government

to continue to meet its obligations in gold, and exports of the yellow metal fell away sharply.

By April 1 the Treasury reserves had fallen off about $400,000, but during that month they suffered from a revival of gold exports, from two to three millions a week going out during the second and third weeks, about $9,500,000 in all, bringing the total down almost to the $100,000,000 mark by May 1.

This was the year following the late panic, the period in which great restriction, shrinkage and economy in business makes itself felt. Continued withholding of Europe from American investments, further sales of American securities which had been held abroad, and a reduced volume of foreign trade resulted in four months of very heavy exports of gold, and another and still worse depletion of the Treasury reserves. In May the reserves again dropped below the $100,000,000 mark, the loss being $21,500,000, net, between May 1 and June 1, leaving the total, which had been $106,500,000 on March 1, only $78,700,000 on June 1. The ensuing month brought the Treasury gold down $13,900,000, or to $64,800,000, continued heavy exports of the same serving to excite talk of the necessity for another bond issue.

AUGUST BELMONT.

Some notion of the strain may be gathered by recalling that New York banks volunteered to furnish the Treasury with gold from their vaults, and actually did transfer some $9,000,000. The mere fact, also, that the President (June 25) declared his appreciation of the action of the banks and reiterated the determination of the administration to protect the national credit at all hazards, is further evidence of the inroads made on the confidence of the general public in the ability of the Government to redeem its obligations in gold. The month of July brought further heavy foreign shipments of gold, and by August 1 reserves in the Treasury had fallen to $54,975,607 and by August 8 to $52,189,500, the lowest point they had reached since the resumption of specie payments in 1879. The passage of the tariff bill in August, coming as it did after an extraordinary delay and consequent aggravation of commercial and industrial interests, served to revive general trade. Merchants and manufacturers had been delaying purchases and production until the tariff was so far settled as to enable them to calculate with some degree of accuracy on questions involving probable amount of sales, cost and competition, and now appeared a moderate but distinct revival of business, accompanied by a cessation of gold exports and a slight expansion of the Treasury gold balance, more than $3,100,000 during the latter two-thirds of the month, as the total on September 1 was $55,200,000. A natural outcome of the enlarged home and foreign trade was an increasing volume of Government revenues, heavily expanded during the period under discussion because of the rush of importers to take goods out of bond, pay the new and in many instances smaller duties and get the merchandise into the market promptly.

This improvement continued during September, during which month the Treasury gold balance increased a little more than in August, about $3,700,000, with a weak or declining market for foreign exchange during the whole of the period. There was even talk of importing gold. But the Treasury statement was somewhat disappointing at the close of the month,

the revenues falling below those for August. The gold reserve on October 1 was $58,875,317.

October showed plainly that the stimulus to trade due to the final disposition of the tariff bill in Congress was short lived and former conditions were quick to reassert themselves. Foreign exchange rates had advanced rapidly to the point at which it is profitable to export gold. There was much uneasiness manifested in financial circles, and as the expenses of the Government remained heavy and revenues relatively small, available cash in the national Treasury continued to run down, the gold reserves on November 1 being $61,300,000, about $2,400,000 less than on October 1.

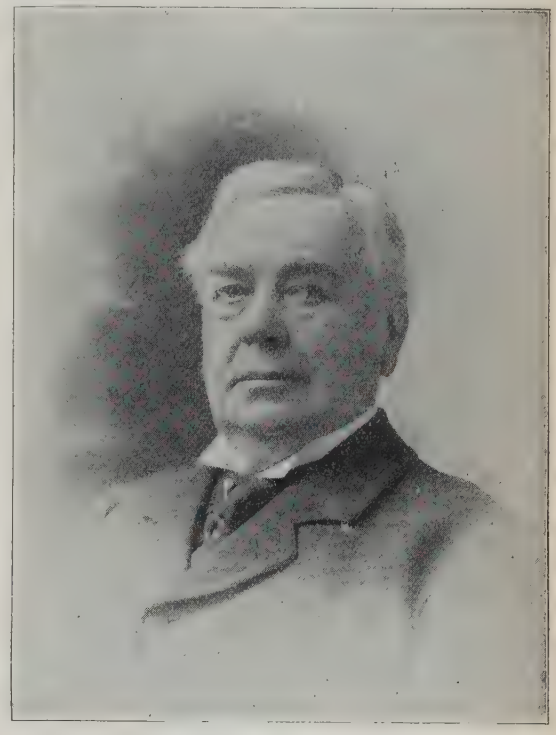
The results of the national election in November, 1894, were hardly made known when another issue of Government bonds was suggested to replenish the reserves. By this time the reduced total plainly showed the necessity for such action, and a Treasury circular was issued on November 13, inviting proposals for another block of $50,000,000 ten year 5 per cent. bonds.

The bid of what has been called the Stewart-King-Drexel, Morgan syndicate, nearly forty private, national and savings banks, insurance and trust companies, and individuals and firms, for the bond issue of November 24, 1894, was signed by John A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust Company; Drexel, Morgan & Co. (now J. P. Morgan & Co.), bankers; Edward King, president of the Union Trust Company, and by Harvey Fisk & Sons, bankers, for the First National Bank, the price paid being $1,170.70 and accrued interest, the amount being $50,000,000, the time ten years and the rate of interest 5 per cent., pointing to a net interest rate to the syndicate of 2.878 per cent. The loan was regarded as a great success, fully four hundred and eighty-seven bids being received aggregating $178,341,150, the Treasury receiving $58,500,000 in gold. Prior to the receipt of the proceeds the lowest point reached by the gold balance was $57,800,000. On December 5 the reserves had been expanded to $111,142,021 and the Treasury cash balance, which had dropped to $99,606,765 early in November, had advanced to $156,424,066.

The few sales of gold at a premium just prior to this second loan had no significance, and the immediate effect of the bond issue on general trade was good, money dropping within a week from 3 to 1 per cent. at New York. But this was not to last long, for not only was gold exported again, but it was withdrawn from the Treasury on legal tenders in order to return gold borrowed with which to buy the bonds.

December brought a hurried revival of almost all the preceding unfavorable features, the single exception being the Government revenues, which held up well. Before the syndicate had placed that share of the bonds which it was expected to offer the public the new currency scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury was brought forward and attracted a great deal of attention both in and out of Congress. As it proposed in part to cause banks to sell bonds given as security for circulation, and as it was proposed at the time to push the question of currency reform in Congress, the price of and demand for the last issue of bonds was weakened, and on December 27 the syndicate announced its dissolution with some bonds unsold.

The President's message and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the LIII Congress, December, 1894, leave no doubt of the firm hold questions involving the payment of Government obligations in gold, bank circulation and its basis and the retirement of the legal tenders had taken on the public mind. The declaration of the President, for the



MR. JOHN A. STEWART.

second time within a year, that all the power of the Government would be used to maintain gold payments was timely, and had a visible but only a brief effect in stimulating quotations for securities. But the month and year ended with an outward rush of gold and a downward turn of quotations generally.

The opening month of the current year brought out all the remedies of the financial specialists, and in and out of Congress discussion appeared to centre about currency reform and the gold reserve. First came the Springer substitute for the Carlisle currency bill, which was finally killed, and then Senator Sherman's futile proposition for a low rate bond certificate of indebtedness for a redemption fund with which to meet deficiencies in the revenue, which included the privilege to banks to issue circulating notes up to the par value of the bonds deposited to secure them, but

SECRETARY CARLISLE.

which did not provide for retiring redeemed legal tender notes. Exports of gold were quite heavy during January, but withdrawals of gold from the Treasury by presenting legal tenders for redemption, as in December, 1894, were not all made to supply the foreign demand for gold. That the last like the first of the two special bond issues had failed to accomplish its purpose was becomming more and more evident. It was like trying to stop the leak in a dam with one's finger; at best the relief, the check to the outflow, is only temporary. Many drew gold and locked it in vaults of deposit or other safe places, knowing well that unless prompt measures of relief were taken by the Treasury that gold would go to a premium. Between January 1 and 18 $12,000,000 were withdrawn from the Treasury and in the following week the total drawn out was in excess of $11,000,000.

The Treasury gold reserve, which on December 5 had risen to $111,000,000, had fallen to $86,200,000 by January 2, 1895, to $70,000,000 by January 18 and to $60,000,000 by the 25th of that month. It was, therefore, not surprising that within 60 days after the bond issue of November, 1894, there was something more than talk of the necessity for the Treasury to resort to the loan market again. The position of the Government at that time was lamentable. Considerable sums of the gold received on the last issue of bonds were of worn coin; very large withdrawals were made by presenting legal tenders, some for export and some for storage, no less than $11,000,000 in the week ending January 26.

It was declared by those familiar with financial affairs that after the outcome of the preceding bond issue it would be a matter of great difficulty to float another $50,000,000 worth of 3 per cent. bonds unless their repayment in gold was authorized by Congress. Meanwhile gold was continuing to go abroad, the Treasury reserve falling to $41,000,000 on February 1. There were more frequent evidences of hoarding gold, notably offers of a premium for a "call" on gold.

II. THE TURN IN AFFAIRS.

President Cleveland sent a message informing Congress of the necessity for improving the public credit as made plain by the financial condition of the Government and the apprehension and anxiety in business circles, and to that end he proposed to maintain an adequate and safe gold reserve in the Treasury, particularly in view of the critical situation in trade circles and the unpromising outlook for remedial legislation. He had made an arrangement "with parties abundantly able to fulfill their undertaking," to float $62,317,500 worth of 4 per cent., thirty year bonds, for the purchase of $65,117,500 worth of gold (under the act of July 14, 1875), at such a premium as to make the rate of interest 3¾ per cent. per annum. Not the least favorable feature was that at least one-half the gold to be obtained was to be supplied from abroad, but the most significant provision of the contract was the privilege reserved to the Government to substitute at par, within ten days, similar bonds made payable in gold bearing only 3 per cent. interest (promising a saving within the life of the bonds of $16,174,770) "if the issue of the same should in the meantime be authorized by Congress." The effort in Congress to comply with the suggestion of the President and authorize the substitution of a 3 per cent. "gold" for a 3¾ per cent. "coin" bond was unsuccessful, "a decisive majority of the House" adopting a minority committee (Ways and Means) report that there was no necessity for a depleted gold reserve beyond the preference of the administration to translate "coin" to mean gold; in short, if there was not gold enough to pay out the administration had the option of using silver and it was explicitly declared the holder of legal tenders could not elect to receive gold.*

* On the attempt to save this sum of money by merely declaring officially that payment in "coin" meant "gold," as it thus far has meant in our practice, the *Financial Chronicle* said (February 9, 1895): "The wish in desiring a security promising gold in payment was to improve the Government credit, to establish the fact beyond the reach of future doubt that our currency, gold and silver, should be kept convertible."

III. PERSONNEL OF SOME OF THE LEADERS IN THE SILVER AND ANTI-SILVER FIGHT OF 1894–5.

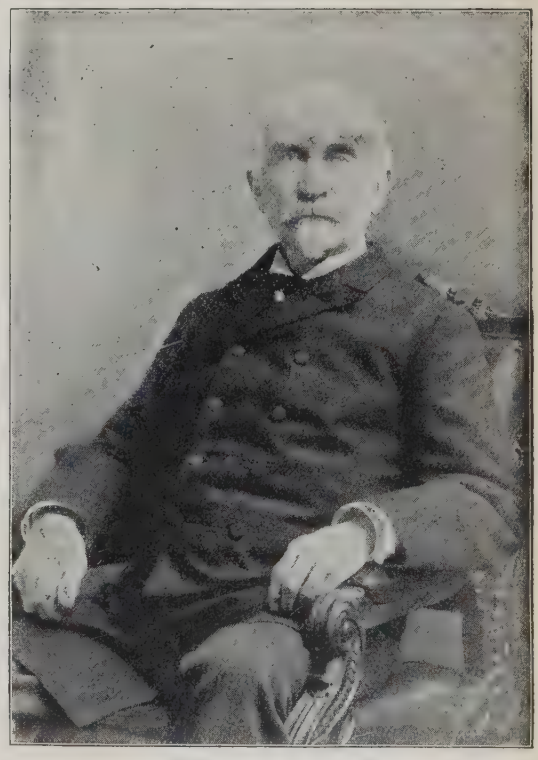
The special message of the President, January 28, 1895, set forth clearly and forcibly the reasons for the passage of the bill "to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to maintain a sufficient gold reserve and to redeem and retire United States notes and for other purposes" (H. R. 8705), and Mr. Springer, from the majority of the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported the bill on February 1.

The report of Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Ways and Means, February 13, 1895, on a proposed issue of gold bonds to meet a provision of the Government's contract with the Belmont-Rothschild-Morgan syndicate, and save some $16,000,000 to the Treasury, was accompanied, as was the Banking and Currency Committee report, by a dissenting opinion from the minority of the committee, and as may be easily recalled, Congress refused to co-operate with the President and the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is of more than passing interest to know who were the members of both Houses who led in this struggle. The majority report of the Committee on Banking and Currency was presented by Hon. William M. Springer, of Springfield, Illinois, from whose views Hon. J. C. C. Black, of Augusta, Georgia, dissented in less than a dozen words. In the interest of truth it must be added that Hon. Thomas B. Reed, ex-Speaker of the House and reputed candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, did more to embarrass the friends of the movement to issue gold bonds than any other member of the House with his substitute for the bill reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency, to issue currency or lawful money 3 per cent. bonds; for, by insisting on this measure, he succeeded in holding a large Republican vote away from the friends of gold bonds. The opinion has been expressed by those in position to know that had Mr. Reed co-operated to secure an issue of gold bonds such a one could have been authorized, and about $16,000,000 saved the Government. Of this there can be no doubt in view of Mr. Reed's intimation to friends of the bill (H. R. 8705) that if his (Reed's) substitute were accepted a sufficient number of Republican votes would be cast for it to pass it.

In opposition to the majority report from the Committee on Ways and Means, presented by Hon. William L. Wilson, of Charleston, West Virginia, was an equally extended minority report signed by Hon. William J. Bryan, of Lincoln, Nebraska, and Justin R. Whiting, of St. Clair, Michigan. Hon. Benton McMillan, of Carthage, Tennessee, and Hon. Joseph Wheeler, of Wheeler, Alabama, while dissenting from the majority, reserved their views until they should have opportunity to speak in the House.

Other of the more active Congressional opponents of the three emergency Government bond issues, from January-February, 1894, to February, 1895, include Hon. Messrs. Richard P. Bland, of Lebanon, Missouri; Nicholas N. Cox, of Franklin, Tennessee; James E. Cobb, of Tuskegee, Alabama; Alexander M. Dockery, of Gallatin (?), Missouri; Joseph D. Sayers, of Bastrop, Texas; George W. Fithian, of Newton, and James R. Williams, of Carmi, Illinois—all Democrats. Conspicuous among the Populist antagonists were Hon. Messrs. William A. McKeighan, of Red Cloud, Nebraska; Jerry Simpson, of Medicine Lodge, Kansas, and Lafe Pence, of Denver, Colorado. Aside from the opposition of Mr. Reed, referred to, that from Hon. Albert J. Hopkins, of Aurora, and J. G. Cannon, of Danville, Illinois; Hon. William P. Hepburn, of Clarinda, Iowa; Hon. Chas. H. Grosvenor, Athens, Ohio, and Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., Lewiston, Maine, Republicans, was noteworthy.



JUDGE COX.

Among Democratic leaders in the House who supported the administration in its effort to maintain the Treasury gold reserve and the national credit, in addition to those already named, were Hon. Messrs. Joseph C. Hendrix and William J. Coombs, of Brooklyn; Isidor Straus, W. Bourke Cockran, John De Witt Warner and Daniel E. Sickels, all of New York City; Charles Tracey, Albany, and Daniel N. Lockwood of Buffalo, New York; Thomas C. Catchings

of Vicksburg, Mississippi; Josiah Patterson, Memphis, and Joseph E. Washington of Cedar Hill, Tennessee; William D. Bynum of Indianapolis, Indiana; Alexander B. Montgomery of Elizabethtown, and James B. McCreary, of Richmond, Kentucky; Richard H. Clarke of Mobile, and George P. Harrison of Opelika, Alabama; Thomas B. Cabaniss of Forsyth, and Henry G. Turner of Quitman, Georgia; Seth W. Cobb of St. Louis; Joseph H. O'Neil of Boston; Joseph O. Pendleton of Wheeling, West Virginia; Adolph Meyer of New Orleans; Michael D. Harter of Mansfield; Albert J. Pearson of Woodfield, and Joseph H. Outhwaite of Columbus, Ohio; John C. Tarsney of Kansas City, Mo., Walter Gresham of Galveston, and Thomas M. Paschal of Castroville, Texas, and Lewis Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

On the Republican side of the House the list of leaders in the active support of various measures brought forward to sustain public credit in an hour of impending disaster is not long, but the names of Hon. William F. Draper of Hopedale, Massachusetts, and Marriott Brosius of Pennslyvania deserve mention. It should be added, with respect to the attitude of Mr. Reed toward the measures proposed for relief of the Treasury, that he finally voted for the bill (H. R. 8705) on the second roll call, after the entire vote had been polled and it was known the bill was defeated.

In the Upper House the administration was ably supported by Senators Vilas of Wisconsin, Gray of Delaware, Palmer of Illinois, Lindsay of Kentucky, Gordon of Georgia, Ransom of North Carolina, and Hill of New York—all Democrats, and by John Sherman of Ohio. Opposition was conspicuous from Senators Vest and Cockrell of Missouri, Mills of Texas, Jones of Arkansas, Voorhees of Indiana, Harris of Tennessee, and Pugh and Morgan of Alabama—all Democrats; Senators Wolcott and Teller, Colorado, and Dubois, Idaho, Republicans, and from Senators Stewart of Nevada, Peffer of Kansas, Allen of Nebraska and Kyle of South Dakota, Populists.

No list of the more conspicuous friends and opponents of the various Government bond issues of the last eighteen months would be complete without some reference to the *personnel* of the better known among subscribers to those issues. Some have been mentioned and of others it may be said they represent not only Wall Street proper, including important foreign banking houses, but financial interests centred at every city of prominence in the country. The names of subscribers to the bonds issued in February and in November, 1894, the latter known as the Stewart-King-Drexel, Morgan syndicate (the former acting individually in making subscriptions) have been made public. The total net worth of firms, institutions and individuals subscribing to the bond issue of February, 1894, was in round numbers $100,000,000. The share secured by Wall Street amounted to about 80 per cent. of the whole. The syndicate which took the bonds issued in November last included about forty members, whose aggregate worth was not less than $200,000,000.* The syndicate which took the third of these special bond issues, that of February, 1895, will be known as the Belmont-Rothschild-Morgan syndicate. It differs from the Stewart-King-Drexel, Morgan combination in that it is much, very much, larger, and most notably in that instead of merely buying the bonds outright at a price, it entered into a contract with the Treasury Department by which it bound itself, in addition to furnishing gold as already explained, to bring one-half of it from Europe, at its own expense, and to "exert all financial influence and make all legitimate efforts to protect the Treasury of the United States against the withdrawals of gold pending the complete performance" of the contract, until October next, when business is expected to be reviving and revenues increasing; for it was also provided that should the Secretary of the Treasury desire to offer or sell any more bonds of the United States on or before October 1, 1895, he should first offer them to this syndicate. The contract was signed by Secretary of the Treasury J. G. Carlisle of the first part, by August Belmont & Co. on behalf of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, and themselves, and by J. P. Morgan & Co. on behalf of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. of London, and themselves, on the second part, and attested by W. E. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and by Francis Lynde Stetson, formerly law partner of the President, who drew up the contract between a department of the Government and four firms representing a net active cap-

MR. F. L. STETSON.

* In commenting, *Bradstreet's* (February 3) said: "The action of the New York institutions is of importance not only by reason of the actual subscriptions placed there, but also because of the effect which the attitude of the financiers of the metropolis will have throughout the country."

ital of more than $400,000,000, with whom were associated a great many financial institutions, banks and bankers and investors whose identity has not been made known, whose subscriptions are absolutely at the disposal of the gentlemen who manage the syndicate (Mr. August Belmont and Mr. J. P. Morgan), and who know little of the operations of the syndicate thus far except that they have received back only 40 per cent. of their subscriptions.

IV. THE SYNDICATE.

The head of this the greatest financial syndicate probably ever organized, Mr. August Belmont, is a young man of agreeable manners, infinite tact and unusual appreciation of what constitutes *haute finance*. The syndicate is practically a blind pool, with several hundred members, in the United States and abroad (besides the London and New York houses of Morgan and the Rothschilds), whose total wealth is probably not less than $600,000,000. The business of August Belmont & Co. was started in 1837 by the late August Belmont, who was born in 1816 at Alzey, Germany, educated at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and received his early business training in the Frankfort house of the Rothschilds for whom he came to the United States as their agent in 1837. Few bankers have been more conservative in their methods, confining transactions almost wholly to foreign exchange, letters of credit and the purchase of high-grade securities. In this the Belmont banking house achieved an enviable reputation both in Europe and America. The bills of August Belmont & Co. have for more than a quarter of a century been first among those quoted to give the market price. The founder of the firm died November 25, 1890. Mr. August Belmont, Jr., now senior in the house, was admitted in 1884, Mr. Walter Luttgen in 1881 and Mr. O. H. P. Belmont in 1891. The bills of the firm continue to sell at high rates, and the credit of the house among foreign bankers is of the highest. Their relations with the Rothschilds remain very close. Bankers say of the Belmonts it gives them no trouble to buy large blocks of securities for European investors, as they can sell sterling or francs, owing to their connection with the Rothschilds, to almost any amount.

The celebrated London banking house of N. M. Rothschild & Sons, with connections of that name at Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Frankfort, represents probably $350,000,000 of capital. The Frankfort branch is the parent house, but that in London is the most important to-day. The business was established at Frankfort in 1804, the year Napoleon was crowned Emperor, and shortly after a bank was started in London. Every schoolboy remembers the story of the great *coup* by which Rothschild made so many millions through securing advance news of Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo, and buying the greatly depressed securities on the London market.

The founder of the firm of August Belmont & Co. was appointed Consul-General for the Austrian Government in New York in 1844 but resigned in 1850. Three years later he was made Chargé d'Affaires for the United States at the Hague, and in 1854 Minister resident. In 1858 he resigned, receiving the thanks of the State Department for diplomatic services rendered this country. During the Civil War the late Mr. Belmont exerted his influence with British and French statesmen and officials to show the impolicy of recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and in the United States made many speeches against secession. He left, among financiers with international reputations, a name for patriotism and a full appreciation of the responsibilities of American citizenship second to none.

J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., New York, became the name of this, the first American banking house, on the last day of the year 1894, succeeding that of Drexel, Morgan & Co., New York, Drexel & Co., Philadelphia and Drexel, Harjes & Co., Paris. J. Pierpont Morgan, the senior, is the son of the late J. S. Morgan, of J. S. Morgan & Co., London, and a partner in that house. He was at one time a clerk with the old New York banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., but in 1865 went into business under the style of Dabney, Morgan & Co., where he remained until 1871, when the firm was dissolved. Drexel & Co., successful Philadelphia bankers, formed a partnership in New York in 1859 known as Read, Drexel & Co., which in 1865 became Drexel, Winthrop & Co., Read retiring. This firm dissolved in 1871, and the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. was formed with Francis A., Anthony J. and Joseph W. Drexel, John Pierpont Morgan, J. Norris Robinson, J. Hood Wright and John Harjes as partners. None of the Drexels is now in the firm.

The firm of J. S. Morgan & Co., foreign bankers, London, was established in 1838 (one year after the late August Belmont came to the United States to act as agent for the Rothschilds), by George Peabody & Co., the senior being the well-known philanthropist. The firm style was changed to J. S. Morgan & Co. in 1864, and to-day the senior partner is Mr. J. P. Morgan of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

V. THE CONTRACT.

It is no exaggeration to state that this contract between the syndicate and the Government is a most extraordinary document. Not only did the syndicate agree to furnish gold and restore the Treasury reserve, which they have done, but they agreed to keep the gold in Treasury until October next irrespective of the rate of foreign exchange. Thus during the past few months we have witnessed sterling rates for exchange at a point making it profitable for gold to go abroad, yet none went out. The creation of a credit balance in Europe by the purchase there of about $32,000,000 in gold, and the sale there of nearly $35,000,000 worth of American securities within three months, is only a small part of the effort made to maintain a favorable rate for foreign

exchange. Evidently the "financial influence" and "all legitimate efforts" of this syndicate "to protect the Treasury of the United States," when backed by nearly $600,000,000 of capital and the influence of the largest bankers in the world, means the ability at times to suspend the operation of the laws of trade. This is true in a sense. As a matter of fact, although not generally known—few, if any, in the Belmont-Rothschild-Morgan syndicate (except those named), know that not only have financial interests of other governments been made to await on the requirements of the Treasury of the United States, but profitable financial transactions in exchange have been waived, have not been taken advantage of here and in Europe, in order that gold may stay in the Treasury and the credit of this Government be maintained. The dominating influences in the European and American worlds of finance are interested to see that gold does not go out when rates of exchange indicate a profit, and "Wall Street," *i. e.*, the syndicate, has foregone and will forego such opportunities. This reads somewhat uncommercially, it is true, but when the operations of the syndicate are made known of all men, if they ever are, the account of a banker refusing to export gold when such a transaction offered him a profit, because of his relation to or with the syndicate which proposed to maintain the gold reserve in the United States Treasury, in comparison will be a commonplace.

And for such services as these what have the syndicate profited? Bonds placed by them netted them about 6 per cent., out of which must come all the expense of protecting the Treasury reserve for more than six months, bringing more than $32,000,000 gold from Europe, and inevitable losses on certain transactions, necessitated by the terms of the contract. Those who point to the advance in the price of these bonds after the loan had been placed, must not forget the all but failure of the issue of February, 1894, and the rapid loss of gold and credit after the loan of November, 1894. Under those conditions there was little likelihood of the loan of February, 1895, meeting with an adequate response unless guaranteed by the sympathy and co-operation of financiers at home and abroad. The jump in the price of the bonds was due more than anything else, at that time, to the fact that the house of Belmont with the house of Rothschild behind it, and that J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, and J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, had agreed to make a success of it. There was no use in talking of the wealth of the United States, its extraordinary natural and other resources. Some of the best and richest firms would fail, if pressed to liquidate their obligations, as they would be if they trifled with their credit.

VI. THE LOSS OF CREDIT AND ITS CAUSES.

The gold reserve had gotten down to about $41,000,000 last February and was being carried off at the rate of ten or twelve millions a week, some out of the country and some of it to hoard. Had no relief been afforded, had there been no act of July 14, 1875, "to provide for the resumption of specie payments," inasmuch as Congress would not co-operate, within a month gold would have been at a premium and the "friends of silver" would have found ample opportunity to show their friendship for that useful but misguided metal.

Those among us who have thought and who still believe the United States can afford to ignore the rest of the world in arranging a standard of value have probably much to learn. This country has been built up, pushed ahead, and given prominence industrially, agriculturally and commercially very largely through foreign capital. In order to simplify the relationship, imagine it is a bank lending money to a business man, instead of thousands of foreign bankers and individuals investing in American railway and industrial and real estate securities. If the firm fails to hold the bank's confidence—which is the basis of credit—the bank will call the loan.

Ever since 1879, when gold payments were resumed, there has been a silver party which has grown in numbers and activity. The unfortunate concession to silver sentiment known as the Sherman Silver law (1890) requiring the purchase by the Treasury of $4,500,000 in silver monthly, did much to affect unfavorably the credit of the United States, and there is little doubt that nearly $1,000,000,000 in foreign loans here were called and paid between 1884 and 1895. If the reader will look at totals of exports and imports of merchandise, gold and silver, from 1873 to 1894, inclusive (totals from 1821 to 1872 practically balanced), he will perhaps be surprised to discover that the United States have exported over $1,766,000,000 more than they have imported within twenty-two years, a large share of which represents value sent away in return for securities shipped back to us. In an "Analysis of the Phenomena of the Panic in the United States in 1893"* the effect on the credit of the country of the then conspicuous efforts of the friends of silver, as they love to call themselves, was described as follows: "The 'silver question' had not been allowed to sleep during the two years of enforced industrial and commercial intrenchment, and by the close of 1892 was prominent in legislative and other discussions involving the public welfare. The practical withdrawal of London [and as might have been added, other foreign] investors from Wall street and as investors in or subscribers to American enterprises had even then long been attracting attention; . . . while 'panic' had been frequently prophesied as the outcome of indefinite continuation of the policy of compulsory monthly purchases of silver, few if any expected an early approach of such a result. No one predicted such in the near future, and some of the best informed failed to recognize the panic when it actually arrived."

Notwithstanding the silver party are unconsciously responsible for some of the worst features of the panic of 1893, and for the further impairment of the

* *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, January, 1894, p. 122.

credit of the government by reason of insistence on free coinage of silver with or without international agreement, there remains an evil in the inability of the Treasury to retire legal tenders after their redemption, which renders it a matter of serious doubt* whether after the life of the Belmont-Rothschild-Morgan contract the $100,000,000 gold reserves can be kept in the Treasury for any length of time. The strength of the friends of silver† in the next Congress is such as to preclude any idea of a prompt adoption of those methods of finance which the experience of the ablest business men for centuries has shown to be the foundation of good credit and success.

The civilized world has gradually eliminated cowrie shells, iron, copper, bronze, cattle and other one-time measures of values from use as money, and the process of evolution of the international measure of values (there can be no other in the last analysis) has progressed to a point where gold is, for excellent reasons, *preferred* to all others. But it is not to remain alone, except as the measure or test, because of the extension of the clearing house principle and because the use of checks and other representatives of value has become so general that the volume of currency to-day is enormously expanded and possesses that eminently desirable quality of adjusting itself instantly to the demand.

It has been declared that the silver party base their demand for free coinage on at least two out of three points: 1, That there is not enough money to meet the needs of commerce, unless silver be coined on demand; 2, that as gold has appreciated in value (owing, as alleged, to decreased production) the payment on a gold basis of deferred debts works a hardship to the so-called debtor class; and, 3 (but the writer declines to charge this to all the friends of silver), to stimulate the silver mining industry. The third point may as well be ignored. The first is based on a misapprehension of the facts, for the total circulation of currency has increased in the United States from about $18 to $24 per capita within twenty-two years. More than this, as outlined, the growth of the use of checks and drafts as currency, together with the clearing house, renders possible the expansion and contraction of the entire volume of currency, within limits, to meet all conceivable necessities of business. The second point, to hold must be based on a decreased world's production of gold, yet since 1873 the total annual output of the yellow metal has nearly if not quite doubled. This, in the face of the fact, as per recent official reports, that the world's production of silver has actually increased in the face of its extreme depression in price.

What then is to be gained with both a silver and a gold standard for measuring values? There is a sufficient volume of currency, and the production of gold has been and is steadily increasing. The point as to scarcity of money, to be overcome by free coinage of silver, should hardly recommend itself to grown men. There is no scarcity of money where money is due. Where only honesty is involved there is no difficulty in obtaining funds due for services performed or for merchandise or produce sold. Some sections of the country need more banks to facilitate commerce, and several others require a return to more business-like methods of conducting agricultural operations in order that the farmer and planter may sell his crops for cash. But free silver coinage will mean two standards for measuring values, a cheaper one and a better one. The latter one is even more desirable to the "debtor class" (so called—for we are all debtors and creditors) than to any other, for the best can be none too good. The financial wisdom, experience and preference of ages are against the demands of the friends of silver in the United States, and modern civilization has rendered it impracticable for one nation to prosper if independent of its neighbors, even as the average man to-day would perish, either through starvation or exposure, if left entirely alone.

The delusion so long and fondly hugged by the friends of free coinage of silver that the decline in the price of silver of late years was responsible for the apparently coincident decreases in quotations for wheat and for cotton has finally been dispelled. Lower prices for cotton and wheat are explained* without calling on silver quotations for help. There is something repellent in an effort to conceive of the mental processes by which one tries to justify issuing silver and gold in the ratio of 16 to 1 when the actual ratio is about 30 to 1.

The free silver propaganda therefore has in prospect a continual menace to the public credit, the derangement of the finances of the Government and consequent disturbance to trade. With the failure of Congress to empower the Secretary of the Treasury to retire legal tenders when redeemed (unless a striking revival in general trade should temporarily suspend the influence) the outlook is for a "campaign of education" along currency (instead of tariff) lines; which, like all other educations of value, those based on experience, will be very costly to each and every student, but will ultimately bring us to a single gold standard.

ALBERT C. STEVENS.

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* . . . "Then the funds at its disposal are sufficient to carry it on to the month of December. How it will fare then depends upon the action of Congress. If Congress rises to the occasion then the credit of the countay will suffer no shock; but if Congress proves as unmanageable as the old Congress did, there may be another very trying time before us. Even before then trouble may arise. For instance, when the new bonds are issued it is to be expected that they will be bought up by American bankers. If so, the balance of indebtedness will again turn against the United States, and it is possible that gold may have to be shipped. Furthermore, as we point out elsewhere, gold withdrawals may begin when the syndicate payments end."—London *Statist*, June 1.

† By the way, why not "friends" of zinc or of acetate of lime?

* See articles in the New York *Bankers' Magazine* for January and May, 1895.

THE POLITICAL LEADERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

BY J. TIGHE RYAN.

I. SIR HENRY PARKES AT EIGHTY.

I HAVE little to say of myself. In the cause of constitutional government, I venture to say that impartial men will acknowledge that I have labored faithfully. With all my shortcomings and all my errors of judgment, I have, I believe, devoted my life honestly, and with all the ability God has bestowed upon me, to try to establish the true principles of constitutional government in this country, and to raise the character of the free people over which it has been erected. But I care to say little to-night. The poet Byron has said: "What is writ is writ." May I not say in my own case: "What is done is done?" I cannot, by any vanity of mine, make it more, and the evil wishers I have cannot make it less. Whatever has been done is on record, and I may say that I am penetrated with a conviction that it is sufficient to compel recognition when I am slumbering in the grave. Two truths are present in my mind every day of my life—that the path before me is short, and that it leads to certain and unbroken rest. I would not live my life over again, or any single hour of it, if I had the chance.—*Sir Henry Parkes at his Birthday Banquet.*

This is what Sir Henry Parkes said of himself at the banquet given to him last summer, when he entered his eightieth year. He has been for years, and is to-day, the most criticised and caricatured man in Australia; he has been under and over estimated, but I don't see how even his most bitter critic can cavil at this self-estimate: "What is writ is writ, and what is done is done." He has reached his eightieth year in wonderful health, with all his mental faculties as fresh as ever; he is still the most hopeful and aggressive fighter in the political arena, and, what is even more remarkable, he is still able to endure no end of physical labor. I know some politicians of not much more than sixty years who are clinging to their arm-chairs, talking like old men, and expecting attention on the strength of their work in the past. A sense of shame should rouse them into life if they could only see the tireless activity of Sir Henry Parkes.

THE TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

At first sight, Sir Henry Parkes appears to be the oldest man alive. When a door is opened, and the figure appears, with the long white beard and the white flowing hair, in wild disorder, covering the massive head, which rests firmly on the slightly stooped shoulders, one thinks of another age and of some ancient character seen perhaps in a woodcut in the Old Testament. He appoaches slowly, and extends the soft hand, which one takes without receiving a pressure. Then he sinks into an arm-chair, puts one leg on the other, and the conversation begins. Gradually the eyes sparkle, the head shakes with animation, the mouth of old age disappears. He is not more than sixty, surely. The laughter of children greets the ears from the hall; one or two rush into the room; the father holds out his hand for a little boy not yet certain of his legs; and one now beholds

SIR HENRY PARKES.

Sir Henry Parkes as a man in the prime of life, having a keen and youthful sense of enjoyment in everything. The transformation strikes with amazement all who do not know him well, and all who expect to find in him a prototype of their grandfathers.

"KENILWORTH."

"Kenilworth," his house in Avondale, is a rented two-story building, with a steeple. The steeple, he says, does away with the obligation he would otherwise be under of attending church. The house, from a literary and artistic point of view, is the most interesting in Australia. In the hall there is a bust of Tennyson, and in almost every room there are marble busts, statuettes, and medallions of celebrities, the rakish gods and goddesses of the ancients, and bronze figures sacred to the people of the East; oriental

china and many other rare and beautifully enameled specimens of porcelain. On entering the drawing-room on the right, it occurs to one that

> Man for his god puts on the shelf
> A marble image of himself.

But the god, one afterward discovers, is that of a woman, for this room belongs to Lady Parkes, and it is she who owns the marble image and the many excellent portraits of Sir Henry. In his own drawing-room, on the opposite side, the walls are covered with oil and water colors, etchings, signed portraits of statesmen and literary men, including some excellent portraits, with autographs of Carlyle, Tennyson and Gladstone, and portraits of Washington and Lord Rosebery, with pictures of events in the life of Sam Johnson and Boswell. There are also framed upon the walls a letter of the Earl of Strafford, of historical interest, written by him not long before his execution, and two interesting autograph letters from the pen of Oliver Cromwell. On small tables and in cases there are volumes of letters which disclose not only the handwriting, but some of the private affairs and the passions and friendships of the greatest people of the century. In the collection I found a startling letter from De Quincey, a letter of Napoleon and communications from O'Connell and Smith O'Brien. Some of the letters are addressed to the man who now treasures them. The others he collected with infinite trouble in England and America. I know of nothing more painful than to see him showing these relics to the unimaginative Philistine who occasionally finds his way into "Kenilworth."

IN THE DEN.

Sir Henry is generally to be found writing at a table near a window in the library. The walls are lined with books, principally political, poetical and philosophical works, all in English, and all or mostly all relating to English-speaking countries. He seems never to have been interested in the affairs of other lands. Over the mantelpiece the red *fac-simile* of Magna Charta hangs, sheltering from the dust something which, I must confess, always interests me more than the charter—a musty collection of the political writings of William Cobbett. At one time the rare virility of Cobbett must have exercised a quickening influence upon Sir Henry Parkes. The floor is littered with papers and letters. Being without method, I suspect he would often be like a lost sheep in this literary wilderness if it were not for the watchful eye and the retentive memory of Lady Parkes, who knows every book and paper in "Kenilworth." Taunts have often been flung at him for having left documents unsigned at the Colonial Secretary's office when retiring from the Premiership. "I don't profess to be a precise clerk," he explained to me. "I profess to do important work promptly and thoroughly. My table is not like that of a merchant's clerk." As an instance of his carelessness, he relates how once, when very hard up, he found by chance four £10 notes in an old book. "But," he said, "you would be a long time searching these books now before you could find another £40." This incident may shed some light upon the monetary difficulties which have been always rising, spectre-like, before and behind Sir Henry Parkes.

THE AUSTRALIAN MÆCENAS.

There is one feature in the character of the veteran which, in this guinea-hunting land, cannot be too highly praised by those who are able to estimate its worth in a public man. I refer to his intense sympathy for literary workers. Every lover of the muses, every man touched however lightly by the wand of genius, has been welcome at his house. The stranger needs no letter of introduction; his clothes may be faded and his "uppers" broken, but if he has done anything for art, he will be received like a true knight, and get an honored place at the table in "Kenilworth." He is the only politician who in a practical and unselfish way has recognized, all through his career, that literature should have a hold upon a nation's life. No one will ever know the extent of this recognition, or much beyond what he did for poor Kendall. The true story of Australian literature, with its burden of erroneous morality, would be the saddest book ever written.

To day the visitor to "Kenilworth" would be expected to listen while Sir Henry reads some of the poems of Kendall, Harpur, or Stephens, or his own sonnets and anacreontic writings, or the songs which are sent to him daily by fameless writers in all quarters of Australia.

REMINISCENCE AND ANECDOTE.

Sir Henry lives like an English gentleman. He observes the ceremonies of high life, and a prince could sit at his table. All funereal airs and serious conversation are banished from the dining-room to allow full freedom to wit and anecdote. He is at his best when the ladies are in the drawing-room.

"In a country town," he related the other day, "I made the acquaintance of a clergyman with literary tastes. I told him I would go to his church on Sunday morning, but he said there would be no morning service. It rained that Sunday afternoon, and the parson in the evening sent his servant round to the church to see if there was a congregation. The servant returned with the intelligence that there was only one old man there. 'Thank God,' said the parson. 'Go back and shut up the church!' And I was turned out into the rain."

I remarked that Mr. Deakin had informed me that an attempt was being made to re-unite the popular party in Victoria. "Is that Deakin's party?" I asked. "Of course," said Sir Henry. "I have never yet known a politician in opposition who did not belong to the popular party."

In another conversation I referred to a well-known man who is charged to the finger tips with a hatred of England. "He believes," I said, "that England is the parent of everything that is bad."

"That is a terrible belief to hold," he said, "but

it is one that is often held in regard to England. I admit," he continued, after a long pause, "that you can draw a terrible picture of the country by considering only the dark side, just as you can draw a terrible and even truthful picture of a man's character if you consider only his bad qualities. Take my own character, for instance—it is anything but perfect, but I have been described as a hideous monster without a single virtue. I have seen these descriptions, but I have never replied to them, for it would be useless to assert my virtues. People would only laugh at me. No character will bear close analysis, and what is possible in regard to the character of a man is possible in regard to that of a country. England has its dark and gloomy side, but England has done much for civilization and for the advancement of mankind. There is no good without evil, and it is some consolation to know that there is no evil without some germ of good."

I instanced the early history of this country, when the convicts were treated inhumanly.

"In considering that," he said, "you must remember that the convicts were placed in a far-off land, under the control of paid officials. These officials were far removed from public opinion and from criticism, and under such conditions it is no wonder some of them became fiends and treated their subjects as wild beasts. Something of the kind always happens when the correcting influence of public opinion is absent."

THE SECRETS OF SUCCESS.

For those who wear fine airs and cocked hats in high political places, Sir Henry Parkes has not as a rule much reverence. Temporary success in politics he has found to be generally the result of accident. We were talking about a Victorian ex-Premier who is scarcely a memory to-day, when I remarked that the fact of his having risen to the highest position in the state showed that he is a man of more than ordinary ability. "There we differ," said the veteran. "Success as a politician depends more on the peculiar circumstances, such as the absence for the moment of strong men, and the possession of wealth, than on the ability or merits of the individual." He believed that if a titled man with unlimited wealth and mean ability entered one of our Parliaments, he would find a following, and soon get the Premiership. "You will find the greatest toadies in the world in Australia," he said. "If I had money I could do anything in this country; but, as you know, I am a penniless man. Remember this"—and he picked up his "Fifty Years," and read the following twice over:

"I believe myself to be a proud, but thoroughly unselfish man, with a fervent and unchanging love of my fellow-creatures. I am proud of my strength to stand alone, of my power to resist forces brought against me, of the conquests I have made by my own energy and perseverance, but I feel no pride in place or position, or in the possession of the gifts of fortune, which indeed have been few with me. I have never known what it is to feel envy of others more favored than myself, and I have never withheld my last shilling from those who needed it more than I."

"That is the key to my whole life," he added. "Whether people accept it or not, it is so. Do you understand? I am not proud of the places I have held. Any one could get into the same places. Look at Sir George Dibbs!"

AUSTRALIA AS A STAGE FOR STATESMANSHIP.

The young Australian politician is inclined to take a very pessimistic view of Australian statesmanship. The stage, he says, "is so small that the actor who dreams of immortality is little better than a fool. This idea has taken hold of many, including Mr. Barton, undoubtedly one of the most intellectual men in New South Wales; and it possessed in a gloomy way Mr. Deakin, who, to my mind, is the most imaginative and eloquent of public men in Victoria. Mr. Barton cannot be persuaded that the future historian, sitting in his dingy office in one of the great republican cities, will not light his pipe with our speeches, and sum up the history we have been making during the past century in a few pages, which all but the curious will skip. I remember interrupting Mr. Deakin during a dirge which he was singing over the politicians whose lives he thought have gone, or are going, to fill the waste paper basket of history, by reminding him that the Australian statesman has the greatest of all work to do—the building up of a nation—and that consequently he may be at least as important as the men who are making such a noise in Europe."

"Perhaps you are right," he said after a pause. "The possibilities are great. In Europe they are only menders. Here we are builders."

It is interesting to find that Sir Henry Parkes, after his fifty years' experience, can take a cheerful view of the situation. While lamenting our bankruptcy in political intellect, owing to the absence of a leisured and educated class and the presence of men in the Parliaments trained for pursuits the very opposite of the business of government, he said to me: "The government of a new country is of exceptional and great importance, for it presents problems more intricate and more difficult of solution than any problems presented in the government of an old country. The character of the nation has to be formed, its resources have to be developed, and its affairs directed in view of the future without any precedents to guide you. On what political arena can greater feats of statesmanship be accomplished? The greatest of statesmen in the old country can do little more than deflect the course of things for a time. The statesman of a new country can lay a foundation that will last for ever. If I had my choice whether I should be absolute master of this country for five years or England, I should prefer Australia."

Certainly, at eighty years old, he is one of the wonderful men of the age. He shares with Bismarck and Gladstone and Pio Nono the art of keeping the vitality and energy of youth to a period far beyond the common experience of human life.

MR. REID AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

THE political life of New South Wales is certainly not wanting in picturesqueness. Sir Henry Parkes still enters the chamber and awakens memories of the past. The towering figure of Sir George Dibbs is active upon the stage. Mr. Edmund Barton is there to maintain upon rare occasions by the force of brilliant intellect the tradition of other days, and remind us of Dalley and Martin; Mr. Bernard Wise to fire off his Cobdenian economics, and to do as much injury to his own party as to his foes; and Mr. McMillan to reform the Civil Service, to simplify public bookkeeping and to "regenerate the state." These men, however, confess that too often, against the drab colored and general mediocrity of the House, they are powerless. Their voice is lost in a torrent of uninstructed talk. "Never before in our history," says Mr. M'Millan truly, "have we had questions so debated and decided; never before have the passions, the hatreds and the prejudices of warring interests been so intruded, in season and out of season, stopping legislation, reducing to a farce deliberation and sinking what should be the highest assembly in the country to the level of a socialistic debating club."

THE TWO CHIEFS.

Of ex-Premier Sir George Dibbs* we have already written. Sir George is only commencing his career in real earnest; his wonderful magnetic power, by means of which he can insensibly turn an enemy into a friend at a single interview, will enable him for years to come to maintain his influence over the minds of a great party in New South Wales. Sir Henry Parkes has determined not to resign from political life until he has crowned the edifice of his career by establishing in the provinces a system of Federal Government. Parliament is prepared at any moment to confer upon him a handsome retiring allowance, but he will not die a pensioner. So long as the veteran can get enough to eat—and there certainly is no sign of a famine in "Kenilworth"—he will be happy. Physically he has received no warning, and one can only bow in silence when he says:

> What task of glorious toil for good,
> What service what achievement high,
> May nerve the will, refire the blood,
> Who knows, ere strikes the hour to die?

THE NEW FREE TRADE LEADER.

Mr. G. H. Reid, the new Premier of South Australia, has been the official leader of the Opposition during the past two years. Before entering Parliament in 1880, he had been for years a civil servant in the Treasury. He has held office only once—in the Stuart administration—when he was Minister for Public Instruction. In that capacity he made some real improvements in the administration of the department. But his parliamentary career is colorless. He has been until recently a determined foe of Federation, and upon the close of the Federal Convention he did much in the way of discrediting the Commonwealth bill. He is the most fluent and effective open air speaker in Australia. As a debater, he is less successful than he might be, and this for a not ignoble reason. He is too generous to his foes. He would allow a good character and noble motives to his most unscrupulous antagonist. Every one admits that, had he acted opportunely, he could have defeated at least a year ago the Dibbs Ministry. When he should have been mounting the breach and firing

HON. G. H. REID,
Premier of New South Wales.

his guns, his critics complain that he was deliberating behind the baggage carts. Mr. Wise remarked to me recently that Mr. Reid was "the only gentleman in New South Wales politics," and Mr. McMillan that he did not believe Mr. Reid could harbor revenge more than twenty-four hours. He is no intriguer, and he believes that he can banish intrigue from the political life of the colony. "A new era will commence with me," he said. "In what way?" I asked. "Well," he replied, "I will make no new appointments to the Civil Service for two years; I will abolish patronage." Mr. Reid has little of the magnetic power which a leader needs, his eye lacks fire, and he has yet to prove in action that he can wear the mantle of Sir Henry Parkes. He is about fifty years of age, a barrister by profession, and a native of Sydney.

EDMUND BARTON, THE FEDERALIST.

Next, perhaps, to Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. Edmund Barton is, amongst New South Wales politicians best entitled to be called a statesman. Intellectually he is, speaking comparatively, a giant. I have met many

* The REVIEW OF REVIEWS, August, 1894.

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people of importance, but I have never met a man who could say finer things on the spur of the moment than Edmund Barton. "I would be ready at any time to play second fiddle to Barton," said Sir George Dibbs to me; and, he added, "If I had Barton's intellect with my own energy, I could rule Australia." At twenty-one he was an M.A. of the Sydney University, and he is one of the best types of the highly

EDMUND BARTON.

educated native born Australian. In a legislature which, with all its faults, is singularly sensitive about the dignity of the Speaker's office, the most honorable under the constitution, he is recognized as perhaps the best Speaker we have ever had in New South Wales. He occupied that position for over five years, and it is something to win distinction in an office which had been held by Sir Daniel Cooper, Sir Terence Aubrey Murray, Sir John Hay, William Munnings Arnold, Sir George Wigram Allen, and the dignity of which is now supported by Sir Joseph Abbott. He was one of the few who grasped at the convention the great difficulties surrounding Federation, and one of the three who, in what Sir George Dibbs describes as the "whisky and paste" excursion up the Hawkesbury River in the *Lucinda*, drafted the Commonwealth bill.

Living in an age of mediocrities, Mr. Barton has had great opportunities, but all these opportunities he has not seized. Instead of taking the trouble to shape his course, he has of late years preferred to drift serenely with the tide. As was the case with Pecksniff's horse, he gives too much promise without enough performance. You may catch a glimpse of his character in the remark of Sir George Dibbs, "If I had Barton's intellect with my own energy ——." He is more fitted to direct than to execute. He can, however, rise to great occasions. Then, as the Premier also said, "He does as much work in an hour as eight men could do in a day." There is no public man in the colony so loved by his friends. He has so many good qualities that his faults are soon forgotten, and those who gave him up yesterday in despair are found hailing him to-day as the hope of the national cause. This hope may not be without foundation. He is still a young man, and having accepted responsibility, and done—what few are disposed to do nowadays—sacrificed to politics a big professional practice, he may be expected to cut himself away from the inglorious squabble over roads and bridges and intercolonial tariffs, and lead the way to the union of Australia.

AN AUSTRALIAN RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

People are always making discoveries in the character of Mr. Wise, and it is for this reason, I suppose, that he is the best discussed man in Sydney. In consequence of an indiscreet contribution to an English magazine on the political tendencies of the Irish Australians, his name is also familiar in Catholic circles throughout Australia. An erudite scholar, a rapid

BERNARD WISE.

and incisive debater, he can rise on great questions to the great heights of statesmanship; but he lacks the sobriety of thought and the sustained calmness of his leader, Sir Henry Parkes. Giddy with ideas and lofty, but ever changing, resolutions, his brilliant impetuosity fills with alarm even his most intimate friends. Mr. McMillan remarked to me recently that he would not give much for the safety of a Ministry that included Mr. Wise, for he is a sort of Australian Randolph Churchill, who inspires a feeling that it would not be safe to follow him around a corner.

The son of a New South Wales judge, he was educated at Rugby and at Oxford during one of those

brilliant periods which occur in the life of that University. The religious movement had been succeeded there by a desire for a knowledge of social problems and the science of government. It was in the debating societies in connection with the University that Mr. Wise got his passion for politics, and during his University course he associated with most of the leading thinkers in England, and sat occasionally at the feet of Victor Hugo, who welcomed him to his drawing room and amused him by endeavoring to satisfy himself, by reference to maps, of the existence of Australia.

He first made his appearance in public life in 1884, when he gave utterance to ultra democratic opinions. Three years later, and at the age of twenty-seven, he found himself Attorney-General of New South Wales. Early success in life is apt to make a young man unsteady, and for this high appointment the friends of Mr. Wise have no reason to be thankful to Sir Henry Parkes. Although, like Sir Charles Lilley in Queensland, an advanced democrat, he cannot get the ear of the democracy. He leads a wing of the Free Trade party which advocates a tax upon the unimproved value of land, and he is fervently hated by the supporters of Sir George Dibbs. He is a tall and handsome man, a refreshing conversationalist, and a warm and faithful friend. His associates are mostly literary, and he is married to a lady who is a graceful writer and a charming woman. He is himself a versatile writer, and his "Study in Politics," in which he shows a profound knowledge of economics, was published recently by the Cobden Club. He must always be reckoned with as a power in the political life of Australia.

A MASTER OF FINANCE.

Mr. William McMillan, who has been a somewhat prominent figure in colonial politics during the past four or five years, is an Irishman with the intellectual make of a Scotchman. Physically he is not a big man, but intellectually he is powerful enough to disturb the sleep of Sir George Dibbs, Sir Henry Parkes and Mr. George Reid.

Mr. McMillan lives at Randwick, and his character is imprinted on his house and its surroundings. The garden is miraculously neat and every leaf and flower seems to grow to order. The furniture is equally appropriate, and the library is like a piece of clock work, in which its owner can find at a glance the information he requires. At first acquaintance Mr. McMillan appears as cold as an icicle, but later on, as he gradually thaws, one sees behind the exterior a generous human heart. His character is essentially religious in tone, and it was probably only an accident that prevented him following the footsteps of his father, the Rev. Gibson McMillan. He was trained in a commercial school, and he is a partner in the well-known firm of McArthur & Co. Those who know more of him than I, say that in his politics there is too much of the shop keeping element, but it should be remembered that narrowness of mind or purpose, which means also a concentration of effort, is not always a defect in those who are engaged in the pursuit of government. Mr. McMillan, however, is not without extended sympathies, varied knowledge, and a certain catholicity of thought. For years he has been an ardent supporter of Federation, and when the conservative policy of England was popular in Australia he was a believer in extending Home Rule to Ireland. Of financial questions—always the most important in colonial affairs—he is a master, and during the late

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

crisis he gave generous and valuable assistance to Sir George Dibbs. Although his oratory is somewhat monotonous in tone—for he has not the impressive delivery of Sir Henry Parkes, nor the billowy eloquence of Mr. Reid—no member commands more serious attention in Parliament. He has never been known to make any one laugh, or to fail to interest. He is very much concerned over the gradual demoralization of the Legislature, which he attributes not so much to the activity of sham democrats, with stentorian lungs, as to the apathy, indolence and sneering indifferentisms of the smug, self-satisfied individuals who have neglected the highest occupation of a citizen, either for the inane gratification of "social" life or for the acquisition of wealth. "During the past six years," he said to me, "scarcely a single man with talent or ability beyond that of the most ordinary member of society has entered Parliament." Mr. McMillan was Treasurer in the last Parkes administration. He is always credited with being an upright man, and having never performed any political somersaults, he enjoys the confidence of those who believe only in evolutionary changes. A year or two ago he had the leadership of the Opposition within his grasp, but private interests curbed his political ambition. He is scarcely a born leader. All

Australia wants at present, he says, is "20 per cent. more elbow grease and 20 per cent. more thrift." Speaking of the federal question recently, he uttered these weighty facts:

The lines on which we shall establish the constitution of the Federal Commonwealth will be a matter of life and death to future generations. All future finance, all future social and political development, will, to a large extent, depend upon the wisdom of those who finally stereotype the words and phrases of that instrument, which will not only be the people's safeguard against tyranny, but will also safeguard the people against their own moods and impulses of heated and indiscriminate action. When we come to deal with that sacred national question, no party tie, no private friendship should make the true men falter in fighting for those principles, founded on human nature and experience, which, while giving free play to liberty and progress, will at the same time conserve that liberty and progress, guiding us into paths which, instead of ending in chaos and disruption, will gently lead us on to a higher plane of human life, and a pure and ever-growing civilization. . . . And yet not one man in a thousand has taken the trouble to study the federal instrument—which in its perfect form, as the late Professor Freeman said, "is the most finished and artificial production of political ingenuity,"—notwithstanding the tremendous fact that under this instrument we will all be living, sooner or later, in Australia.

THE PRACTICAL POLITICIAN.

I now come to a man who does not stir the imagination, or send one chasing comparisons in the records of Greece or Rome. Yet Mr. Lyne, although no dreamer, is a politician with whom any one could, upon close acquaintance, smoke and be happy, and even take an interest in his protectionist statistics and his cyclopædic knowledge of Australia. He has been twice Minister for Works in a colony which has no system of local government; and although he has had large sums of money to spend, practically at his discretion, in roads, bridges, etc., he has had occasion only once to answer a vague charge of "corruption" made against him in Parliament.

I have seen a great deal of the inner political life of this colony, and the conclusion I have arrived at is that while *Hansard* is a drug in the market, the secret history would also be tame reading. Intrigue is, of course, rampant, but it is "intrigue" that does not seriously affect the country or damage the honor of those who are directing the affairs of Parliament.

Mr. Lyne has been rapidly gaining in influence during the past two years, and in the Dibbs Ministry he was looked upon as next in importance to Sir George. Physically he is almost as big as the ex-Premier, but the characters of the two men are totally different. Sir George has all the impetuosity of youth, but Mr. Lyne is calm, measured and sententious. There is nothing of inspiration in his movements or in his aspect. He is a native of Tasmania, where his father, an octogenarian, had been a member of Parliament for many years, and until the other day. Having received a college education, he tried his luck in sheep farming in his native home and in Queensland. But the rough life of the north sapped his health, so he returned to Tasmania, and there as a town clerk and engineer he completed the education that fitted him for the business of a law maker and administrator. Subsequently he invested in land near Albury, N. S. W., and in 1880 he was elected to Parliament.

His study of the colony has extended to the very bowels of the earth. Owing to his exertions, rapid progress has been made with artesian boring, and these bores, together with the conservation of water, promise to change the surface of a large area of New South Wales. He is an uncompromising protectionist. In conversing with him at lunch recently he told me that he is convinced that the system of managing railways by means of irresponsible commissioners is a lamentable failure. Rather than that system should continue, he would be in favor of selling the railways altogether. Of course he admitted that there was a danger of bringing the lines, with their ten thousand employees, once more under political influence. But he intends to improve the system by making the Minister for Works chairman of the commissioners. Without introducing the virus of political patronage, there would thus be a link between the commissioners and Parliament. Mr. Lyne has, perhaps, no bold ideas of a national policy; he displays no oratorical fireworks; but he is a man who commands confidence, and he may yet rise to the first post in the State. Unfortunately, he has never been outside Australia.

THE STORY OF A CAREER.

When one comes to set in order the political leaders, or the men who are a real power in politics, it is surprising what a number of politicians escape one's grasp, while fading like so many spectres into obscurity. Mr. McMillan reckons that there are not six men in Parliament who can talk for an hour without boring the House. Still, without wounding my conscience, I have already described the characteristics of seven men, each of whom is undoubtedly shaping in some degree the destiny of New South Wales.

THE CASTLE OF CHAPULTEPEC.

MEXICO AS THE CRADLE OF MAN'S PRIMITIVE TRADITIONS.

IT is not because Dr. le Plongeon's inferences and interpretations seem to us to be firmly established or even to be probable that we give space to the article which follows herewith. Dr. Augustus le Plongeon has spent many years in explorations in Mexico and Central America, and is probably more thoroughly familiar than any other man with the nature, extent and material in detail of the remains of a civilization that was already in decay when the Spanish freebooters made the conquest of Mexico in the sixteenth century. He may certainly be trusted to describe that which he has seen, exhumed, measured and photographed with such painstaking diligence. And he may at least be permitted to indulge in speculations as to the relationship between the early Central American civilization and that of Egypt. But it is not so much for the speculations themselves that we attach significance to this article, as for the manner in which they serve to illustrate the rich field of historic and prehistoric research that lies across our southern boundary.

Mexico is a land that is full of novelties and surprises to the unexpectant American visitor. This month a large company of American teachers, at the conclusion of the meeting of the National Educational Association at Denver, will make a pilgrimage to the City of Mexico. It is safe to declare that they will be richly repaid. They cannot, of course, on a summer trip plunge into the wilds of Yucatan and for themselves explore the wondrous ruins which le Plongeon examined so diligently; but in the National Museum in the City of Mexico they will find a marvelous collection of antiquities, some of the most important of which were excavated by Dr. le Plongeon himself. They will find sacrificial altars, stone deities sculptured in a fashion strangely suggestive of the work of the ancient Egyptians, and many other wonderful works, among them being the famous Calendar Stone of the Aztecs. In the life and manners of the surviving native races of Mexico they will also see much to remind them of the fellaheen of the Nile Valley, if their historical pilgrimages have ever taken them into the land of the pyramids.

As for the various cities of Mexico, these travelers will be delighted with the architecture of innumerable splendid old Spanish churches, with their admixture of Moorish and Renaissance architectural ideas, and with a picturesqueness surpassing that of any other class of buildings in the Western hemisphere. They will visit the heights of Chapultepec, and will not be proud of the chapter in American history which tells of our invasion of Mexico and the storming of that beautiful eminence.

In the National Library they will see a huge collection of two or three hundred thousand volumes, most of them old Spanish works, and very few of them books which the well-informed American reader has ever heard of. In the shops of the book-sellers they will find plenty of fresh and attractive publications from Barcelona and Madrid, a good many from Paris, some from Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso, many from the local Mexican press, and

practically none whatever from the United States or England.

They will discover that the bull fight, far from being a moribund institution, is waning not one whit in popularity, and that every town in Mexico has its great bull-ring in amphitheatre form with performances every Sunday afternoon.

All this, we are well aware, has little to do with the question whether Yucatan was or was not the cradle of our race; but at least such speculations may add something to the interest and novelty of travel in one of the strangest and most fascinating portions of the planet. When our American traveling public comes to a full realization of the attractions of Mexico, the tide of travel to that country will increase many fold. And this will be true, quite apart from the question whether or not Dr. le Plongeon is right in believing that the tomb of Abel has been discovered in the peninsula of Yucatan.

Mr. Donnelly will surely like to know that the Greek alphabet, according to Dr. le Plongeon's interpretation of Maya hieroglyphs, is an ancient poem describing the submersion of the lost Atlantis. If the daring conclusions of the veteran explorer could be verified to the satisfaction of all scholars, we might well begin an agitation for the absorption of Mexico into the territory of the United States in order to free ourselves from the reproach of possessing no antiquities. Unquestionably the cultured element of our citizenship has chafed considerably against the newness and rawness of everything in our own country. To be able to claim the tomb of Abel, and to add the original garden of Eden to our series of national parks along with the Yellowstone and the rest,—that would certainly be antiquity enough to satisfy the most exacting.

M. le Plongeon comes forward and proves to his own satisfaction that America is the real cradle of the race, and that Europe, Asia, and Africa must humbly fall in behind their elder sister. Cain and Abel, he triumphantly informs us, were American citizens residing in Yucatan at the time when the unfortunate dispute arose which gave Abel an immortality of fame. In proof whereof he is willing to show us the mausoleum of the murdered man with all the inscriptions complete standing in Yucatan at this hour. Having put his hand to the plow, he does not leave it in mid-furrow. Egypt, it seems, was colonized from Yucatan; the Sphinx was a monument erected to the memory of Abel by his disconsolate widow; the ancient Egyptian mysteries were transplanted bodily from Yucatan; and the Greek alphabet is simply a Yucatanese version of the destruction of the lost Atlantis. Here, indeed, is a discovery which dwarfs the audacity of the Spanish grandee who showed the quarterings of his family on the roof of Noah's Ark. M. le Plongeon says nothing about Adam—probably because he has long ago been proved to be a Scotchman. The reader will half suspect that he is being made the victim of a stupendous practical joke. But M. le Plongeon is in very serious earnest, and, even apart from his theories as to the bearings of his discoveries on the past, he seems to have materials for a book of travels and explorations which would transfer the interest of the civilized world from the heart of Africa to the lost cities of Yucatan.

It seems that Dr. le Plongeon is in possession of an immense collection of notes and materials, including illustrations and diagrams, which it would require a fortune to publish. The following account of Dr. le Plongeon's theories has been prepared by one of the explorer's friends.

EDITOR OF THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE STORY OF DR. LE PLONGEON'S DISCOVERIES.

FOR the majority of people, and even for many of those who deem themselves to be well informed, Central America is indeed an unknown land. The few persons who have interested themselves in the matter at all by perusing the works of Stevens, Norman and other tourists who paid hurried visits to the ruins, have merely a vague idea that there exists, hidden amidst the depths of the forests, the remains of stone buildings which were erected at some period anterior to the advent of the Spanish invaders by a race of people who had attained to a certain crude civilization, but from a study of whose handiwork nothing is to be gleaned that has any direct bearing upon the history of human progress. So far, however, from this being the case, it appears to be highly probable, in the light of Dr. le Plongeon's researches, that this now neglected country was the veritable cradle of human civilization, and that a knowledge of the history of the primitive dwellers in these "lands of the west" will help to raise the veil which for so many centuries has concealed the origin of the first traditions of mankind.

Dr. Augustus le Plongeon, the eminent explorer and archæologist, has devoted twelve years of his life to the exploration of Central America, to a close and laborious study of its ruined monuments, and to the task of deciphering the inscriptions which cover the walls of these ancient buildings—a task which he has at length successfully accomplished. Dr. le Plongeon's devoted and enthusiastic companion during all that long period of hardship and of danger was his intrepid wife. Madame le Plongeon is the only wom-

DR. LE PLONGEON AND CHACMOOL.

an who has lived among these deserted cities, and in recognition of her services to science the Geographical Society of Paris has paid her the high and well-merited compliment of placing her portrait in its album of celebrated travelers.

YUCATAN.

A few words, first, about the country of Yucatan itself. It is practically a peninsula which divides the Gulf of Mexico from the Caribbean Sea. It is comprised between the parallels of 17° 30′ and 21° 50′ of north latitude, and of 88° and 91° of west longitude. Its length is 260 miles from north to south, its breadth is 180 miles from east to west, and its general shape is practically that of a rectangle. The whole country is composed of fossiliferous limestone, which is covered with loam of extraordinary fertility; it is uniformly flat, is but slightly elevated above the level of the sea and its entire surface is covered with well-nigh impenetrable forests.

Scattered throughout these forests are the ruins and remains of large cities and of stupendous edifices, once upon a time the temples of the gods and the palaces of the kings, the walls of which are covered with inscriptions, bas-reliefs, and sculptures which surpass in harmony of design and excellence of execution those of Egypt and of Babylon. The exquisite proportions of those colossal buildings, and the beauty of the mural decorations, attest the high civilization of their builders, and inspire the spectator with feelings of admiration and amazement.

THE YUCATANESE.

A vivid idea of the difficulties encountered by the explorers is conveyed in Madame le Plongeon's description: "Arrived in Yucatan," she writes, "we found there was an immense amount of work to be done, the greater part of it in dangerous places. A few words will make this clear. It is notorious that the Spanish conquerors and their successors treated the unhappy aborigines with shameful cruelty and tyranny. Risings occurred from time to time since the period of the conquest, and in 1847 the natives of Yucatan made a bold effort to shake off the yoke of their Mexican oppressors. After a long and bitter struggle a few thousands freed themselves completely from the white man's control, and built a stronghold in the southwest part of the peninsula. Not only do they still maintain their liberty, but they are a terror to the white man and to those Indians yet in his service, and their war cry is 'death to the white monkey.' They have destroyed cities, towns and villages, driving those under Mexican authority to the north and most arid part of the land. Unfortunately, many of the ancient ruins are on the territory of those hostile Indians.

THE LOST CITIES OF A DEAD RACE.

"It would be a waste of precious time to dwell upon our dangers and hardships, illness and hunger; but a few words must be said about our work. We were truly amazed at the perfection of sculpture found in the old cities of Chichin-Itza, and we heartily wish that it were in our power not only to save from further destruction, but to rebuild the edifices crumbling before us. That being out of the question, what was the next best thing? Surely to obtain what would enable us to make a *fac-simile* of their measurements —photographs and molds—and for this we toiled. Our Indian laborers could not understand why we wanted to measure pyramids and terraces, stairs, doorways and walls, and they could not be trusted to hold the end of the measuring tape exactly where we desired, so we two had to do all that work, and some of the terraces were hundreds of feet long, cumbered by felled trees and stones of all shapes, beneath which venomous vipers lurked, while the tropical heat made us dizzy and the wood ticks worked their way into our skins. Taking photographs was not much easier, and though we are well versed in that art, we spoiled about ten plates for every perfect one obtained; true, we wanted them very perfect. Many of the sculptures had to be photographed from the top of a ladder

supported only by sticks on the edge of a very steep and broken up terrace or pyramid. The longest task was, however, the mold making, because we would not content ourselves with mere squeezes ; the result of our work, however, is all that could be wished, and we can now build in any part of the world a Maya palace or temple which might be converted into a museum of American antiquities." This has

MADAME LE PLONGEON.

actually been done at the Chicago Exhibition, as already stated.

RECOVERING THE LOST LANGUAGE.

In the first place, it was obviously necessary to find, if possible, a key to the hieroglyphics in which the mural inscriptions are written, and to the solution of this problem Dr. le Plongeon directed all his efforts. For a long time his attempts in this directien were futile, and it was only after the most prolonged and careful analysis of the characters that he at length stumbled upon a clue. The discovery came about in this way ; he happened to observe that certain signs carved on the walls of one of the buildings closely resembled those of the ancient Egyptian alphabet, with which he was familiar ; this led him to seek for further points of resemblance, which he also found. The next step was to determine the language of the inscriptions. Knowing how excessively conservative are the aborigines of Yucatan in all respects, Dr. le Plongeon inferred that probably the language spoken by them at the present day might have at least some affinity with that of the mysterious writings on the walls. To satisfy himself on this head, he devoted himself to a patient study of the living tongue as spoken by the fierce and warlike tribes known as the Quiches, who dwell amidst the fastnesses of the mountains in Guatemala, and who have maintained their independence against all invaders. These tribes are the direct descendants of the ancient Mayas, and, as Dr. le Plongeon discovered, they have retained the ancient language of their ancestors in almost its pristine purity.

THE OLDEST LANGUAGE OF MAN.

This Maya language is one of the very oldest tongues known to us, quite as old as Sanskrit, if not still more ancient. By giving to the mural characters the same phonetic value which they possess in the language of the Quiches, the doctor found that they formed intelligible words and phrases, and he quickly then perceived that the language of the inscriptions was identical with that still spoken by the aborigines. The construction of the entire alphabet followed, and with that key Dr. le Plongeon has succeeded in fully deciphering these hitherto incomprehensible hieroglyphics. The comparison of the hieratic alphabet of the Mayas with that of the ancient Egyptians reveals a similitude which amounts practically to identity. Dr. le Plongeon furthermore points out that there exists a singularly close resemblance between the grammatical forms and the syntax of the two tongues, many of the words and characters having a precisely similar meaning in the two languages. Stranger still, the initial letters of the Maya names for the various objects which constitute the Egyptian alphabet are the very letters so represented ; from this it would seem, therefore, that both of these people acquired the art of writing from the same source, or that one of them taught the art to the other.

Dr. le Plongeon next turned his attention to the few known MSS. of the Mayas which escaped destruction at the hands of fanatical Bishop Landa, who accompanied the Spanish invaders. These MSS. are written on sheets of parchment prepared from deer skin, in the colored characters of an alphabet which is supposed to have been formulated after the invasion of the Nahaults in the early centuries of the Christian era. The Mayas are also known to have made a species of paper from the bark of the mulberry tree by a process similar to that employed by the Egyptians in preparing the papyrus. Of the extant MSS. the most important is that known as the Troano MS., which is in the British Museum ; it is a very ancient work, dealing mainly with the subjects of geology and history, and it is furnished with numerous illustrations. This Dr. le Plongeon has succeeded in translating, and from it we learn that in ancient times the peninsula of Yucatan was called " Mayax," meaning the " first or primitive land." It

gave its name to the whole empire of the Mayas, which extended from Tehuantepec on the north to the Isthmus of Darien on the south, and thus comprised all these countries which to-day constitute Central America. The two chief cities were Uxmal, which was the city of government, and Chichin-Itza, which was the great metropolis and the centre of the ancient Maya civilization, whither came men of learning from all parts of the world. In the illustrations of the Troano MS. some of these visitors are depicted as bearded men like the ancient Assyrians. The ruins of these cities still exist, and to them Dr. le Plongeon devoted his chief attention.

The name "Maya" is met with in many countries of Asia, Africa and Europe, and always with the meaning of "power" and "wisdom" attached to it; wherever it occurs there also are found vestiges of the languages, of the customs and of the religious and cosmogonical traditions of the Mayas as discovered by Dr. le Plongeon.

We read in the Book of Genesis an account of a tragedy which is stated to have occurred at a very early period in the history of our race—viz., how a certain man was murdered by his brother through motives of jealousy; the murderer's name was Cain, and that of his victim was Abel. This story, as is well known, tallies exactly with the account given by the Egyptian priest of the murder of Osiris by his brother Set through jealousy; but concerning the esoteric meaning of the episode little or nothing is to be gleaned from ancient historians. Herodotus, that confirmed old babbler, always excuses himself from speaking on the subject, although he takes care to inform us that he was well versed in all that pertained to the mysteries. We likewise find a detailed, if somewhat inflated, account of a man being murdered by his brother for a similar motive in Valmiki's ancient Sanskrit poem, "The Ramayana," the victim in this instance being named Bâli and his murderer Sougriva. Valmiki does not enlighten us as to the source whence he obtained the story, but we have it on his authority that colonists from the land of Mayax in remote ages seized and settled in that portion of the Indo-Chinese peninsula known to us to-day as Dekkan, and that "Maya," the terrible warrior, magician and architect of the Davana, was a great navigator, whose ships sailed from the western to the eastern ocean. Davana, it may be remarked, means in the Maya language, "he who has his house upon salt waters."

Let us see what light can be thrown upon these narratives by consulting the Yucatan records.

Dr. le Plongeon has discovered in a series of sculptures and mural paintings still existing in a state of good preservation upon the walls of certain buildings at Chichin-Itza the record of an exactly similar event, and the account of the tragedy, as set forth in the second part of the Troano MS., is identical with that given by Valmiki, by the Egyptian priests, and by the author of the Book of Genesis.

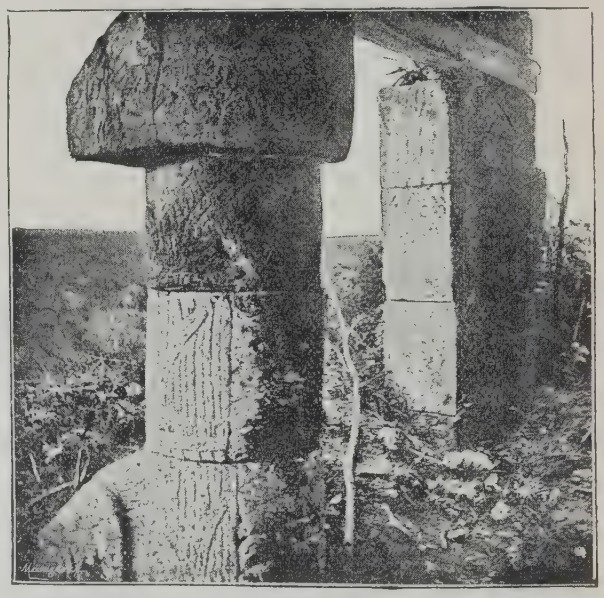
The Mayan colonists alluded to by Valmiki naturally imported with them the language, customs and folk-lore of their own country, and amongst their numerous traditions was undoubtedly that one which

DR. LE PLONGEON TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS.

recorded how, in remote ages, the son of one of their rulers murdered his own brother through jealousy, in order to become possessed at the same time of the wife of his victim and of the supreme power.

From the sculptures and mural paintings just alluded to we learn that King *Can* (serpent), who appears to have been the founder or restorer of the ancient cities of Yucatan, had three sons named respectively *Cay* (fish), *Aac* (turtle), and *Coh* (leopard), and two daughters *Moo* (macaw) and *Nicté* (flower). I must here point out that the name borne by all personages in ancient Mayax represented each one some animal, bird, fish or reptile, and that it was the custom to depict the person symbolically under the form of his or her figure-name or totem.

It was decreed according to the Maya law that the youngest brother should espouse the eldest sister. A similar custom is known to have obtained amongst the Egyptians from the earliest times, likewise amongst the Ethiopians, the Greeks, and the inhabitants of Mesopotamia in the time of the patriarchs. Prince *Coh*, the youngest brother, was a warrior, fearless and successful, who had greatly extended the boundaries of the Maya kingdom, and *Moo* was proud of his achievements and loved him dearly. After the death of King *Can*, the father, the kingdom was divided amongst his children and *Moo* became Queen of Chichin-Itza, while to *Aac*, the second son, was left the ancient city of Uxmal, where his statue is visible to this day on the *façade* over the main entrance to the palace. Prince *Aac* was deeply envious of his brother *Coh*—envious of the latter's fame, of his popularity, and above all, of the possession by him of his sister-wife, with whom *Aac* was deeply enamored. Urged on by his evil passions, *Aac* instigated a conspiracy against his brother. In the carvings on the wooden lintels over the entrance to the mausoleum of Prince *Coh*, which Dr. le Plongeon has discovered and explored, and in the fresco paintings which adorn its walls, this particular event is portrayed, *Aac* being represented as armed with three spears, and in violent altercation with *Coh*. From other portions of the sculptured records upon the mausoleum we further learn that *Coh* was murdered by being treacherously stabbed thrice in the back by his brother *Aac*, and this is fully corroborated by the illustrated account of the occurrence given by the author of the Troano MS. Dr. le Plongeon disinterred from this mausoleum not only a statue of Prince *Coh* with his name inscribed on tablets occupying the place of the ears, but likewise a flint spearhead and an urn which contained the partially cremated remains of what, presumably, had been part of the viscera—most probably the heart—of the victim. One of the mural paintings represents the body of *Coh* laid out, eviscerated, and surrounded by his wife, his sister, his mother and his children. It is to be noted that in the case of Egyptians of high rank, whose bodies were embalmed according to the most costly process, the internal portions of the body, after having been removed, were cleansed, embalmed, and then deposited in four vases, which were subsequently placed in the tomb with the coffin. The account of the famous fratricide, as related in Genesis, in the Ramayana, and in the papyri of Egypt, is simply, therefore, the story of the feud between the sons of King *Can* ; and thus we find in far-off Yucatan the true origin of this, one of our very earliest traditions. Nowhere, except in Mayax, as Dr. le Plongeon points out, do we find this story forming part of the history of the nation, and nowhere else do we find the portraits of the actual actors in that grim tragedy ; but in Mayax there are still to be seen, not only their portraits on the walls of the mausoleum of the victim, and their statues carved in stone and in wood, but also the very weapon employed in the crime and even the mortal remains of the ill-fated Prince *Coh*. It must be noted also, and the significance of the fact is manifest, that in the various accounts of the fratricide the names of the personages mentioned are either identical or are words which have the same meaning in the Maya language ; thus *Abel*, *Abal*, *Bâl-i* and *Balam* are identical words.



ENTRANCE TO THE CASTLE—INTERIOR VIEW.

A, contraction of *ah*, is the Maya masculine article "the," *Bal* is the radical of *Bal-am*, and *Balam* is even at the present day one of the names given by the aborigines of Yucatan to the *Yumil Kaax*, the "Lord of the Fields," the leopard, which they also call *Coh*. The leopard, as has also been pointed out, was the totem of *Aac's* victim, and as such it figures in the various mural paintings and bas-reliefs. As regards the name *Osiris*, it would seem to be a corruption of one of the titles given to Prince *Coh* on account of the marked love shown to him by his sisters and by his people in general, and it is derived, according to Dr. le Plongeon, from a Maya verb *ozil*, meaning "to love," or "to desire greatly ;" the noun

osir or *ozir* would therefore mean "he who was much desired," or "the well-beloved." The names *Cain*, *Set*, *Sougriva* and *Aac* all convey in the Maya language the idea of something belonging to or with an affinity for water; thus *Cain*, by apocope *Cay*, means in Maya a fish, and *Sougriva* is composed of three Maya primitives: *zuc* (quiet or tranquil), *lib* (to ascend) and *ha* (water), "something which quietly rises to surface of the water," as the turtle (*Aac*) does. *Set* is a cognate word of the Maya *ze*, meaning "to ill-treat with blows," a fitting designation truly for one who killed his brother with three thrusts of a spear, as *Aac* is represented in the Troano MS. as having done.

Isis, again, the name of the wife of *Osiris*, is also derived from a Maya word meaning sister. In Egypt she was frequently called *Mau*, and her totem there was a vulture; moreover, one of her titles was "royal wife and sister," all of which proves her identity with the Maya queen *Moo*, whose totem was a macaw. *Osiris* in Egypt, *Abel* in Chaldea, *Bâli* in India, are myths; *Coh* in Mayax was a reality—a warrior whose mausoleum Dr. le Plongeon has opened, whose weapons and ornaments he has in his possession, whose statue, with his name inscribed on the tables occupying the place of the ears, he has unearthed, and which is now in the National Museum of the City of Mexico, and portions of whose mortal remains he has submitted to chemical analysis.

After the death of Prince *Coh*, the kingdom of Mayax, as we learn from the Troano MS., became involved in civil war; *Aac*, at the head of his faction, striving to seize the reins of government, and the friends of the murdered *Coh* rallying round the widowed queen. *Aac*, failing to effect his purpose by force of arms, has recourse to diplomacy; he renews his suit for the hand of Queen *Moo*, and sends envoys to her with a present of fruit. This episode is vividly portrayed in the mural paintings, and the *tableau* is of the highest interest, inasmuch as it furnishes a perfectly natural explanation of the myth of the temptation of the woman in the Garden of Eden. Queen *Moo* is represented as seated in a house in the midst of a garden or enclosure; at her feet, but outside of the house, to indicate that she does not accept it, is a basket filled with oranges. Her extended left hand shows that she declines to listen to the envoy, who stands before her in a supplicating attitude, while *Aac* is depicted on a lower plane, making an obeisance. Over his head is a serpent, typical of his family name, *Can*, and this serpent is gazing at a macaw, the totem of Queen *Moo*, which is perched on the top of a tree above the figure of the Queen. The tree is guarded by a monkey, which in Mayax, as in Egypt, is the symbol of wisdom, and in this case it represents the wise preceptor. The true meaning of the writer of Genesis is thus clear when he tells us that the serpent spoke to the woman and tempted her with fruit.

In connection with the *tableau* of the scene in the garden, it is most interesting to note that even at this present day amongst the aborigines of Yucatan, when a youth wishes to make a proposal of marriage to a girl he sends her, through a friend, a present of fruit, flowers or sweetmeats—so persistent amongst these people are the customs of their forefathers—and if the girl accepts the proffered gift, it is a sign that she looks with favor upon his suit, and they are betrothed; whereas refusal on her part signifies that

"HEADS OF THE PEOPLE."

the proposal is rejected. A similar pretty custom obtains also in Japan.

Queen *Moo*, after the death of her husband, erected to his memory the magnificent mausoleum explored by Dr. le Plongeon, and upon its summit she caused to be placed the figure of a leopard with the head and face of a dying man, and with three holes in the back, significant of the manner in which Prince *Coh* had been treacherously done to death.

From the Troano MS. again we learn that Queen *Moo* subsequently migrated to Egypt, where she also caused to be erected to the memory of her husband a similar monument, none other indeed than the famous Sphinx with its sad and inscrutable expression. This Egyptian Sphinx is clearly, therefore, a copy of the older and original one, which was erected remote ages ago in the far-off "lands of the west" by the disconsolate Queen *Moo* to perpetuate the memory of her murdered husband.

In Egypt, moreover, the spotted skin of a leopard, generally without the head, was invariably suspended near the images of *Osiris*, and a leopard's skin also formed a portion of the dress of the priests, as is shown by the paintings on the tombs at Thebes. Furthermore, when the Egyptians desired to represent *Osiris* as king of *Amenti* (the West), the symbol which they employed was always a crouching leopard with an open eye above it. The leopard's skin was also used in the celebration of the Eleusinian mysteries;

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and, curiously enough, Paul du Chaillu relates that a leopard's skin is worn to this day by African warriors as a charm wherewith to render themselves invulnerable to spear thrusts. From this it would seem as if the tradition of the manner in which Prince *Coh* met his death had come down to them also as a tradition from their ancestors, and that they regard his totem as being a charm against a similar fate. That such a tradition should have been handed down to the modern negro is not so improbable in view of the fact that the inhabitants of Africa appear certainly to have had communication with the people of the western continent up to the time of the destruction of Atlantis, concerning which event Dr. le Plongeon has much to tell us.

Of the traditions relating to events which happened, or were supposed to have happened, during the very early days of the human race upon the earth, none was more widely spread, nor more generally credited by civilized nations of antiquity, than the story of a great deluge, such as we read of in the scriptural narrative. The Egyptian priests, it is true, who from time immemorial had kept in the archives of their temple a faithful record of all notable events and occurrences throughout the world, disbelieved in the universality of the flood, and they derided the Greek philosophers who held that the entire human race had perished in the deluge of Deucalion. They informed Solon, however, when he visited them six hundred years before the Christian era, that recorded in their archives was the account of a terrible cataclysm, during which a great island, "the land of Mú," situated in the Atlantic Ocean, disappeared beneath the waves in one day and one night, in consequence of violent earthquakes and volcanic eruptions; that this occurrence had taken place nine thousand years before his visit to Egypt, and that all communications between Egypt and "the lands of the west" had absolutely ceased from the time of that catastrophe. A description of the same terrible event was embodied by the learned priests of Mayax in certain records which fortunately have been preserved and have come down to us. Dr. le Plongeon found a relation of the catastrophe carved in intaglio upon the stone which forms the lintel over the interior doorway of a building at Chichin-Itza—a building which to this day is known as *Akab-oib*, "the house of the dark or terrible writing."

The author of the Troano MS., moreover, devotes several pages at the commencement of the second part to an account of the occurrence and its accompanying phenomena, and in yet another Maya MS., that known as the *Cortex Cortesianas*, which Dr. le Plongeon has likewise translated, there is also a lengthy account of the same event. These three versions not only tally one with the other, but also with that given by the Egyptians.

The following is Dr. le Plongeon's translation of the account contained in the Troano MS. of the most terrible cataclysm in the history of the world of which we have any record: "In the year 6 Kan, on the 11th Muluc, in the month Zac, there occurred terrible

CHACMOOL EATING A HEART.

earthquakes, which continued without interruption until the 13th Chuen. The country of the hills of mud, the land of Mú, was sacrified; being twice upheaved, it suddenly disappeared during the night, the basin being continually shaken by volcanic forces. Being confined, these caused the land to sink and to rise several times and in various places. At last the surface gave way, and ten countries were torn asunder and scattered. Unable to withstand the force of the convulsions, they sank with their 64,000,000 of inhabitants 8,060 years before the writing of this book."

Thus the fact seems to be established that there formerly did exist an island-continent situated in the midst of the Atlantic Ocean, that this submersion took place some 11,500 years ago, and that the account given by Plato of the destruction of Atlantis is in the main correct. The destruction of the land of Mú was an event so stupendous and so terrible that the Mayas thereafter altered all their computations of time in order to commemorate it. Following their example, we find that the Greeks and other Eastern nations ever afterward regarded 13 as an unlucky number, since the final destruction of Mú took place on the 13th day of the Maya month of Zac, which corresponded with our month of February, and the same superstitious belief has descended to ourselves.

It is very interesting to note that the author of the Troano MS. symbolizes the vanished land by the figure of a black man of the negro type, thereby in-

dicating that the inhabitants of the land of Mú were a black-skinned race; and figures clearly meant to represent negroes are also found depicted in the mural paintings at Chichin-Itza. It will be remembered that the early Spanish adventurers found, on their arrival in America, a black-skinned population closely akin to the African negroes inhabiting the Isthmus of Panama and other portions of the western continent; these black people doubtless represent the descendants of the inhabitants of the lost island, with which the Mayas appear to have had close relations in former times. Among the Greeks the island-continent of Atlantis was likewise known as "Mú," and this brings me to a most remarkable statement made by Dr. le Plongeon. He maintains that the names of the letters which constitute the Greek alphabet are Maya primitives, and that the Greek alphabet itself is a narrative of the destruction of the land of Mú! The doctor points out that the reason why in the Greek alphabet the letter ε is separated from η, o from ω and τ from Θ, instead of being juxterposed as would seem natural, is that such juxtaposition of equivalent letters would have rendered the account meaningless. Concerning these very startling statements I venture no opinion; Dr. le Plongeon assures me that he is prepared to conclusively prove the correctness of his assertion, and he refers for verification of the accuracy of his translations of the names of the letters which constitute the Greek alphabet to the Maya vocabulary (of about seven thousand words), published by the Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg as an appendix to the Troano MS. It will certainly be of interest to hear what our leading Greek scholars have to say upon the subject, and it is a curious reflection that while, in our schoolboy days, we were learning our alpha, beta, gamma, delta, we were all the while committing to memory an epic poem written in probably the oldest known language in the world.

As the Maya sages perpetuated in stone the narration of the destruction of Mú, so in like manner did they record their cosmogonical conceptions by causing the story of the creation, according to their belief, to be carved in high relief over the doorway of the east façade of the palace at Chichin-Itza. This *tableau* has been most carefully studied by Dr. le Plongeon, who finds in it unmistakable evidence of

BEARDED MAN—FROM THE CASTLE.

the high scientific attainment of its designers. I regret that the limits of a magazine article do not permit me to give the savant's most interesting exposition and analysis of the *tableau*, but the essential point to note is that the beliefs held by the Mayas concerning the creation, as therein recorded, are identical with the ideas concerning the first origin of things arrived at by the inhabitants of India and of Egypt, and are expressed in as nearly the same words as the genius of the vernacular of these different countries permits. This identity of ideas expressed in identical language cannot be attributed to mere coincidence, neither is it conceivable that the peoples of these different countries arrived at the same conclusions on such a subject independently of one another and without intercommunication. The idea and its explanation must undoubtedly have originated amongst one people, and by them have been taught to the others. That such an interchange of ideas took place between India and Egypt is not improbable, but by whom were the same ideas introduced to America? Dr. le Plongeon's contention is that these ideas

ORNAMENTATION OF WEST FAÇADE OF GOVERNOR'S PALACE AT UXMAEL.

BURLINGAME PUBLIC

originated, so far as it is possible to determine the point at all, on the western continent, and were thence transmitted to the eastern; in support of this view he adduces numerous arguments. Thus he shows that the legends connected with the images of several Egyptian deities, when interpreted by means of the Maya language, point directly to Mayax as their birthplace; he cites the identity of the Egyptian with the Mayan alphabet, and he reminds us that the Egyptians themselves looked upon "the lands of the west" as being the mother-land of their gods and their ancestors, and the fountain head from which they had originally derived their knowledge. From these and other premises he deduces the conclusion that the Egyptians and other eastern nations acquired their cosmogonical conceptions from Mayax.

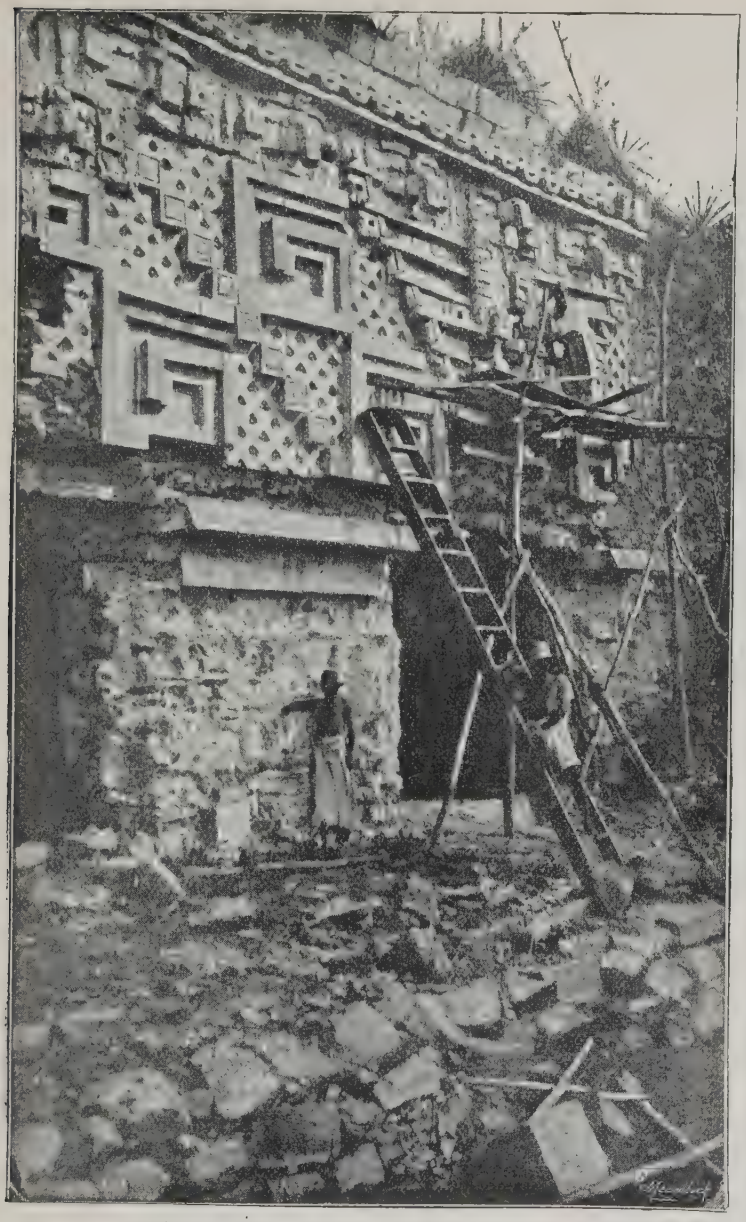
Dr. le Plongeon's researches also give a clue to the probable origin of elephant worship in India. The Hindoos, as is well known, represent Ganesha, the God of wisdom, as a human body, colored red, and surmounted with the head of an elephant. This is the most popular of all their images, and it is sculptured or painted over the door of every house as a protection against evil. Turning to Yucatan, we find in the Troano MS. that the "Master of the land," King *Can* deified, is therein depicted under the guise of a human form with the head of a mastodon. Presumably the Mayas adopted that animal as the symbol of their great ruler, from the fact of its being the largest and strongest creature with which they were acquainted, and as such would naturally be for them symbolical of strength and power.

Likewise in the case of the worship of the serpent, which was so general amongst all civilized nations of antiquity, and concerning which no explanation has hitherto been forthcoming, a most probable origin is found in Yucatan, where the worship of King *Can* (serpent), deified and symbolized by his totem, was universal. The image of the serpent is found on almost every edifice in every city, and especially in Chichin-Itza, of which it would seem to have been regarded as the protecting genius.

The cross is another symbol which was held in great reverence by civilized nations long ages before the establishment of Christianity. Representations of it in various forms have been found in all parts of the world, from a simple carving upon the face of a living rock to the imposing temples of Elephanta in India, which are constructed in a cruciform shape. The plain Latin cross was undoubtedly the primitive form from which all the more elaborate varieties were derived. The *crux-ansata* is one of the most ancient modifications met with in the Old World; and in Egypt, where it was the "symbol of symbols," as indeed was it also in Chaldea, it was termed the "key of the Nile." It was placed on the breast of the deceased, sometimes as a simple T resting upon the frustum of a cone or occasionally upon the heart. This same symbol is met with in various localities of Central America, notably upon the breasts of statutes in Palenque and other very ancient cities in Guatemala. Wherever found throughout the world, however, it was invariably associated with the idea of water and of rejuvenescence; thus in Babylon the cross was the symbol of the water deities; in Egypt, of creative power and of eternity; in India and China, of immortality; in Mayax, of rejuvenescence and freedom from physical ills. In the Eleusinian and Bacchic mysteries, the cross, we are told, was placed upon the breast of the initiate to signify that thenceforth he commenced a new life. In Mayax, from the remotest ages, the symbol of the cross appears to have been an emblem connected with their sacred mysteries, to which subject I shall presently refer. The ground plan of the Sanctuary at Uxmal is cruciform, and conspicuous amongst the carvings of the east façade of the palace at Chichin-Itza is the same symbol. According to Maya tradition, the cross was symbolical of the "God of rain," and the following is Dr. le Plongeon's explanation of that relationship.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CROSS.

In all localities, such as Yucatan, which are situated within the 12th and 23d degrees of north latitude, the dry season sets in about the beginning of January, and no rain falls for the ensuing four months. By the end of April, therefore, the entire land has become parched and brown, the trees have cast their foliage, the birds and animals, losing their shyness, boldly venture amongst the haunts of man in search of water, and all animated nature seems destined to perish for lack of moisture. Just about this period a constellation consisting of four bright stars is noticed at night in the southern heavens. This is the constellation known to us as the Southern Cross, and by the beginning of our month of May (which owes its name to the Goddess Maya, "the good dame,") it is seen to stand perpendicular above the horizon in these latitudes. That brilliant constellation is a heavenly messenger that brings tidings of joy to the weary inhabitants of the parched land, for it unfailingly heralds the opening of the floodgates of heaven, and, with the thrice-welcome advent of rain, a new lease of life for all nature and joy and happiness for all living creatures. No wonder, then, that man hailed with thankful heart and songs of gladness that glorious constellation, which to him was indeed a God—the God of rain that refreshes and rejuvenates, that frees man and his fellow creatures from physical suffering, bringing to them felicity—heaven, in a word, and, with renewed life, immortality. It is but natural, therefore, that the emblem of the cross should have been held in the highest reverence by these people as the symbol of immortality. All the civilized nations of the "lands of the west" and in the eastern continent also dwell in latitudes where the constellation of the Southern Cross becomes visible at the end of April, and where the first showers after the dry season quickly follow its appearance. The symbol of the cross was doubtless communicated to and accepted by other nations dwelling further north, who in course of time lost the knowledge of the true esoteric meaning attaching thereto. Even to this present day the simple inhabit-



DR. LE PLONGEON MAKING PLASTER MOULDS.

ants of Central America, however, have retained the knowledge of their ancestors as to the meteorological significance of the appearance of the Southern Cross; they, too, herald its coming with songs of joy, and straightway prepare to sow their fields in the full assurance that rain is at hand. Such, then, is Dr. le Plongeon's interpretation of the origin and meaning of the mystical *tau*, concerning which our modern savants have indulged in so much speculation without arriving at any satisfactory conclusions. Furthermore, Dr. le Plongeon shows that "tau" is a Maya word composed of the three primitives *ti* (here), *a* or *ha* (water) and *u* (month), which being translated means "this is the month of water."

AND OF THE "CRUX-ANSATA."

The complex form of cross formed of a cone, with two horizontal arms and an oval placed between and immediately above them, has been named by Egyptologists *crux-ansata*, but it is not of Egyptian origin at all. It is an emblem of the sacred tree of the Mayas, the *Yaxche*, under the roots of which, according to the natives, a supply of pure water is always to be found. The trunk of the *Yaxche* tree forms a perfect cone, from the summit of which the main branches extend horizontally, while the leafy top, especially when viewed from some distance, affords the appearance of a hemisphere, the entire outline being exactly that of the Egyptian *crux-ansata*. The Mayas always represented in their sculptures and paintings the sacred tree conventionally as furnished with two branches extending horizontally outward from the summit of a conical trunk, the shape depicted being exactly that of a cross or *tau*.

THE ORIGIN OF THE ANCIENT MYSTERIES.

Dr. le Plongeon adduces many arguments to prove that not only were sacred mysteries celebrated in Mayax from remote ages, with rites and symbols identical with those employed in connection with the sacred mysteries of India and Egypt, but also that the true origin of the mysteries of the East is to be found in that same extraordinary country.

The similarity of the rites practiced at the ceremony of initiation in the different countries proves that these rites had been communicated from one to the other. But where, then, did these sacred mysteries of antiquity originate? Dr. le Plongeon adduces strong arguments to prove that the true origin of all the sacred mysteries of antiquity is to be found, as I have already said, not in India nor in the Old World at all, but in Mayax, in the so-called "New" World, whence Maya colonists transported *their* ancient religious rites and ceremonies not only to the banks of the Nile, but to those of the Euphrates and to the shores of the Indian Ocean.

Dr. le Plongeon found his clue in the words uttered

by the officiating priest at the termination of the ceremonies at Eleusis, and in the name and shape given to the place of meeting as recorded by Plutarch and other Greek writers who have described these mysteries. The words referred to, namely, *Kon-x Om Pan-x*, which, as I have already stated, have no meaning in Greek, are, according to Dr. le Plongeon, pure vocables of the ancient Maya language—of that language which is still the vernacular of their descendants in Yucatan, and in that tongue the words signify, "Go, strangers, scatter!" The words *Cansha Om Pansha* are likewise taken from the Maya and not the Sanskrit, and their meaning is correctly given by Captain Wilford as "Retire, O retire, profane!"

THE RECTANGLE.

In Yucatan the ground plan of the temples in which the mysteries were celebrated was also a rectangle. This was the shape given by the Mayas to their letter m, pronounced "ma," which is the contraction of *mam*, "the country," "earth," and, by extension, "the universe;" it is also the radical of *Ma-yax*, the ancient name of the Yucatan peninsula. The Mayas doubtless selected the rectangle to represent their land, since that is the geometrical figure which most accurately represents the shape of the Yucatan peninsula, a point to which I have referred in the beginning of this article. Thus in Mayax and in Egypt the rectangle in hieroglyphics stands for "earth" and "universe." In Mayax, too, are found carved on the walls of the temples and of the palaces the same mystic symbols which were used by the initiates in all other countries; likewise inscriptions in characters which have the same meaning and value as those carved upon the ancient temples of Egypt. Here, then, are some clues, and by following them up Dr. le Plongeon claims to have traced the birthplace of all the ancient mysteries of the East to those "lands of the west," that "land of Kui," which the Egyptians regarded as the motherland of their gods and their ancesters, and where, as they believed, their god Osiris reigned supreme over the souls emancipated from the trammels of matter.

THE TRIALS OF INITIATION.

That sacred mysteries were celebrated from time immemorial in the temples of Mayax at Xibalba, Palenque (the ancient Nachan), Copan and elsewhere in Central America, is conclusively proved by the nature of the symbols found sculptured on the walls of the temples and palaces, and also by a description of the rites and trials connected with initiation as set forth in the *Popol-Vuh*, or sacred book of the Quiches, who were a branch of the Maya nation. This *Popol-Vuh* is a very ancient manuscript, which Dr. le Plongeon has also translated. Here is the doctor's account of the rites as set forth in the allegorical language of that work:

The applicants for initiation to the mysteries were made to cross two rivers, one of mud, the other of blood, before they reached the four roads that led to the place where the priests awaited them. The crossing of these rivers was full of dangers that were to be avoided. Then they had to journey along the four roads, the white, the red, the green and the black, to where a council of twelve veiled priests, and a wooden statue, dressed and wearing raiment as the priests, awaited them. When in the presence of the council they were told to salute the king, and the wooden statue was pointed out to them. This was in order to try their discernment Then they had to salute each individual, giving his name or title without being told, after which they were asked to sit down on a certain seat. If, forgetting the respect due to the august assembly, they sat as invited, they soon had reason to regret their want of good breeding, for the seat, made of stone, was burning hot. Having modestly declined the invitation, they were conducted to the "dark house," where they had to pass the night and submit to the second trial. Guards were placed all around to prevent the candidates holding intercourse with the outer world. Then a lighted torch of pine wood and a cigar were given to each. These were not to be extinguished; still they had to be returned whole at sunrise when the officer of the house came to demand them. Woe to him who allowed his torch and cigar to get consumed, for terrible chastisement and death then awaited him. Having passed through this second trial successfully, the third was to be suffered in the 'house of spears," where still more severe trials awaited them. Amongst other things they had to defend themselves during the whole of the night against the attacks of the best spearsmen selected for the purpose, one for each candidate. Coming out victorious at dawn, they were judged worthy of the fourth trial. This consisted of being shut for a whole night in the "ice house," where the cold was intense. They had to prevent themselves from being overcome by the cold and freezing to death. The fifth ordeal was no less terrible, and consisted in passing a night in company with wild tigers in the "tiger house," exposed to be torn to pieces or devoured alive by the ferocious animals. Emerging safe from the den, they had to submit to their sixth trial in the "fiery house." This was a burning furnace where they had to remain from sunset to sunrise Coming out unscorched, they were ready for the seventh, said to be the most severe of all, in the "house of bats." The sacred book tells us that it was the house of *Camazotz*, the god of the bats, full of death-dealing weapons, where the god himself coming from on high appeared to the candidates and beheaded them if off their guard.

These initiatory rites vividly recall the visions of Henoch—the blazing house of crystal, fiery hot and icy cold—the bow of fire—the quiver of arrows—the flaming sword—the crossing of the swift-flowing stream and the molten river—the extremities of the earth filled with all manner of birds and huge beasts—the habitation of that One of great glory, whose stool was the orb of the sun—and so on.

The title, too, of the High Priest in Mayax, *Hach-Mac*, "The true, the very man," which is inscribed over the bust of High Pontiff *Cay* at Uxmal, clearly recalls that of the Chief of the Magi at Babylon—*Rab-mag*, or "venerable," which is practically the Maya *Lab-mac*, "the old man."

"Will it be said," writes Dr. le Plongeon, "that these mysteries were imported from Egypt or Chaldea or India or Phœnicia to America? Then I will ask, By whom? What facts can be adduced to sustain such assertion? Why should the words with which the priest at the conclusion of the ceremony of the

Eleusinian mysteries, and the Brahmins at the end of their religious ceremonies, dismissed the assembly be Maya instead of Greek or Sanskrit words? Is it not probable that the dismissal continued to be uttered in the language of those who first instituted and taught the ceremonies and rites of the mysteries to the others?"

Since, as Dr. le Plongeon has shown, the primitive traditions of the Egyptians, the Chaldeans and the Hindoos were unmistakably derived from the history of the early rulers of Mayax, it certainly is not improbable that there also should be discovered the origin of the sacred mysteries of those countries.

It is clear, then, that a study of ancient Maya civilization throws a new and hitherto unexpected light upon the source of many of the primitive traditions of mankind which have come down to us from the dim past through the sacred books of the Hindoos, the Egyptians and the Jews.

I have endeavored in this paper to indicate briefly some of the more important conclusions arrived at by Dr. le Plongeon. He has embodied the full results of his investigations in a work of extraordinary erudition and absorbing interest, entitled "The Monuments of Mayax and their Historical Teachings." This great work, which represents the life labor of Dr. le Plongeon, is completed and ready for the press, but its publication is deferred for want of funds. Dr. le Plongeon having expended all his private fortune in the course of his long researches, is unable personally to defray the cost of production, and he informs me that he has hitherto been unsuccessful in his endeavors to find a publishing house in America to issue it for him. Doubtless the initial cost of such a work would be heavy, owing to the great number and the elaborate nature of the illustrations, but one would have thought that throughout all America—nay, even in cultured Boston alone—sufficient interest on the part of the reading public could be relied upon to secure subscribers enough to guarantee the publisher against loss. Want of enterprise is, fortunately, not a characteristic of our English publishing houses, and I have every hope that Dr. le Plongeon will find in London the means to fittingly present to the public the fruits of his long labors, and on the part of English readers the keen attention and interest which his remarkable achievements in the domain of archæology so justly merit.

Greek Alphabet.	Maya Primitives forming Names of the Letters of the Greek Alphabet, with their English Meaning.				Free Translation.
Alpha	Al (heavy)	ppa (break)	ha (water)		Heavy break (the) waters
Beta	Be (walk)	ta (earth, place)			Extending (over the) plain
Gamma	Kam (receive, cover)	ma (earth)			(They) cover (the) land
D lta	Tel (depth)	ta (where, place)			(In) low places where
Epsilon	Ep (obstruct)	zil (make edges)	on (to whirl, whirlpool)		(There are) obstructions. Shores form, and whirlpools
Zeta	Ze (strike)	ta (place, ground)			Strike (the) earth
Eta	Et (with)	ha (water)			With water
Theta	Thheth (extent)	ha (water)			The water spreads
Ioto	Io (all that lives and moves)	ta (earth)			(On) all that lives and moves
Kappa	Ka (sediment)	ppa (to break, to open)			Sediments give way
Lambda	Lam (to submerge)	be (to go, to walk)	ta (place, land, country)		Submerged is (the) land
Mu	Mú (the land of Mú)				Of Mú
Nu	Ni (point, summit)				The peaks (only)
Xi	Xi (raise over, appear over)				Appear above (the water)
Omikron	Om (to whirl, whirlpool)	ik (wind)	le (place)	on (circular, round)	Whirlwinds blow round
Pi	Pi (to place by little and little)				By little and little
Rho	Ra (until)	ho (to come)			Until comes
Sigma	Zii (cold)	g-ik (wind)	ma (before)		Cold air. Before
Tau	Ta (where)	u (basin, valley)			Where valleys (existed)
Upsilon	U (abyss)	pa (tank)	zii (cold, frozen)	le (place)	on (circular). (Now) abysses, cold tanks, in circular places.
Phi	Pe (to come, to form)	hi (clay)			Clay is formed
Chi	Chi (mouth, aperture)				A mouth
Psi	Pe (to come out)	zi (vapor)			Opens: vapors
Omega	O (there)	me (to whirl)	ka (sediment)		(Then) come forth and volcanic sediments

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

COLLEGE FINANCES.

PRESIDENT CHARLES F. THWING, of the Western Reserve University, who may be regarded as a typical college president of the new order, has from time to time furnished the magazine reading public with most valuable statistics regarding our American educational institutions. In the *Forum* for June he discusses the subject of college finances, and from the point of view that the endowment of colleges is the best investment in the world.

We learn from Dr. Thwing's article in the *Forum* that there are in the United States no less than twenty colleges, each having an income producing property of at least $1,000,000. Harvard has more than $8,000,000, Yale about $4,000,000, Columbia an annual revenue of at least $425,000, Cornell, $6,000,000; University of Chicago, $4,000,000, and Johns Hopkins University, $3,000,000. But, as every one knows, the greater number of our colleges are not richly endowed. The number which have each less than $200,000 of interest bearing funds is considerably larger than the number which have more than $200,000.

NATURE OF THE INVESTMENTS.

After reviewing in general the financial situation of our colleges, Dr. Thwing proceeds to tell us in what forms this total endowment fund, of perhaps $100,000,000, is invested. Dr. Thwing's statistics are based upon letters and reports received from between one hundred and two hundred of the representative colleges throughout the land. From these reports he infers that at least four-fifths of the productive funds of the colleges are invested in bonds and mortgages. Only a few colleges have a part of their endowment in stocks of any sort, and only a few, notably Columbia and Harvard, have invested largely in real estate. The facts as to certain representative colleges are illustrative: Cornell has about $4,000,000 in bonds and $2,000,000 in mortgages; Wabash has property of $362,000, of which $18,000 are in buildings, $21,000 in bonds and $323,000 in mortgages; the University of California has somewhat more than $2,000,000, equally divided between bonds and mortgages; Wesleyan University has $1,125,000, of which $81,000 are in real estate, $260,000 in bonds, $77,000 in stocks, $686,000 in mortgages; of the $3,000,000 possessed by the Northwestern University, $150,000 are represented in bonds, buildings and mortgages, and the balance is embodied in lands and leases; the property of the University of Pennsylvania, more than $2,500,000, is divided into $357,000 in buildings, $514,000 in bonds, $127,000 in stock, $429,000 in mortgages and the remaining $1,000,000 "in other values." Of Harvard's eight or more millions, railroad bonds and real estate represent the larger share, the amount of bonds exceeding the value of real estate. No one will dispute Dr. Thwing's statement that the college has no right to run financial risk. Its funds are trust funds, and besides, unlike certain other large investors, the college requires regularity in the receipt of its income. In Dr. Thwing's judgment the real estate mortgages which the colleges own represent a better class of investment than municipal, railroad, water works and county bonds. These mortgages are with certain exceptions placed usually on property in the neighborhood of the college itself. If a college is situated in a city, its money is frequently lent on real property within the city itself.

GOOD FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.

From the statistical facts which Dr. Thwing has gathered together he is led to the conclusion that the great sum of $100,000,000 entrusted to American colleges is invested well in point of security and well also in point of income. This result is secured, he points out, through the ability of the colleges to call into their services the ablest financiers. The trustees usually represent the best brain and the purest character, and he declares that the financial management of the colleges in the United States has on the whole been abler than the management of the banks in the United States.

"The whole property of American colleges, which can now be estimated as at least $200,000,000, is increasing with great rapidity. To this sum every year several millions are added. The motives which lead persons to give money to the college are manifold. But, possibly, these motives may be found in one of three classes. First, college funds are secure; the college has been proved to be the best trustee. Banks become bankrupt; railroads go into receivers' hands; commonwealths repudiate their bonds; but I now recall only one college that has failed to meet its financial obligations. The reason of this security is found in the ability and capacity of the men who are the trustees of the college. The second motive in giving to the college is found in the comprehensiveness of the beneficence which the college represents; for the college does represent doing good at every one of the points of the intellectual and physical compass. Mr. Matthew Vassar, considering the devise of his fortune, determined to found a hospital—he founded a college. Founding a college, he founded a hospital. The college helps to do away with the need of the hospital. Funds given to the college are funds given to the cause of the fine arts; for the college is ordained to promote culture, and culture is at once the cause of the promotion of the fine arts and the result of their progress. Money given to the college is money given to the church. Money given to the college is money given to foster the profoundest influences of character over character as lasting as the human soul. A further motive of beneficence to the college grows out of the memorial purpose. This purpose has close relations to the security which college funds possess. Because these funds are safe, the college is used as a fitting agency to entrust the memorial to. The names of scores of our colleges represent this memorial purpose. Harvard commemorates John Harvard, who bequeathed a few hundred dollars; Johns Hopkins commemorates Johns Hop-

kins, who gave $3,000,000; Yale, Yale, who gave a wooden dormitory; Cornell, Ezra Cornell, who gave of his munificence and his wisdom; Williams, Colonel Williams. The list is a long one, as it is most honorable. In fact, it is hardly too much to say that no memorial is more secure than one entrusted to the care of a college. If a man of this century should return to this earth in the year 3000, he would be more likely to find a trust reposed in a college more carefully conserved than any other duty laid upon humanity."

In conclusion Dr. Thwing is tempted to offer a suggestion. He has long been of the opinion that colleges should publish each year a complete and detailed statement of their financial condition and relations. Colleges are public institutions; though legally and technically private corporations, they essentially belong to the people.

THE STATE AND THE PRIVATE COLLEGE.

PROF. GEORGE W. KNIGHT, of the Ohio State University, writing in the *Educational Review*, takes the ground that our state governments should exercise supervisory powers over the private sectarian and non-sectarian colleges.

"One is not a rank socialist who maintains that in a matter touching the general welfare of the people, if the state has a legal and moral right to concern itself, it is simply a question of expediency whether it will do so; and, further, that if an advantage will accrue to the people as a result of state action, not offset by disadvantages, then, where the legal and moral right of intervention exists, it is no longer even a question of expediency, but a matter of duty, and the state is derelict if it does not act. Let us apply this principle to the case in hand. That education is intimately related to the general welfare is abundantly proved by the establishment of public schools, state normal schools, and state universities and agricultural and mechanical colleges. Prior or in addition to these, the states have also permitted the establishment of incorporated private schools, academies and colleges. Every degree-granting college in the United States derives from the state the right to exist and to exercise its functions as a college. The state has an undoubted right to determine the conditions upon which such privileges of existence and activity shall be granted and exercised. Further, in the case of every college incorporated under general laws, and of nearly all operating under special charters, the right remains in the state to modify the conditions of the institution's activity. Even further, in all but three of the states, the lands, buildings and working equipment, and in many the endowment fund, in whole or in part, of colleges, are exempted from taxation—from obligation to contribute to the maintenance of the power that protects them—so long as the property is used for the purposes of which the institution was incorporated. The state certainly has the right to seek, and the power to obtain, such information as will show that the terms and objects of incorporation are carried out."

COLLEGE BUILDING MADE EASY.

Professor Knight finds that in only two of our states is any attempt made to secure adequate guarantees before incorporating institutions of the so-called higher education. "That it would be a real gain for the cause of education if the American proclivity for founding 'colleges' could be restrained is agreed by nearly all who have given the subject attention. Like many other good things in their nature, it needs regulation and training to curb its luxuriant growth. This wild spread and multiplication of petty colleges is due in large measure to the lack of wise laws touching their planting and nurture. In twenty-six states, to-day, any number of persons not less than a stated minimum, varying in the different states from two to nine, may, by merely filing articles of association setting forth the name and proposed objects of the association, receive a certificate of incorporation as a college, entitled to confer all customary degrees. In none of these states is it required that the corporation have a building, a piece of apparatus, a book in the library, or a dollar of endowment, nor is there any direction or specification as to the character or scope of the course of study. So far as the statute book is concerned the college so founded may confer any ordinary degree at the end of any course of study it chooses to establish, or even upon any person it pleases, without requiring that he shall have studied anything. . . .

A PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

"In Michigan any five persons may become incorporated as a college with full powers when $50,000 has been subscribed or given and 50 per cent. actually paid in, 'provided that the course of study pursued be in all respects as thorough and comprehensive as is usually pursued in similar institutions in the United States, and that no literary honors or diplomas shall be granted unless candidates therefor shall have pursued such course of study for at least two years.' Finally, in New York the power of incorporating colleges and academies rests solely in the hands of the 'Regents of the University of the State of New York,' who may prescribe such requisites and conditions for incorporation as they see fit, 'provided that they shall require, besides provision for suitable buildings, furniture and apparatus, an endowment of not less than $100,000 for a college of arts . . . and for any other institution for higher education means for its proper support.' . . . .

"A medium must be struck. The imposition of a property qualification higher than the Michigan and lower than the New York requirement would insure the character while it would limit the number of the colleges hereafter founded. A requirement in every state of $100,000 or $125,000 in the total (for buildings, apparatus and endowment) as a condition to a grant by the state of collegiate powers and rights to any proposed institution, would certainly tend to prevent the establishment of quack colleges, while at the same time it would not check or limit the development of the true higher educational institutions and spirit. Nor would it discour-

BURLINGAME PUBLIC

age philanthropists from assisting the cause of higher education. Cut off from the privilege of founding petty colleges with insufficient resources, they would endow chairs, or establish new departments, or schools, in existing institutions; or would found academies and seminaries which, under their proper name and in their true dress, could do creditably the same kind of work that is now the sole work of so many 'colleges,' or could fill the gap yawning in many states between the high school and the better colleges that is now bridged by that educational makeshift, the 'preparatory department.' A religious denomination, instead of founding two or three colleges in a single state, would then maintain one institution far better and stronger than the present pair or trio.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND ITS MISSION.

MR. HERBERT PUTNAM, the recently appointed librarian of the Boston Public Library, writing in the *Forum* on "The Great Libraries of the United States," dwells on the educational function of the library. As illustrating the intimate relations existing between our public libraries and our public school system Mr. Putnam mentions the fact that in many cities the schools draw directly on the libraries for books to be used in class work, "so that the library is woven in with the whole system of common school education." But the library's duties as a public educator do not end here.

"This work with the schools is but one phase of that new energy which, during the past twenty years has forced the public library into prominence as an aggressive factor in popular education. With the establishment of the first public library came a novel idea: that a book has an active as well as a passive duty to perform; that it should not merely be hospitable to those who come to seek, but should itself go forth, should seek out the individual and impress its stored-up activities upon him. With this new idea of the duties of a book came a new idea of the functions of a library. To enable these functions to be exercised required systematic training and associated effort. It was the establishment, in 1876, of the American Library Association and of the *Library Journal*, and of a series of annual conferences of librarians, that both induced concerted effort and rendered it possible. And systematic training is now represented in the United States, in the first place by seven library schools (that of the New York State Library, that of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, that of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, that of the Armour Institute, Chicago, and those of the Denver and of the Los Angeles Public Libraries, and that conducted during the summer at Amherst, Mass.), and in the second place, by courses in bibliography and library economy, now forming part of the regular curriculum in various colleges (Amherst, Bowdoin, California, Colorado, Cornell, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Wellesley). It cannot indeed be said of these facilities, that individually or in the aggregate they afford the profound knowledge of literature and of books which is deemed requisite to the administration of large libraries abroad. There is with us no process of training so laborious as, for instance, is in vogue in Italy under the Ministry of Public Instruction. The service rendered by our library schools and conferences is of a different nature: it is (1) to have induced the study of those economic devices by which a library may be enabled to exercise the activities of a higher institution of learning, without having its equipment; it is (2) to have promoted co-operation among libraries, so that the work of one may be made useful in another without any unnecessary duplication; and finally it is (3) to have made more liberal the facilities in general offered to readers, by making known to the library profession at large the experiments successfully tried by a few of its members. Whether or no it be true abroad, it is certainly true in the United States, that such measures as have been taken to strip library administration of its formalities, and to render access to the books easier and more direct, have been taken under the initiative of the librarians themselves. If there has been any reluctance to do away with formalities it has been on the part of persons who, not being brought into close and daily contact with the reading public, as is the librarian, cannot realize as he does that it is the specialist, who by education has the greatest respect for literature, who is apt to show the least respect for books; and that the library, if it suffers depredations, suffers least of all from the ordinary reader, who, without the knowledge to induce so great a respect for literature, is guarded by a greater reverence for books.

"A small library, with a small body of readers, may without difficulty permit direct access to its books. As the library grows and readers become more numerous, the books are apt to be drawn farther and farther away and catalogues substituted in their place. After years of effort in the endeavor to devise perfect systems of cataloguing, our libraries are now trying, as far as possible, to substitute for the catalogue personal mediation and direct contact with the books. It is felt that unless this can be effected large libraries will lose some of the agencies for good which small libraries possess.

THE MODERN CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.

"With what calm deliberation might the lesson of a book sink into the soul in Lanfranc's day, whose statute for English Benedictines was based on the general monastic practice of his time:

"'On the Monday after the first Sunday in Lent, before brethren come into the Chapter House, the librarian shall have had a carpet laid down, and all the books got together upon it, except those which a year previously had been assigned for reading. These brethren are to bring with them when they come into the Chapter House, each his book in his hand. . . .

"'Then the librarian shall read a statement as to the manner in which brethren have had books during the past year. As each brother hears his name

pronounced he is to give back the book which had been entrusted to him for reading; and he whose conscience accuses him of not having read through the book which he had received, is to fall on his face, confess his fault, and entreat forgiveness.

"'The librarian shall then make a fresh distribution of books, namely, a different volume to each brother for his reading.'

"Contrast the restless activity of book and reader in the modern Liverpool, whose public library in 1893, with but 62,000 volumes, had a circulation of 1,200,000 volumes, so that twenty readers sought each book, and each book had an opportunity to influence twenty readers within the twelve months.

"The world of to-day, however, if no higher and no deeper, is far wider than the monastic world of the eleventh century. And increased facilities of transportation, which have made us citizens of a larger community, instead of decreasing, have increased the uses of the book. Those who travel are interested to read of what they have seen; those who stay at home are jealous to inform themselves upon what they cannot see. As a solace to the soul the book need not be multiplied; it is as incentives to the mind and as guides to conduct, in a society increasingly complex, that a multiplicity of books has come to be a necessity. So, on the whole, one need not lament the fervor which has produced for the United States nearly 5,000 public libraries, with three times as many volumes as there have been books published since the invention of printing."

WHY NOT POOL PRIVATE LIBRARIES?

THERE is a capital suggestion made in the *Nineteenth Century* by Mr. G. S. Layard, who, recalling the fact that there was no public lending library in London until 1840, asks whether the time has not come for establishing public libraries in every rural district of England. This, he says, could be done if persons who already possess libraries of books would pool their books so that the treasures of each might be at the disposal of all. He does not propose that private libraries should be discontinued; on the contrary, they should remain exactly as they are; but instead of the books being confined to the use of their owners they would be available for the federation of co-operative lenders.

The following is Mr. Layard's proposal as to the way of carrying out the proposal: "In the first instance, we must get together as strong a committee as possible of the chief library owners of the district, having already sounded and discovered them to be alive to their neighborly obligations.

"At the outset it must be made clear to them that we recognize the absolute necessity of respecting privacy as well as of safeguarding property, and that we have elaborated a method by which personal contact between lender and borrower is wholly obviated, unless acquaintanceship already exists or is mutually desired.

"This insulator will be the honorary librarian or official go-between from lender to borrower and from borrower to lender.

"The office of librarian will require some one who is tactful, businesslike and resourceful, and, I am inclined to think, will be best filled by some capable lady. Two check-books would be required, one as between the owner and the librarian, and another as between the librarian and the borrower. Fines for non-observance of rules I would strictly enforce from the very outset, with unhesitating refusal of further loans until payment.

"Our librarian (let us presuppose a lady) having been fixed upon, it will be her first duty to set to work to compile a general catalogue; and it must be borne in mind that this is the most important part of the whole matter."

THE MODUS OPERANDI.

The system would then work in this way. Mr. A. wants to read a book which is in the library of Mr. B. He fills in a prescribed form, setting forth the book he wants, and gives it to the librarian. The latter obtains the book of Mr. A., and produces it at a certain place, which may either be his house or some parish room lent for the purpose. Mr. B. returns the book in the same way, if this system is carried out generally. Mr. Layard thus dwells upon some of the advantages which would follow from the adoption of his scheme. "Indeed, I look forward to a time when our commonwealth of libraries will be so fully recognized that it will only require a letter of recommendation from one local librarian to another to throw our federated libraries open to a traveler wherever he goes, just in the same way as a member of a recognized London club is, as a matter of course, admitted temporarily to the privileges of one in the country.

THROW OPEN THE DOORS.

"Let us then recognize a wider freemasonry of letters. Let us throw open, under wise restrictions, our libraries to our less fortunate neighbors. We have nothing to do but to organize forces already to our hand. Our funds need to be of the most modest description, seeing that we have no dividend, no rent to pay, no stock to buy. All our expenses are those of administration.

"Details must be filled in according to local exigencies. We should run to too great a length were we to discuss amount of subscriptions, whether per annum or per volume, methods of transporting books from house to house, eligibility for membership, the composition of library committee, and a dozen other minor matters. These will vary in every community. The main question is, are we prepared to show that we are honestly hoping for the federation of the world by lifting our little finger to help it on? Are we content to do 'dog in the manger' still, or to hail our neighbor—

> 'Come, go with us, we'll guide thee to our house,
> And show thee the rich treasure we have got,
> Which, with ourselves, all rest at thy dispose!'"

BUCKINGHAM PUBLIC

ARGON AND ITS DISCOVERERS.

IN the *Idler* appears an article devoted to Professor Ramsay and Lord Rayleigh, the discoverers of argon, and to their discovery. Argon is the new element in the atmosphere which has been discovered quite recently. The *Idler* gives the following account of the way in which it was found:

"Lord Rayleigh took to weighing nitrogen, one of the then supposed two elements forming air, and he noticed a strange thing. Natural nitrogen—that is, nitrogen extracted from the air—he found to weigh perceptibly heavier than manufactured nitrogen. He puzzled over this seemingly unwarranted discrepancy in the weights of two examples of the same gas, but was unable to account for the phenomenon. At length he communicated his ideas on the matter to Professor Ramsay and they discussed the situation. Professor Ramsay asked permission to investigate the discrepancy in weight between the natural and the artificial, a permission which Lord Rayleigh readily gave, and the two celebrated chemists set to work experimenting and analyzing.

WHAT IS ARGON?

In July of last year Professor Ramsay sent Lord Rayleigh three ounces of the newly discovered gas, only to discover that Lord Rayleigh himself had extracted some from the air: "But what is argon more than a third constituent of the atmosphere? What are its uses, virtues, propensities? What part does it perform in the economy of nature? Most of these questions have yet to be answered. That there is such an element in the atmosphere; that it is not a vague fraction of the bulk of the whole, but as one is in one hundred and twenty-five of the bulk of the air; that in every room there are pounds of it, gallons of it; and that it is monatomic, is about all that is known of the gas up to date. Argon is now being sent to chemists the world over by parcel-post, from the laboratory of University College. This, to be sure, will only be done for a short time, as every one will soon be able to catch his own argon. It exists wherever the atmosphere exists. What it is, whether a mechanical mixture or a chemical combination, has yet to be learned. Until the discovery of this, the third element, air was represented by the symbol N_2O_2. Now that argon has been added to the components of the atmosphere, it has been found necessary to add A_1 to the symbol, which now reads $N^2O^2A^1$."

PROFESSOR RAMSAY'S LABORATORY.

After describing Professor Ramsay's laboratory at University College, the writer says: "Professor Ramsay has, indeed, a cosmopolitan class. Among his pupils he numbers Turks, Austrians, Germans, Greeks, Hindoos, Americans; but, of course, a large majority of the students are Londoners born and bred. In Professor Ramsay's class are a round dozen of lady pupils, and of these the gallant Professor speaks in glowing terms. They are painstaking to a degree, he says; careful, studious, hardworking, and absorb a wonderful amount of knowledge in a remarkably short space of time. As against this, the Professor does not deny that his lady pupils lack initiative. However, he has two ladies at present engaged in investigating new subjects, and they are pursuing their research with energy, skill and considerable penetration. One of these ladies is preparing a paper on her subject, to be read before a scientific society. There would doubtless be a greater number of young ladies as students in the University College chemistry class—for the science of chemistry appeals to the feminine mind—were it not that there are so few openings for ladies to follow up this science after they have once mastered the subject. Those who now attend the classes are mostly studying with the intention of taking medical degrees, or becoming competent nurses. Professor Ramsay speaks enthusiastically of his lady pupils, and it is quite evident that were more to embrace the opportunity for study offered by the University College, he, at least, would be far from dissatisfied."

PROFESSOR PETRIE'S LATEST DISCOVERIES.

IN *Biblia* appears an account of the latest discovery by Professor Flinders Petrie, the renowned archæologist, who, it would seem, never puts his spade in the soil of Egypt that he does not turn up some wonderful new thing. This time it is the remains of a new race of people Professor Petrie has unearthed,—a race which about 3000 B.C. lived, moved and had its being among the ancient Egyptians, but which dwelt apart and did not intermix with them.

The district in which Professor Petrie made his find is about thirty miles north of Thebes, on the western side of the Nile, between two stations known as Negadeh and Ballas. In all of the temples and tombs of the excavated villages there was not found one single Egyptian object. At first it was thought the remains might have belonged to a race which existed before the Egyptian civilization had arisen, but afterward clear evidence of their age was found. The method of burial was different. "In Egypt," says the writer in *Biblia*, summarizing an address on the subject—recently delivered by Professor Petrie before the members of the Edinburgh Royal Society—"the body was always laid out full length and embalmed, and the place of interment was a cave, so that the earth might not touch the body. In the case of this race the bodies were buried in a crouching position, with the head to the south and the face to the west. There were no traces that the bodies were embalmed. The tomb was an open trench with wooden beams, with the earth thrown in over the body, and corresponded in many respects with the graves found by Schliemann in Mycenæ. The skulls were those of a race of people with well-developed heads, capable of great things, with thin hooked nose, high forehead, great strength of eyebrows, straight teeth, and without any trace of negro about it. The women had long wavy hair of a brown color, and of it some specimens in a fine state of preserva-

tion had been found. From a carved ivory found in one of the tombs they were able to tell that the men wore long pointed beards. The whole appearance corresponded to what Professor Sayce and others had recognized to belong to a Libyan-Amorite type. In the graves were found large numbers of red vases full of the ashes of wood, which had evidently been burned at the funerals. There was no trace, however, that the bodies themselves had been cremated. These ashes, Professor Flinders Petrie said, were evidently the remains of burnings, and he recalled how in the Old Testament it was mentioned that there were 'great burnings' at the funerals of some of the Jewish Kings—a custom which had evidently been borrowed from their Amorite neighbors. There were scratchings on these vases, but no hieroglyphics. Going on to discuss the date of the remains, Professor Flinders Petrie showed how they must be subsequent to the fourth dynasty. In the sloping passages to the Egyptian tombs of that period they found that graves of the new race had been dug. They must, therefore, come after that first great period of Egyptian civilization.

DATES OF THE NEW RACE.

"Above the graves of the new race, again, were found remains of the twelfth dynasty, so that they must place the date of the new race between the fourth and sixth and the eleventh and twelfth dynasties. It was likely that they were contemporaneous with the seventh, eighth and ninth dynasties, and were in all probability invaders—in some ways as civilized as the Egyptians themselves—who had swept into the country, had expelled the Egyptians from these parts, and with them had held no relations or commercial intercourse. They might put the date of this invasion at 3000 B. C. In going on to illustrate on the screen and to describe more minutely the 'finds' made in the tombs, the Professor showed pictures of two rudely carved female figures, which, he said, resembled the Megalithic figures found in Malta, and which were in his view now Phœnician, as was thought, but belonged to Libyan civilization. A striking feature in the case of this race was that the head had been severed from the body previous to interment, and sometimes on the top of the vertebræ was placed a dish with the head again set upon that. In one grave where four or five bodies had been interred they found a row of stone vases with a skull and vase alternating. Another peculiarity was that the bodies had been cut up before death, and the arm and the thigh bones had been broken and the marrow extracted—a strong evidence that if the race was not cannibal they practiced ceremonial cannibalism, the custom being to eat some part of the body so that the virtues of the deceased might pass into the living. In the concluding part of the lecture a large number of photographic slides of the pottery and stone vases found in the tombs were shown. These were for the most part of graceful form, with free flowing lines, though it was pointed out that every example found was hand made. This showed that the new race knew nothing about the potter's wheel, which was known to the Egyptians during the fourth and sixth dynasties.

"The new race must have lived rigorously excluded from the Egyptians. If even they had kept some Egyptians as slaves they would have been sure to have been taught the use of the wheel. Some of the pottery was colored a rich crimson red, which was produced by a hematite glaze; some of the vases had a black band around the lip. Other pieces had a buff body color with red painted lines. Among the forms the double vase appeared; others were in the form of birds; some of the larger pieces had handles akin to those found on the Amorite pottery of Palestine, and there were ornamental slates upon which, with a burnishing pebble, the people ground malachite to make green paint. This they used for the eyebrows instead of the black paint of the Egyptians. On one of the large vases was a rude representation of a boat with cabins and oars, from which it was implied that this race knew something of the sea, though this vase, with some others of polished black ware of Italy, was evidently not home made, but imported. About one hundred stone vases had in all been found, in different material, all hand made, and, like the pottery, of graceful form. Their flint implements, it was also pointed out, were of great beauty and delicacy, and copper and bone adzes and harpoons and ivory pendants had been found. The race knew and venerated the dog, for in one of the cemeteries a grave in which seventeen dogs had been buried was found.

DID THEY COME FROM THE WEST?

"Summing up, Professor Flinders Petrie said the race evidently did not come from the south, as they had no affinity with the negro, and there was a strong presumption that they did not come from the north into Egypt; for from the fourth dynasty there had been continuous civilization at Memphis, the capital of the country. They must therefore have come from the east or west. The probability was that they came from the west, as the district they occupied was opposite the western oasis, from which any invading race would naturally march eastward. Seeing that the remains had much in common with that of the Amorites in Syria, his hypothesis was that both were of the Libyan race inhabiting the north of Africa, who, about the period of the close of the sixth dynasty, threw off two great branches, one of which found its way into Syria, and the other marching westward subdued this portion of Egypt of which he had been speaking, had destroyed the inhabitants, but had been unable to make their way further north on account of the determined front presented to them from Memphis."

Lieutenant Byford Mair, writing in the *United Service Magazine* for June, on "Smokeless Powder; its Influence on Tactics," comes to the practical conclusion that smokeless powder will leave things pretty much as they were before it was introduced.

BURLINGAME PUBLIC

ARE OTHER WORLDS ALIVE?

THE July *McClure's* contains a paper of great interest by Sir Robert Ball on "The Possibility of Life on Other Worlds." The writer is Professor of Astronomy at the University of Cambridge, England, and hence his words are entitled to a credence that cannot always be claimed for the ordinary journalistic exploitation of interviews with obliging and imaginative scientists.

This writer calls attention to the fact that there is absolutely nothing extreme or unique about the world we live on. It has more heat from the sun than some planets and less than others. It has an atmosphere, and several of them have atmospheres. It is intermediate in size. Hence there does not seem to be anything to show that the earth is exceptional and more fitted for the abode of life than other planets.

This is an old argument, and in general a good one, but nowadays there are several others to support the opinion that forms of life should exist on other planets. For instance, astronomers have found out that the elementary bodies in the earth are substantially the same as the elementary bodies in the sun, and also that the materials from which such planets as Venus and Mars have been built are actually the same kind of materials as those that make up the earth. Hydrogen, carbon, sodium, iron, in fact practically all the components necessary for physical life exist as abundantly upon some of the other planets as upon the earth. One weak link in the chain is the apparent lack of oxygen in the other planets, but this is merely a lack of our ability to prove the presence of oxygen.

COMPARATIVE TEMPERATURES.

"There is reason to think that, so far as internal heat is concerned, the planet Mars, as well as Venus and Mercury, occupies much the same position as the earth. In all four cases the internal heat may be said to be non-existent, in so far as its present effect on any manifestations of life are concerned. The superficial temperatures which these globes present, and the climates that they enjoy, must be attributed primarily to the heat received from the sun; of course, the actual effect on each globe is profoundly modified by its atmosphere, as well as by its distribution of land and water.

"The four globes just named are at such varied distances from the sun that the amount of heat which they obtain will differ considerably. Mars can only get a smaller allowance of sunbeams than the earth, while Venus will receive more, and Mercury a good deal more. If we represent the average intensity of sun heat as it arrives at the earth by 100, we shall find that the intensity at Mars is no more than 43. Venus receives a share which may be represented by 191, while Mercury would get as much as 667. At the first glance it might be thought that these figures must necessarily imply vast climatic differences between the different globes. I am certainly not going to deny that this is so. Indeed, it seems to be extremely probable that there may be astonishing differences between the climatic circumstances of the planets. But what I want to insist upon at this moment is that the condition of a planet as to climate is not merely a matter of sunbeams. A very important element consists in the extent of the atmosphere with which that planet is invested.

LARGE WORLDS FOR SMALL ANIMALS, SMALL WORLDS FOR LARGE ANIMALS.

The writer makes an ingenious argument that, contrary to the first thought which would come to anyone, it is probable that the larger a world is, the smaller would be the animals on it. At present our astronomers can both measure the size and weight of other planets, which increases the interest of the question. "Suppose that an animal on this earth, as it is at present, were to have every dimension doubled. To take a particular instance, conceive the existence of a giant horse which was twice as high and twice as long, in every feature and detail, as an ordinary horse. It is obvious that, as all three dimensions of the animal are doubled, its volume, and therefore its weight, would be increased eightfold, and the weight that would have to be transmitted down each of the four legs would be increased eightfold. Each leg of the giant horse would, therefore, have to possess eight times the weight-sustaining power that would suffice for the leg of the ordinary horse. As the proportions are supposed to have been observed throughout, the leg of the giant horse would be, of course, considerably stronger than that of the ordinary horse, but it would not be so much stronger as to enable it to accomplish the task it would be called on to perform. The section of the leg of the giant horse would, no doubt, be double in diameter that of the normal individual. This would imply that the area of the section was increased fourfold. But we have seen that the weight transmitted was increased eightfold. Study the effect of this on the horse's hoof in contact with the ground. In the giant horse the area of the surface of contact would be four times as great as in the normal horse. As, however, the weight transmitted is eight times as great, it follows that this wear and tear on each square inch of the foot, and this is the proper way to estimate it, would be just twice as destructive in the giant horse as it would be in the ordinary animal. If, then, as we may well suppose, the foot of the latter is just adapted for the work which it has to do, then the foot of the giant horse would be incapable of withstanding the wear and tear to which it would be subjected. It follows that an effective animal, on the scale we have suggested, would be an impossibility on our earth; at all events, when the materials from which it was made were the same as those out of which our animals are fashioned.

"Suppose this giant horse, instead of being left on this earth, were transferred to another globe which only exerted half the gravitating effect experienced on the earth's surface, then the effort the animal would have to make in supporting its own weight would only be half that which it has to put forth here. The consequence is that the framework of the

giant horse would, in such a case, have to support a weight which was no more than four times that of an ordinary horse standing on the earth. As the area of the bases of support in the large animal was fourfold that in the normal horse, it would follow that, area for area, there would be a pressure transmitted through the foot of the giant horse on the less ponderous globe precisely equal to that of the normal horse on the earth. The materials of which the big horse is built ought, therefore, to be able to sustain him effectively when he was placed on the light globe. It therefore appears that, so far as gravitation is concerned, the big horse would be better adapted for the light globe and the small horse for the heavy one."

WAR WITH NEW WEAPONS.

IN the July *Century* General Fitzhugh Lee has a short article in which he forecasts the effect of improved killing machinery on "The Future of War." In general he is one of those optimists who see in every great advance in the art of fighting a promise more or less definite of approaching universal peace —this on the rather heroic principle of making the carnage so great that human sentiment will revolt from it absolutely.

Though we have been exploding gunpowder at each other for five and a half centuries, the General tells us that the improvements in methods of slaughter were comparatively slow until the Civil War, but that the generation which has since elapsed has seen some epoch-making changes in the science of destroying human life. This improvement has been due in general to "smokeless powders, increased velocity of projectiles, greater accuracy of aim, longer range and greater rapidity of fire."

OUR NEW RIFLE.

"The rifle for infantry finally selected (called the Krag-Jorgensen from the names of the Norse inventors) is known now as the United States magazine rifle, model 1892, caliber 30. It weighs nine pounds and has an extreme range of 3,000 yards, and the sight is graduated to 1,900 yards. The steel-coated lead bullet weighs 220 grains, and with smokeless powder can be fired with an initial velocity of 2,000 feet per second. Its penetration in hard oak is over six times that of the bullet of the Springfield or the Winchester rifle, with little or no injury to the bullet.

"Recent experiments at Willets Point proved that shots fired at pieces of inch pine, blocked together until a thickness of four feet was obtained, would send the balls entirely through. Substituting oak for pine, the penetration obtained was three feet, while three-quarters of an inch of iron plate could be clearly perforated. Experiments have been made abroad to test the effect of these small caliber bullets on the bones and tissue of the human body. Where a bone is struck at range the injury is of an explosive character, and the resisting parts are pulverized. An artery, large or small, is cut as with a knife, while there is virtually no damage if the ball passes through muscles only. The magazine carries five cartridges, but is so arranged as to be cut off, that the rifle may be fired as a single loader until the enemy gets into close quarters. The progress in the rapidity of fire of infantry guns since 1865 is marvelous. A soldier can now aim at an object and fire twenty shots in less than one minute, or if he rapidly throws his gun to his shoulder and fires without aim, forty shots may be discharged in sixty-eight seconds. If the cartridges in the magazine are reserved, and he begins the action by using his gun as a single loader, he can fire fifteen shots with it in forty-seven seconds, or from the magazine throw a ball in the air every two seconds; whereas in our Civil War forty rounds of ammunition in the cartridge box and twenty in the haversack were a full allowance for a day's fighting.

SIX HUNDRED MEN BAGGED IN A HALF HOUR.

"If we suppose an enemy to be within range of this gun, and unprotected, and the marksman does not miss his man, and in one minute should fire twenty aimed shots, he would kill or wound twenty men, and if he could maintain this wonderful performance as the hostile lines come closer, he could in half an hour kill 600 men, and in the same time ten men could put *hors de combat* six thousand of the enemy. While these figures depend on impracticable conditions, they serve to show the approximate results which might be obtained. Many men can kill a squirrel within range at every shot, but they would sometimes miss if the squirrel were returning the fire.

"In a rapid rush on intrenched lines soldiers do not fire, and a brave, disciplined infantryman, well protected, with open ground in his front, should kill or disable, say, twenty-five of the charging lines in fifteen minutes; for if he should average only ten shots per minute he would discharge his gun one hundred and fifty times in a quarter of an hour, and would kill or wound one man in six shots."

NO PICKETT'S CHARGES NOW.

"At Gettysburg, in July, 1863, had the Federal troops been armed with the rifle now being issued to the United States infantry, and with the present improved field guns, Pickett's heroic band in the charge on the third day would have been under fire from start to finish, and the fire of massed infantry, combined with breech-loading cannon, would probably have destroyed every man in the assaulting lines. Pickett's right, when formed for the charge, was 1,800 yards from the Union lines, and the magazine rifle sight is graduated, it will be remembered, to 1,900 yards. With the weapons then in use the Federals did not open with artillery on the charging Southern troops until they were within 1,100 yards of their lines, and their infantry did not fire until they were within a much closer range. In the recent war between China and Japan, it was stated that a ball fired from a Japanese rifle called the Murata, similar to the United States magazine rifle, struck a Chinese

three-quarters of a mile away in the knee and crushed it to atoms."

FIELD ARTILLERY—1800 SHOTS A MINUTE.

"The improvement in field-cannon has kept pace with that in small arms. It is doubtful whether troops can be held in column or mass formation within two miles of an enemy firing the present modern breech-loading field-guns. The extreme range of these 3.2-and 3.6-inch caliber field-guns is over five miles, and when a suitable smokeless powder is found they may throw a projectile eight miles. Had McClellan had these guns when his lines were five miles from Richmond he could have ruined the city. No troops can live in front of them when they are rapidly discharging shrapnel, two hundred bullets to the case; and they can defend themselves without infantry support, and can be captured only by surprise or when their ammunition is exhaused.

"A steel shell with thick walls now does the work of the old-fashioned solid shot, and has in addition an explosive effect. The rapidity of fire has been much increased by the use of metallic cartridges which contain in one case projectile and powder, and five rounds of shrapnel can be fired from a single gun in less than one minute. Then, with the Maxim automatic machine-gun, firing 650 shots per minute without human assistance, and the latest Gatling, delivering 1,800 shots per minute, it would seem that the splendid exhibition of courage with which brave men have charged to the cannon's mouth will never again be recorded on the pages of history, for no commanding general is likely to order a direct assault on an enemy occupying strong defensive lines."

SOME FACTS ABOUT TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

THE July *McClure's* opens with an informational article, full of facts, about "The Telegraph Systems of the World." Mr. Henry Muir, the writer, explains to us that it is not the slowness of the current that makes it take a day or more to telegraph from London to Africa, and several hours to get an answer at New York from London; but the change from one cable to another, the crowded state of the wires, other messages having "right of way," and, sometimes, negligence, that keeps the electricity from making a better average record. But the time for transmitting cable messages is short enough now in comparison with the state of things which existed when the telegraphs of each country were isolated.

THE TELEGRAPHIC INTERNATIONAL UNION.

"The inconvenience and folly of this was so evident that in 1865 France called a convention of European states, with the object of putting an end to the irregularities. Twenty states replied; and at that gathering they succeeded in forming a convention which, with some changes, still remains in effect.

"In 1865 there were but twenty nations represented. In 1890, at the last congress, there were over a hundred delegates present. At present thirty-eight different nations and thirteen private companies are subscribers to the constitution. Thirteen other private companies follow the rules of the union, although not regular members, and several others are indirectly united to it.

"This convention, to which governments and private companies have assented, requires that each party shall devote a certain number of direct lines to international telegraphy, and that everybody shall have the right to use them. It guarantees the privacy of correspondence, permits that it be sent in secret language if the sender desires, and arranges that messages shall be transmitted in the order of their importance. It aims at securing unity of rates each way between every two points, dictates a monetary standard for international tariffs, and makes all regulations which will insure quick transmission and delivery. At the successive conferences, held every five years, all changes in and additions to the original convention found necessary are made. In order to have a headquarters to which and from which all matters concerning the Telegraphic Union could be sent, the congress established the *Bureau International des Administrations Télégraphiques.* Berne, Switzerland, was selected as the home of the Bureau.

"The advantages of this union can only be fully appreciated by seeing what it does in the case of an international telegram. Suppose, for illustration, that a telegram should be sent taking in the entire telegraphic field of the world, touching at the most remote points, but never leaving the land line or the cable; that is, never being transferred by post or messenger from one point to another. Starting at San Francisco, let the route run across the continent to New York by Vancouver and Montreal. From New York let it follow the world's northern telegraphic boundaries through England, Norway, Sweden, Russia and Siberia; going south, touch at Nagasaki in Japan, Hong-Kong in China, Singapore, Java and Sumatra, cross Australia, and land in New Zealand; returning to Singapore, let it cross to Bombay, make a detour to Ceylon, then on to Aden, round the Cape of Good Hope, leaving the line at Zanzibar to call at Seychelles and Mauritius, mount the West African coast to St. Louis in Senegal, cross the South Atlantic to Pernambuco, traverse South America from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso, and then go north through Mexico to New York."

The message may be sent in any one of thirty-one different languages, but must be written out in Latin characters; the Japanese, for instance, have to use Latin characters in sending a message out of their own country.

NUMBER OF MILES OF LINE IN THE WORLD.

"The carriers of the international and national messages of the world include 601,142 miles of land lines and 153,649 nautical miles of cable. Where the land lines run, all the world knows. They pass by our doors, criss-cross the sky as we look up in

crowded streets, follow the railway tracks, climb over our hills, run into our country towns, fly into the wildest and most remote forests, and turn up in the most unexpected places—13 miles in St. Helena, 271 on the Gold Coast, a line across Zululand, another mounting 12,545 feet above sea level to Lake Titicaca, many miles in Madagascar. Even the savages of Africa, the camel-drivers of Persia, the rabbits of Central Australia, the unclad Malays, know the telegraph pole and line.

"The cable is less familiar, but its circuits are no less daring. Look over a recent cable map. The red lines, which mark the routes, form a bewildering tangle. Twelve of them cross the Atlantic from Europe to North America, three swing from Land's End to Lisbon, three from Spain to Brazil, two from Gibraltar to Alexandria, four down the Red Sea from Suez to Aden, three across the Indian Ocean from Aden to Bombay, two from Madras across the Bay of Bengal to Penang, and thence on by the Straits of Malacca to Sumatra, Java, Australia and New Zealand.

"Every small body is crossed by one or more. The coasts of the continents are festooned with them. Even the cable map of the China Sea, Formosa Strait and the Yellow Sea compares favorably with that of the Gulf of Mexico; and every now and then, all over the globe, the red lines run off to distant islands, as if they pitied their loneliness. From Halifax there is a red line to the Bermudas, from Lisbon to the Azores, from Hong-Kong to the Philippines, from Zanzibar to Seychelles and Mauritius.

"This network of telegraphs is owned, when on land, usually by governments; when under sea, by private parties."

THE PERSONNEL OF TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

"At the head of this vast system of telegraphs, land and sea, is some of the finest scientific, organizing and administrative ability in the world. Sir John Pender at the head of the Eastern and Eastern Extension Companies, Sir James Anderson, Nielsen of Norway, Thomas T. Eckert and T. F. Clark of America, Arten Pacha of Egypt, Dr. Rothen, the director of the International Bureau, Mr. W. H. Preece, chief engineer of the British service, are but types of the ability which is engaged in various ways in completing and directing the system.

"Almost invariably these men possess the broadest culture, the largest knowledge of the world. They show, no class of men better, how, at the present moment of the world's history, her 'biggest men' are in commercial and industrial undertakings; that there the finest diplomacy, the greatest ideas, the best statesmanship are at work.

"To man the world's telegraph system a large demand is made upon the brightest youth of the world, for in no department of the business are the stupid available. A quick mind, a prompt action, a ready hand are essential to catch, transfer and send on electric flashes. No figures are to be had to show the total number of persons engaged, but Brazil employed in 1890 for her lines, 1,418 persons; British India, 6,611; France, in her Continental and Corsican lines, 58,001; Great Britain and Ireland, 117,989; Japan, 7,140; New Zealand, 1,154; Roumania, 1,648; Spain, 3,644; Switzerland, 1,948; the Philippine Islands, 473.

"In this same year Porto Rico had open 38 offices; Russia, 3,885; Norway, 354; Greece, 178; Germany, 17,454; Egypt, 172; Cochin China and Cambodia, 70; Belgium, 942. In 1894 the Western Union had open 21,166 offices.

"The telegraph *personnel* is usually native."

A NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

A CLEAR-HEADED, forcible paper in the July *Atlantic*, by Henry J. Fletcher, suggests the establishment of a new national department of administration and justice for the investigation and prompt settlement of transportation problems—in other words, to do what our Railroad Commissioners would do if they had the power. It is not difficult for Mr. Fletcher to show us the enormous importance of bringing about some righteous and effective means of supervising the several relations of the railroads to their stockholders, their employees and the public.

THE ALTERNATIVE OF STATE CONTROL.

"The old-fashioned idea of competition as a regulator of tariffs seems about to be laid aside, at least so far as combination is capable of securing that result, and the alternative is before the people of substituting in its place a well-ordered and equitable scheme of national control, or a concentrated, pool-bound monopoly, regulated only by self-interest. A law abrogating the old prohibition of pooling will lead to the final steps in the grand process of crystallization, which will speedily transform the railways into a single, compact whole, able to meet with united front any threatened attack, whether it be from dissatisfied labor or an alarmed government. The consequences of having permitted this unification to go so far, with so little attempt to bring it within the control of the only government capable of grappling with it, will soon be apparent.

THE POWERLESSNESS OF THE PRESENT COMMISSION.

"This law and tribunal, thus mild and tentative the courts of the country have, by a long course of narrow construction, rendered still more ineffectual for good or evil. The commission, entrusted with vague supervisory power over some five hundred railway companies, big and little, intolerant of control and in a state of intermittent war, may spend $225,000 a year in trying to make its influence felt; while a fluctuation of a twentieth of a cent per ton per mile in the average annual freight rate means, according to a recent authority, an annual gain or loss of $800,000 to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, $900,000 to the Northwestern, $1,385,000 to the New York Central, $2,190,000 to the Pennsylvania

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division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Congress has laid upon the commission responsibilities of vast extent, without any clear and positive definition either of its powers or duties, and without placing in its hands any machinery at all commensurate with the work to be performed. Yet even the timorous and halting legislation known as the Interstate Commerce law professes to deal with one phase only of the railroad problem."

SOME CRUCIAL QUESTIONS AT ISSUE.

Some of the questions which will inevitably have to be decided in the future, and which lie at the very basis of the relations between these enormous forces, are suggested by Mr. Fletcher as follows:

"In view of the inevitable violence and obstruction of traffic incident to all railway strikes, is such a strike lawful under any circumstances, or is it to be regarded as a criminal conspiracy?

"May the Government interfere with the fixing of wages to be paid by interstate railways, as well as in the fixing of rates? In other words, may the Government require companies engaged in a quasi-public service to pay reasonable wages, as well as charge reasonable tolls?

"Do the men engaged in such service owe a duty to the public, which they may not lay down whenever they please, if such desertion would cripple public functions and inflict injury upon innocent persons; and if they do, may its performance be compelled?

WORTHY OF AN ENTIRE GOVERNMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

"The importance and difficulty of the subject will one day suggest the devotion to it of an entire department of the Government. It is already too great to be left to a mere bureau. Either by gradual enlargement and extension of the functions of the interstate Commerce Commission, or by a single act of creation, a Department of Transportation must eventually come into existence. It will most likely, in accordance with Anglo-Saxon traditions, be the product of evolution, as the progress of events shows the necessity of bringing the various branches of the subject, one by one, within the domain of law. The Department of Agriculture, the Post-Office, the Army, the Navy, even the State Department, will be less important than that of transportation when fully developed; it will demand the widest special and general knowledge, and the man who shall stand at its head will be but a little lower than the President. So much power must necessarily be concentrated here that it is questionable whether the department should be managed by one man or by a commission. It should be entirely non-political, its members holding office during good behavior, and all subordinates, as a matter of course, placed strictly under civil service rules. This great department should consist of two divisions, administrative and judicial. One of the chief elements of weakness in the present commission is its anomalous dual character. As prosecutor, it cites people to appear before it as a tribunal. It renders its decision in the form of a report, and upon this as a basis it brings suits as a plaintiff in the federal courts. It initiates proceedings without waiting for anybody to make complaint, and in so doing must to some extent prejudge cases. Its organization confounds the essential distinction imbedded in the American system, whereby all functions of government are classified as legislative, executive, and judicial."

A NEW METHOD OF COTTON-BALING.

IT has long been known that the wasteful system of cotton-handling employed in our Southern States has been the cause of enormous loss to the grower and producer as well as to the buyer and shipper. Mr. Edward Atkinson has described the American cotton bale as "the most atrocious, barbarous, unsafe, wasteful and unsuitable package in which any great staple of commerce is put up anywhere in the world." The present baling methods leave the cotton very absorbent of water, grease and oil and ready to ignite from the least spark. The *Manufacturers' Record*, of Baltimore, gives an account of a new process, known as the Bessonette system, which seems to obviate many of the confessed disadvantages of the old style of baling:

"The new machine consists in the winding up of raw cotton in one long lap, which makes a bale, or rather roll, of cotton of great density, almost as solid as a log of wood, but in such a way that the fibre is in nowise injured. This compress, or rather this system, is very simple and inexpensive. It can be attached at a small cost to an ordinary country gin. As the cotton comes from the gin it passes between heavy rollers and is wound on a cylinder, making a bale of uniform weight which looks exactly like the rolls of paper used on modern printing presses. The machinery is set to act automatically when the limit of weight of the bale is reached, and then a good covering of stout cotton cloth is wound around the bale, also covering the ends. In this condition it is almost impossible for the cotton to be injured either by mud, water or fire. The Waco plant consists of four stands of 80-saw gins to begin with. From these the cotton on coming out is blown into a condenser and thence fed in a lap or 'bat' on to a small iron pipe which serves as a bobbin or spool (all the dirt and dust dropping out between the condenser and the spool), the spool being kept revolving between two iron cylinders, which may be regulated to any desired pressure, until a bale as heavy as may be required is produced. While the 'bat' is being rolled on or wound up the air is excluded behind the line of contact, thus rendering the cylindrical bale practically non-combustible. In the old bale the air is not entirely excluded, but with the dust and dirt is compressed so as to break the fibres and make the bale to begin to swell the moment the enormous pressure begins to ease up, but the new bale never budges from its first estate.

"By this system there is a saving in handling, in labor, in bagging, in ties, as no ties whatever are used. It also does away entirely with the present compressing system, thus saving on this about 50 cents a bale, and saving probably even more in waste, dirt and grease, due to inadequate covering of the old bale. There is also a large saving in insurance and freight, and a careful calculation shows that the aggregate saving by the Bessonette system ought to be from $3 to $5 a bale, or, say, from $20,000,000 to $40,000,000 a year. This saving ought to be almost wholly in the interest of the planter, and it is to be hoped that if the Bessonette system is generally introduced, as it doubtless will be, the planters will get the benefit of this enormous difference.

"Moreover, the cost of a plant is so small that it can be established in connection with any country gin of sufficient capacity to handle 2,000 or 3,000 bales of cotton. It is the intention of the managers of this enterprise to secure the organization of sub companies throughout the entire South, and the establishment of the Bessonette baling system in connection with gins wherever there is a point at which a few thousand bales of cotton can be centred. . . .

"A few months ago a shipment of 112 bales, aggregating 57,000 pounds, was made to Boston. This entire amount was put in one ordinary frieght car, which is about 50 per cent. more than the amount of average compressed cotton that can be packed in a car. These bales were carefully studied by New England cotton-mill people, the system was warmly indorsed, and it was generally predicted that this was the beginning of an absolute revolution in the handling of cotton."

The *Record* also gives a statement prepared by the executive committee of an association of cotton men formed for the purpose of improving the manner of preparing the article for shipment:

"The present idea of planters seems to be that no bagging is necessary, except as a pretense. Why he fails to see how he thus injures himself it is hard to understand. The spinner not only knows that a heavy loss in weight is certain under present conditions, but also that he may find it a much larger loss than his estimate, and he provides against both. The exporter also, in his calculation as to how much he can afford to pay for his cotton, allows for a large loss in weight, and so on throughout the entire handling.

"These reforms mean reduced railroad freight, reduced ocean freight, reduced insurance and reduced loss in weight, and less damage. All these aggregate a very important item, which, as all the losses are taken into consideration by the buyer, will in reality go to the grower of the cotton. It is unnecessary to estimate exactly in figures what this may amount to, but it is estimated that, with a uniform sized, properly boxed and tied bale with a minimum density of twenty-five pounds, the ship will be able to carry cotton about 20 per cent. cheaper than can be done without these reforms, and, with the rate of ocean frieght from New Orleans to Liverpool of $3.50 per bale average, this means about 50 cents per bale. As the railroad car's capacity is increased just as is that of the steamer, it is easy to see that from many points the transportation companies will be able to carry cotton nearly $1 per bale cheaper than at present. Add the saving of insurance and the still more important saving of damage and loss in weight, and you will see the enormous amount of money that can be saved to the planter by the suggested reforms in the boxing and covering and tieing of the bales.

"We are convinced that the underwriters will take great interest in this reform, because they are vitally interested, for the new bale proposed will save them from 50 per cent., if not more, of their losses by fire and country damage or picking claims."

THE GROWTH OF AMERICAN NATIONALITY.

IT was the contention of Webster and Story that the United States became a nation through the adoption and ratification of the Constitution, or even before that, through the acts of the Revolutionary Congress and the Declaration of Independence. Opposed to this view was the doctrine of State's rights, which denied that the United States were indissoluble. Then came the contest at arms, which dealt a death blow to nullification. Since the Civil War the opinions of the former advocates of state's rights have not changed, as respects the significance of the written Constitution, or as they used to call it, the "original compact;" but they now hold that the United States are a nation through the arbitrament of the only court known to nations from which there is no appeal. This view of the origin of the American nationality was clearly expressed by the Hon. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, at the meeting of the American Social Science Association, at Saratoga, in 1877. "To that decree," said Mr. Tucker, meaning the decree of war, "the seceding States bowed as final, as law, whether they concurred in its righteousness or not. They had submitted to the jurisdiction of the tribunal of war; they joined issue in its forum; the decision was adverse and from it there was no appeal; and they have submitted to its irreversible result." This same view, slightly modified, is held by many people of the Northern States. Dr. Albion W. Small, of the University of Chicago, in his recent publication "The Beginnings of American Nationality," states that: "The people of the United States simply dodged the responsibility of formulating their will upon the distinct subject of national sovereignty, until the legislation of the sword began in 1861."

PRESIDENT WALKERS' VIEW.

In the current number of the *Forum* General Francis A. Walker, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, discusses this subject of how and why the United States became a nation in a broad American spirit, and after setting forth the various views in the manner presented in the foregoing paragraph, arrives at a somewhat different conclusion from any that we have seen elsewhere expressed. He is not able to agree with Webster and Story who

held that a complete nationality was established by the Constitution. Neither can he concur with Mr. Tucker and Dr. Small that it was the legislation of the sword or the arbitrament of war which made the United States a nation. It was, he says, the course of events during the first four decades of our national history, the fortunes of the people, the action of political parties, as well as the mere living together through an entire human generation, which made us a nation. Prior to the war of the revolution, he says, the sentiment of nationality could scarcely have existed. The history of the colonies down to the time of the resistance of imperial taxation shows hardly a trace of such. Pennsylvanians were content to be Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers to be New Yorkers, Virginians to be Virginians, Carolinians to be Carolinians.

"It was not in the measures of resistance to the mother country, nor in the heat of revolution, but in the great debate in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, continued throughout the country during 1788, which really generated the first serious and strong sentiment of American nationality."

But the Constitution of 1787 did not establish an American nationality, continues General Walker. "It only allowed the experiment of nationality to be tried. It was yet to be made to appear whether the sentiments and feelings, the views and purposes, which alone could make the Constitution a practical working government, capable of protecting itself, of enforcing its authority and of perpetuating its existence, could be generated in the minds of a majority of the American people, a majority large enough to afford a fair margin for political purposes."

INFLUENCE OF WASHINGTON.

The first of the forces which may be regarded as having largely contributed to the building up of a nationality was, in General Walker's opinion, the personality of George Washington. "He was to the plastic elements of the country, in the outset to that great political experiment, more than all other statesmen put together. In securing comparative peace between the angry factions of that day; in holding the nation, as no other man could have done, out of the giant struggle between France and England; in impressing respect for law, for public credit, and for the forms of the new government, and in silently, but powerfully and grandly, teaching the lesson of devotion to union, he not only gave time for a fortunate trial of the Constitution, but he contributed a positive force which we cannot overestimate toward its orderly and energetic operation during the first critical years."

General Walker then goes on to point out how fortunate for nationality was the overthrow of the Federalist party by the Republicans in 1801. He says: "The bitterest partisan who on that fourth of March mourned the defeat of Adams and the election of Jefferson, could he have foreseen the results of this great political revolution, would have rejoiced in his inmost soul, and have triumphed over his enemies with the stern joy of a Hebrew prophet. Had the Federalist succession been continued, the Republican party must have remained the grudging and continually encroaching enemy of national authority; and the contest would have gone on with increasing bitterness over the rights and powers of the general Government. But the election of Jefferson brought about the downfall of the "Old Republicanism" far more completely than could have been effected by any success of the Federalists however overwhelming or however long continued."

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

But by far the greatest single fact of the first decade of the century, as bearing upon the development of American nationality, was, says General Walker, the acquisition of Louisiana. "In 1803, Mr. Jefferson, tempted beyond his self-control by the brilliant offers of Napoleon, bought from France the immense empire West of the Mississippi. Not only could no authority be found in the Constitution, through any exercise of strict construction, for such an acquisition of territory without the consent of the states which were parties to the original compact; but the palpable, necessary consequences of this acquisition, through its effect upon the membership of the Union and upon the balance of power within the Government, were simply overwhelming. In the Convention of 1787, grave apprehensions had been expressed lest the states to be formed from the territory west of the Alleghanies should, in time, weigh down the Atlantic states; and it was even proposed to set a limit to the total number of members who should ever be admitted to Congress from that region. Yet here was a new territory of a million square miles which Mr. Jefferson had undertaken to say should become a part of the United States forever; and its inhabitants 'incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States.' If we look merely to the practical consequences of this treaty, as affecting the future membership of the Union, as threatening the rights and powers of the original parties to the 'federal compact,' and as bearing upon the balance of power within the Government, we must admit this measure to have been of an absolutely revolutionary character. This, too, was a revolution in the direction of centralization and the impairment of the powers of the original states, brought about by the very party which had undertaken to maintain the principle of strict construction and to provide the needed opposition to inevitable tendencies toward encroachment on the part of the general Government.

"In the last clause is found the chief significance of that momentous transaction. It was the States Rights party which had done this imperial act. It was the very founder of that party who had put his hand to what he admitted was an extra constitutional, if not unconstitutional, measure (and, by the States Rights doctrine, an extra constitutional must needs

be an unconstitutional measure), for the purpose of aggrandizing the nation beyond what had been conceived by the most sanguine. There had been two parties to the interpretation of the Constitution. It was the party which had maintained the idea of a federal compact, of a strict construction of the powers given to the general Government, of holding the revenues and the agencies of that government down to its absolutely necessary uses, that now, under the immense temptation offered by Bonaparte, surrendered its principles; had committed an imperial act of far reaching and permanent consequences, and overwhelmed the original States by the certain future access of an indefinite number of new members."

TRANS-ALLEGHANY EXPANSION.

All this time there had been steadily operating a force which had greatly to do with the making of the nation. This force was found in the growth of great communities upon the territory within the original domain of the United States beyond the Alleghanies. . . . "Here no pride of statehood diminished the affection and devotion of the citizen. Constitutional scruples were at a discount with the rude, strong, brave men across the mountains, and lawyer-like distinctions over the divisions of sovereignty troubled them little. They wanted a government and a strong government, and in the continually growing power of the Republic they found the competent object of their civic trust and pride and love."

But to all these forces making for nationality, there was now to be added the experience of a great war against a common enemy. "Discreditable to our arms, and even in many points ludicrous, as were the military operations of the first year and a half, while we were engaged in not conquering Canada, the second war with England must yet be looked upon, in any study of the development of American nationality, as a force of the first order. Had it been a Federalist administration which sought to carry on such a war the results could hardly have failed to prove prejudicial to the authority and influence of the general Government. The saving fact was that it was the Republican party, the original guardian and sole trustee of the constitutional tradition of strict construction and limited powers, which had undertaken to avenge the accumulated wrongs we had so long suffered from the almost inconceivable arrogance of England. In such a situation, with the irreconcilable Federalists driven into the attitude of vehement criticism and even of active opposition, the nation made ground rapidly in the direction of authority and efficiency. No government can carry on a war without feeling strongly the impulse to aggrandize its own powers and to put its opponents and its critics down with a strong hand. And more still, and far more, was to come, as the fiscal exigencies of the Government drove a Republican administration into every one of the financial measures which it had denounced as monstrous violations of the Constitution and of the reserved rights of the people, when they were first proposed by Hamilton and carried out under Washington. It was a Republican administration which passed the first distinctly protective tiariff, imposed excise duties, enacted a direct tax, rolled up an enormous public debt, created a sinking found and founded a national bank. Who then was left to protest that the United States should not become a nation?"

POWER AND WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

"IF we take a survey of mankind in ancient or modern times as regards the physical, mechanical and intellectual force of nations, we find nothing to compare with the United States in this present year of 1895." It is Michael G. Mulhall, F.S.S., writing in the *North American Review*, who makes this statement. Mr. Mulhall has for many years been recognized as an able statistician, and has made a special study of the strength and resources of nations. The facts and figures which he presents in support of this assertion have, therefore, a special value.

The physical and mechanical power which has enabled, to use his own words, "a community of wood cutters and farmers to become in less than one hundred years the greatest nation in the world," is the aggregate of the strong arms of men and women, aided by horse-power, machinery and steam power, applied to the useful arts and sciences of everyday life. He estimates the working power of an able-bodied male adult as 300 foot tons daily, that of a horse 3,000, and of steam horse-power 4,000. On this basis he finds that the working power of the United States was at various dates approximately as follows:

	Millions of foot-tons daily.				Foot-tons daily per
Year.	Hand.	Horse.	Steam.	Total.	inhabitant.
1820.....	753	3,300	240	4,293	446
1840.....	1,406	12,900	3,040	17,346	1,020
1860.....	2,805	22,200	14,000	39,005	1,240
1880.....	4,450	36,600	36,340	77,390	1,545
1895.....	6,406	55.200	67,700	129,306	1,940

From this table it is seen that the working power or number of foot-tons daily per inhabitant has almost doubled since 1840, and that the absolute effective force of the American people has become more than three times what it was in 1860. As one would suppose, of the three elements of energy above enumerated, that which shows the most rapid growth is steam power. More than three-quarters of the total steam power of the Union, we are told, is employed for traction purposes, on railways and in steamboats.

Mr. Mulhall compares the working power of the United States with that of other nations in the following table:

	Millions of foot-tons daily				Foot-tons per
	Hand.	Horse.	Steam.	Total.	inhabitant.
United States...	6,406	55,200	67,700	129,306	1,940
Great Britain...	3,210	6,100	46,800	56,110	1,470
Germany.....	4,280	11,500	29,800	45,580	902
France	3.380	9,600	21,600	34,580	910
Austria	3,410	9,900	9,200	22,510	560
Italy	2.570	4,020	4.800	11,390	380
Spain	1,540	5,500	3,600	10,640	590

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Here it is seen that the United States possess almost as great energy as Great Britain, Germany and France collectively, and that the ratio falling to each American is more than what two Frenchmen or Germans have at their disposal. Moreover, says Mr. Mulhall, an ordinary farm hand in the United States raises as much grain as three in England, four in France, five in Germany or six in Austria, which shows what an enormous waste of labor occurs in Europe, because farmers are not possessed of the same mechanical appliances as in the United States.

THE INTELLECTUAL POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

We are further told that the intellectual power of this great republic of ours is in harmony with the industrial and mechanical. "The census of 1890 showed that 87 per cent. of the total population over ten years of age could read and write. It may be fearlessly asserted that in the history of the human race no nation ever before possessed forty-one millions instructed citizens. The annual school expenditure in the United States is $156,000,000, or $2.40 per inhabitant, against $48,000,000, or $1.30 in Great Britain, $31,000,000, or 80 cents in France, and $26,000,000, or 50 cents in Germany.

"If," continues Mr. Mulhall, "the physical development of the Great Republic in the last seventy years has been stupendous, the growth of wealth has been still more marvelous. The results of the census at various periods showed thus:

Census.	Millions of dollars.	Dollars per inhabitant.
1820	1,960	205
1840	3,910	230
1860	16,160	514
1880	43,642	870
1890	65,037	1,039

The following table shows approximately the average of wealth to population in various countries:

Dollars per head.

United States	1,039	Holland	1,080	Sweden	630
Great Britain	1,260	Belgium	840	Italy	480
France	1,130	Germany	730	Austria	475

In conclusion Mr. Mulhall says: "I have only to repeat what I said at the commencement, that the United States in 1895 possess by far the greatest productive power in the world; that this power has more than trebled since 1860, rising from thirty-nine to one hundred and twenty-nine milliards of foot-tons daily; that the intellectual progress of the nation is attended to in a more liberal manner than in Europe, and that the accumulation of wealth averages $7,000,000 daily. These simple facts tell is what a wonderful country has sprung up beyond the Atlantic in a single century, and furnish a scathing commentary on the books written by English travelers only fifty years ago. Englishmen of to-day have more correct views, and regard with honest pride and kindly good-will the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, while the rest of mankind marks with wonder and admiration the onward march of the Great Republic."

UNIFORM STATE LEGISLATION.

MR. F. J. STIMSON, in the *Annals of the American Academy*, in a paper entitled "Uniform State Legislation," describes the efforts that have been made to secure uniformity in the law of the various states of the Union. He says: "We are living under a fourfold system of law; there is in every state: 1, The common law of the state as interpreted by its courts; 2, the common law as interpreted by the United States courts; 3, the statutes of the state; and 4, the statutes of the United States. The common law of England has, in thirty states, been expressly adopted by a statute of the present state, the statute being adopted in most cases soon after the Revolution. In twenty-four other states the common law of England, so far as applicable, and not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the state, or such part of it as is adapted to the condition and wants of the people, whatever that may mean, is adopted and declared to be in force."

The extent to which the American legislators produce new laws is almost incredible: "Professor Colby—referring to the statement that the yearly product of the legislative bodies of all our states is from four to eight thousand statutes—unkindly cites this fact to illustrate the natural fecundity of low organisms."

In the midst of all this jungle of independent legislative activity, the more thoughtful citizens in various states have determined to make definite efforts to reduce their laws to something approaching uniformity. They have been holding conferences for the last three or four years to discuss what can be done in this direction, and at Saratoga in August of this year nearly thirty states will be represented: "By voluntary and simultaneous action—the same action which led to the adoption of the federal constitution—it is hoped that the several states may gradually be brought to enact the same statutes on all purely formal matters, on most matters of trade and commerce, and in general on all those subjects where no peculiar geographical or social condition or inherited custom of the people demands in each state a separate code of law."

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

After describing what has been done in the direction of securing uniformity in matters of commercial law and in matters of contracts, Mr. Stimson describes the progress that has been made toward the arrival at a uniformity in the marriage and divorce laws, in which the difficulty is very great; but even here progress has been made in the right direction: "It was strenuously declared—and this at least seemed to meet the general approval—that a person who incurred the obligation of marriage should surely be required to go through the same formality required of him when he obligated himself for goods and merchandise to a greater value than £10 sterling. Accordingly it was declared that a marriage without minister, ceremony or witnesses, without bell, book and candle, without record and without acknowledgment, should at least be evidenced by a scrap of paper signed by both parties, so that the question, if

it ever came to trial, might be transferred to the simpler studies of forgery rather than the more complex investigations of what Solomon termed the ways of a man with a maid. And the New England delegates further carried their point to the extent of getting a recommendation, in the form of statute, to all the states that provision be made for the immediate record of marriages, however solemnized, or when not solemnized at all, it being held by them that the question of matrimony was of greater general importance even than that of the proper ownership of an acre or so of wild land."

At the last conference the following resolutions were drafted on the subject of divorce:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that no judgment or decree of divorce should be granted unless the defendant be domiciled within the state in which the action is brought, or shall have been domiciled therein at the time the cause of action arose, or unless the defendant shall have been personally served with process within said state, or shall have voluntarily appeared in such action or proceedg.

Resolved, That where a marriage is dissolved both parties to the action shall be at liberty to marry again.

THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

PROFESSOR S. H. KEANE writing in the *Missionary Review of the World* estimates the population of the globe at the present time as in round numbers 1,500,000,000, distributed throughout the six continental divisions as follows:

Europe	360,000,000
Asia with Eastern Archipelago	832,000,000
Africa	171,000,000
Australasia with Pacific Islands	6,000,000
North America with Central America and West Indies	93,000,000
South America	38,000,000
Total	1,500,000,000

And he thus groups the world's population according to religions:

	Europe.	Asia with E. Archipelago.	Africa.	America.	Australia with Polynesia and New Guinea.	Total.
Jews	5,500,000	260,000	430,000	300,000	15,000	6,505,000
Mohammedans	5,750,000	160,000,000	40,000,000	.....	25,000	205,775,000
Hindus and Sikhs	.....	207,000,000	300,000	100,000	.....	207,400,000
Buddhists, Jains, Shintus, Taoists, and followers of Confucius	160,000	430,000,000	.....	.....	14,000	430,174,000
Religions not specified, and sundries	350,000	250,000	.....	200,000	30,000	830,000
Pagans	20,000	15,000,000	125,000,000	14,000,000	1,600,000	155,620,000
Total Non-Christians	11,780,000	812,510,000	165,730,000	14,600,000	1,684,000	1,006,304,000
Roman Catholics	156,000,000	8,500,000	1,200,800	57,000,000	850,000	223,550,000
Protestants	86,000,000	1,000,000	820,000	59,000,000	3,135,000	149,955,000
Orthodox Greeks	92,000,000	6,000,000	30,000	.....	.....	98,030,000
Armenians, Syrians, Malchites, Copts, and Abyssinians	300,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	.....	.....	6,300,000
Other Christians not specified	14,000,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	30,000	15,030,000
Total Christians	348,300,000	19,500,000	5,050,000	116,000,000	4,015,000	492,865,000
Grand total	360,080,000	832,010,000	170,780,000	130,600,000	5,699,000	1,499,169,000

REFORM OUR JURY SYSTEM.

REFORM in our present jury system is strongly advocated in the *American Magazine of Civics* by Horace F. Cutter, who has given much time and attention to the study of this very important question. He first quotes the leading sections of the bill relating to trials by juries in the United States Courts recently presented in the United States Senate by Senator George C. Perkins, of California. The sections of the bill are as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the laws in relation to trials by juries in the United States courts are hereby amended so that hereafter in civil actions and cases of misdemeanor the jury may consist of twelve or any number less than twelve upon which the parties may agree in open court, but in criminal cases amounting to felony the jury shall consist of twelve persons.

SEC. 2. That in civil actions three-fourths of the jury and in criminal cases five-sixths thereof may render a verdict: *Provided*, That a trial by jury may be waived in criminal cases not amounting to felony by the consent of both parties expressed in open court, and in civil actions by the consent of the parties signified in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Senator Perkins had introduced this bill with the approval of several of his constituents, some of them occupying positions of great prominence; one a federal judge, one an ex-judge of the State Supreme Court, one the sub-treasurer of the United States and one the president of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco.

Commenting on the changes provided for in this bill Mr. Cutter says:

"In the courts of the entire civilized world, with the exception alone of England, the insistence of a unanimous verdict is unheard of. The criminal law of France provides that a majority of the twelve jurors may find a verdict. In Russia it is the same

as in France; in Germany two-thirds may find a verdict. In our military trials a majority determines the fate of the accused. Other arguments are plain and self-evident; it would aid materially in inducing business men to serve on juries, as lessening the chances of wearisome hours of delay in endeavoring to arrive at a verdict.

"The Constitution of the United States provides that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, but it does not say that the verdict, whether of acquittal or conviction, shall be a unanimous verdict. Our Supreme Court consists of seven justices, and the decision of four stands as the opinion of the entire court and determines the fate of the person under trial; and it would be considered preposterous to have it insisted upon that they, the justices, should be kept together until they had arrived at a unanimous decision.

"Obviously the adoption of this measure, while assisting to insure the conviction of anarchists, would go far toward avoiding the necessity for 'vigilance committees' and 'lynch law' advocacy.

"The French and Italian governments have adopted special measures, the whole civilized world is taking action against anarchism, and seemingly this change of our jury system would be a great move in the right direction for the United States, and I hope will meet with encouragement from the press all over the Union."

A TALK ABOUT TREES.

"FOLK-LORE AND BEST THOUGHTS" is the somewhat extended title of a little periodical which has recently made its appearance in Minneapolis, and which among other good things is devoted particularly to the development of the work of the Invalid Aid Society, about which Dr. C. F. Nichols of Boston recently wrote in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. From *Folk-Lore* we learn that the article in the REVIEW has had the effect of precipitating upon the society an overwhelming flow of inquiries from friends of consumptives who are eager to understand more concerning the relation of climate to pulmonary diseases. *Folk-Lore* is by no means a gloomy publication full of the sort of literature that makes the reader imagine himself an invalid, but it breathes of wholesome out-of-door life, and it is altogether a cheerful budget of miscellany devoted to hygienic reform. Number 4 of Volume I prints the Arbor Day address of the Hon. Charles M. Loring, which was delivered at one of the Minneapolis high schools. Mr. Loring, as president of the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners for many years, is the public spirited citizen to whom most of the credit is due for the magnificent system of parks of which Minneapolitans are justly so proud. The following paragraphs are from Mr. Loring's recent address:

"Unfortunately, all children cannot go to the woods to see the trees and flowers, and for this reason the builders of cities—if they are bright, intelligent people such as we have in Minneapolis—provide parks for them where they can see these beautiful gifts nature has bestowed upon her children, and they plant trees upon the streets to beautify them, and to promote health and comfort.

God help the boy that never sees
The butterflies, the birds, the bees,
Nor hears the music of the breeze
Where zephyrs soft are blowing;
Who cannot in sweet comfort lie
Where clover blossoms are thick and high,
And hear the gentle murmur nigh
Of brooklets softly blowing.

ARBOR DAY.

"We owe a debt of gratitude to the man who is now at the head of the agricultural department at Washington for his efforts in securing to us this day which is set apart for the consideration of our beautiful friends—the trees. May the thousands which have been planted by the school children of our country on Arbor days grow to be living monuments that shall for all time keep his memory green, and his name dear to all who shall live to enjoy their shade.

"You cannot realize how much pleasure you will derive all through life for having participated in these Arbor day exercises, and in the trees which you assist in planting. After you have grown to manhood and womanhood you will long to see how they have grown, and they will recall memories of your teachers and schoolmates which will lighten the burdens of life and make you young again.

"Longfellow never forgot the scenes which surrounded him in his youth, and many years after he had left them he wrote a beautiful poem in which he described them. He tells us of the trees on the streets which sheltered him, and of his visits to 'Deering's Woods' for acorns; the islands in the harbor; the ropewalk where he saw men spin rope as spiders spin their webs, the remembrance of which caused him to weave beautiful thoughts into his poem, which he called 'My Lost Youth.' He says when he recalled these scenes that his youth came back to him, as the remembrance of these school days will come back to you.

"It is not much more trouble to plant a tree to have it live than to put it carelessly into the ground to die, yet I regret to say that too many think that all they have to do is to dig a small hole in the sand, just large enough to force the roots into with their feet, and then expect it to grow. I saw this done in front of one of our school buildings, and it is being done every spring by people who ought to know better. A tree must have good soil in which to grow, and it must have water.

HOW TO PLANT AND CARE FOR TREES.

"The rules for planting and caring for trees are very simple, and, if observed, will save much disappointment. The holes into which the tree is to be placed should be six feet in diameter, three to five feet in depth, and filled to within two feet of the surface

with good, rich loam, leaving a mound in the center on which to set the roots. The roots of the tree should slope downward rather than with the ends higher than at the point where they leave the tree, as I have often seen them. They should be smoothly trimmed with a sharp knife, where the ends have been broken in digging, and protected from the sun and wind by damp straw, or covered with loose earth until planted. The tree should be held in place at the depth at which it grew and the roots spread as evenly as possible in the hole. Then good, rich loam should be carefully and firmly worked among them until they are covered. The hole, after being filled, should be covered with heavy mulching.

"The trunks of all trees with smooth bark should be protected from the rays of the sun. In fact, all trees recently transplanted do better if protected. Straw rope, wound around the tree, is the best protection, but the wooden guard is much better than nothing. All trees planted on the street should be protected by the guard to save them from injury from the teeth of biting animals. The guards used by the park board are very inexpensive and are worth ten times their cost. When the tree begins to grow it should be very carefully watched, and, if the season is dry, it should be watered. Do not sprinkle a little water over the surface of the ground every day. That brings the fine roots to the surface, where they will soon dry up, but give them a thorough soaking once in two weeks. By observing these rules, the work done on Arbor day will bring lasting satisfaction to the tree planters while living, and blessings upon their heads by the generations who follow them.

PARKS AND RECREATION.

"I thank you very much for your attention. I hope we shall meet each other in the parks and on the parkways for many years to come, and that when the reins of government pass into your hands that you will continue the work of beautifying our city, and that you will make it so attractive that none who see it will ever wish to leave it. Every one admits the importance of out-of-door exercise in promoting and preserving health, and you who have had the advantages of the healthful recreation of rowing or skating on the lakes of our parks, will be better able to testify to their advantages than are a majority of our older citizens.

"All of the larger cities of the civilized world are providing playgrounds for the children where they can have all kinds of games and gymnastic exercises, deeming them essential to their comfort, pleasure and physical and moral development, and I urge you to use your influence in securing them for our city. Keep this in mind; if the result cannot be accomplished before you cast your votes, let your first vote be in favor of it.

"Demand bathing houses on the river banks. Ask your parents to go picnicking with you and take the younger children. Load up the delivery and express wagons and drive to the woods; learn the names of the different varieties of trees, and study their habits and their wonderful architecture, and you will agree with the poet who sang:

> 'Summer or winter, day or night,
> The woods are ever a new delight;
> They give us health and they make us strong,
> Such wonderful balm to them belong.'"

THE MOVEMENT FOR GOOD ROADS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

"FOLK-LORE" also opens it columns to an interesting letter by Colonel A. A. Pope, of Boston, on "State Roads in Massachusetts." The movement for good roads in the United states is an economic and a patriotic movement of prime importance, and the man who is able to promote its success is a public benefactor. Colonel Pope sums up the recent experience of Massachusetts as follows: "For the past three years the press of the United States has so thoroughly discussed the different advantages of good roads, and so universally endorsed this reform, that all classes of our citizens appreciate the necessity of, and are anxious for, the immediate adoption of such laws as will hasten the construction of state highways.

"Massachusetts has from the outset taken the lead in this matter, and the spirit of her Legislature has been shown by making the Highway Commission a permanent one, and by appropriating $300,000 to be expended under the immediate supervision of the commission, in constructing new and rebuilding old roads.

"As a natural result of the popular agitation and the monster petition, which I had the honor to present to Congress in 1893, the United States recognized the necessity of a move in this direction, and under the 'Agricultural bill' made a special appropriation of $10,000 to meet the expense of a careful investigation into the condition of roads throughout the country, and for the publication of such information as would assist the people in bettering their highways. The Department of Agriculture has issued a number of bulletins, and it is gratifying to learn that more than a score of states have already passed new road laws, while nearly all the others are planning for the adoption of measures for the promotion of this reform.

"Experience has shown that the course pursued by Massachusetts is the one which commends itself most strongly, both to the people at large and to their legal representatives, the various state legislatures, and it is natural to suppose that if all were familiar with the work here the knowledge would be utilized to bring about similar legislation wherever the method of procedure is still unsettled. For this reason I would call to your attention and urge upon you the advisability of enlightening your readers on the good work we have already accomplished.

WHAT THE STATE HAS DONE.

"Starting in June, 1892, a temporary commission was appointed to examine into the condition of the

BURLINGAME PUBLIC

roads, and to draft a bill providing for the improvement of the highways of the commonwealth. The law suggested by the commission was, with some changes, passed in June, 1893, but, before any petitions for construction of state highways were submitted to the General Court, an act was introduced and passed June 20, 1894, increasing the powers of the commission, and permitting the selectmen of any town, or the Mayor and Aldermen of any city, as well as County Commissioners, to petition the Highway Commission for taking roads as state highways. In place of submitting to the Legislature a separate bill for the construction of each road, it was voted that the appropriation be used by the Highway Commission, without further legislation, in building state highways.

"The $300,000 has been pretty evenly divided among fourteen counties. Before deciding which of the many petitions should be granted an official visit was paid to each locality, and full information as to the value of the proposed improvement collected. While this method has distributed the work in small sections of roads, thus increasing the expense per mile, the advantage to the people at large will be greater, for the reason that each portion of the state highway constructed is intended to be an object lesson to those living near by. County commissioners and other officials will watch the work as it progresses, and follow out the same lines in building county and other roads which are not intended for state highways.

"The plan is to build, section by section, such roads as will connect the great centers of trade, and join with through roads in other states, so that both local and interstate communication will be benefited. Under date of January, 1895, the Massachusetts Highway Commission rendered a report which covers the work of the past year, and this publication should be consulted by those who are considering legislation.

SHADE TREES ON HIGHWAYS.

"It is worthy of special note that careful consideration has been given in Massachusetts to the plan of planting shade trees along the highways. With this end in view, says Col. Pope, experts have been consulted concerning the best varieties for the purpose, and the wayside trees have been examined, so as to determine the species well adapted to the climate and soil of that state.

"As the estimated expense of procuring and planting these trees is not less than one-half a million dollars, the commission have rightly made this question secondary to road building, but in the meantime they are collecting such data as will enable them to work with profit on the adornment of the roads after the construction is well in hand. The American and English elms have the advantage of fairly rapid growth, with shade high above ground, and the leaves falling from them give but little obstruction to the gutters. They have the disadvantage of being subject to the attacks of insects, so that the cost of protecting them from these pests would be considerable. Maples grow well and are beautiful, though they often shade the road too much. It is the custom in parts of Europe to plant the roadsides with trees which yield profitable crops. In France and Germany, for example, cherry trees abound. In these countries the yield of the wayside trees belongs to the neighboring land owners, but in some cases to the community, and their product is well guarded by law. There will be more or less experimenting on the part of the commission before they decide upon the species to be planted. The law provides for the beginning of this work in the spring of 1895, and from that time it will be carried on slowly, so as to give us the benefit of experience."

ENGLAND, VENEZUELA AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE, of Massachusetts, who believes in a strong American policy and is always ready to say a word in its behalf, thus concludes an article on "England, Venezuela and the Monroe Doctrine," in the *North American Review*:

"England's motives in her Venezuelan movements are, of course, entirely honorable and disinterested, because England herself admits freely on all occasions that these are her characteristic qualities in dealing with other nations. It is easy also to appreciate England's natural and strong resentment toward a country she has injured as much as she has injured Venezuela, but, at the same time, let England's motives or feelings be what they may, we are concerned for the interests of the United States. The practical result of England's aggressions in Venezuela is plain enough. They are all directed to securing the control of the Orinoco, the great river system of Northern South America, and also of the rich mining district of the Yuruari. All that England has done has been a direct violation of the Monroe doctrine, and she has increased and quickened her aggressions in proportion as the United States have appeared indifferent.

"The time has come for decisive action. The United States must either maintain the Monroe doctrine and treat its infringement as an act of hostility or abandon it. If Great Britain is to be permitted to occupy the ports of Nicaragua and, still worse, take the territory of Venezuela, there is nothing to prevent her taking the whole of Venezuela or any other South American State. If Great Britain can do this with impunity, France and Germany will do it also. These powers have already seized the islands of the Pacific and parceled out Africa. Great Britain cannot extend her possessions in the East. She has pretty nearly reached the limit of what can be secured in Africa. She is now turning her attention to South America. If the United States are prepared to see South America pass gradually into the hands of Great Britain and other European powers and to be hemmed in by British naval posts and European dependencies

there is, of course, nothing more to be said. But the American people are not ready to abandon the Monroe doctrine, or give up their rightful supremacy in the Western hemisphere. On the contrary, they are as ready now to fight to maintain both as they were when they forced the French out of Mexico. They are not now, and never will be, willing to have South America and the islands adjacent to the United States seized by European powers. They are resolved that the Nicaraguan canal shall be built and absolutely controlled by the United States. It is high time, therefore, that steps should be taken to maintain the policy of Washington and Adams, to which American statesmen of all parties have adhered down to the present time. It is not too late to peacefully but firmly put an end to these territorial aggressions of Great Britain and to enforce the Monroe doctrine so that no other power will be disposed to infringe upon it. But immediate action is necessary. Every day makes the situation worse. In such a case as this, *obsta principiis* is the only safe rule. In the words of Junius 'one precedent creates another. They soon accumulate and constitute law. What yesterday was fact, to-day is doctrine.' The supremacy of the Monroe doctrine should be established and at once—peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must. It will be the duty and the privilege of the next Congress to see that this is done."

PLURAL VOTING IN BELGIUM.

"MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE" has an article on what it calls "The Danger in France and Belgium." The danger in both cases is the growth of socialism. What the writer says about France does not call for special attention, but what he has to say concerning Belgium may be of interest. The Belgian Parliament is elected under the following franchise: "One vote is given to every man of the age of twenty-five who is not otherwise disqualified; but a second vote is given, first to every married man or widower of the age of thirty-five with legitimate children, who pays at least five francs in respect of the house or building which he occupies; secondly, to every man of twenty-five who possesses realty worth two thousand francs, or an income of one hundred francs from state investments; and thirdly to every man who has certain educational certificates, or who belongs to those professions or occupies those posts which afford a guarantee that his education has reached a certain standard. Nobody, however, can have more than three votes. The practical result is that nearly every man in Belgium has a vote, that almost as many have two votes, and a considerable number three."

The immediate result of this establishment of a system of dual and triple voting was the effacement of the Liberal party and the return last October of a Clerical majority with 104 seats. The Socialists carried 33, while the Liberals only kept 15. At present it seems that the moderate Liberals will gravitate to the Clericals, while the Radicals will go over to the Socialists: "The Flemish provinces in the north are chiefly agricultural and Catholic, and it is from these the Clericals draw the greater portion of their strength; the Walloon provinces in the south have a large industrial population, who are naturally more addicted to socialist theories. To the certainty of a war of classes is added, therefore, the possibility of geographical dismemberment. There seems, indeed, every prospect that the Flemings of the north will, if the socialists strongly press their claims, separate themselves in preference to surrender. These are the first fruits of democracy in Belgium."

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AND ITS WORK.

MR. GEORGE L. FOX, of Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Conn., contributes to the May number of the *Yale Review*, a carefully-compiled article on the London County Council, and the great things it has done to awaken the sense of civic duty and municipal patriotism in the citizens of London.

The following are some of the passages in which Mr. Fox calls attention to the salient features of the work of the council: "This municipal legislature—which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain sneeringly speaks of as the "brilliant luminary somewhere in the neighborhood of Spring Gardens"—judged by personal observation and the records of its work, is a most efficient and businesslike body, of which Londoners have reason to be proud and American citizens may well be envious.

ITS ALTRUISTIC PURPOSE.

"The council has also shown a high moral and altruistic purpose. It has labored with a conscience. It has seemed to feel that in large degree it was its brother's keeper. It has not looked upon liberty as synonymous with license, but amid much unjust abuse it has labored to repress immorality. Some of its most creditable achievements show a keen sympathy with the poor, and those whose cowed spirit or lack of means keeps them from defending their rights.

"The particular features of the council which impress an American as in sharp contrast with our own forms of municipal government are these: the aldermanic rank; the fact that all elected councilors are elected for three years and go out of office at one time; the absence of any qualification requiring residence in a constituency on the part of a councilor; and the concentration of all power in a single body, which, within the limited sphere of its functions, exercises both executive and legislative powers combined.

"It has done its work under unstinted abuse from many of the London Tory papers, as if it were a body of thugs preying upon the state instead of hard-working servants of the people, yet I cannot remember to have heard or seen any charge against the purity of its administration which had any solid basis."

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF WOMAN.

PROF. G. T. W. PATRICK, of the University of Iowa, sets forth in a dozen or so pages of the *Popular Science Monthly* the most important of the physical and psychological peculiarities our learned scientists so far have been able to discover in unintelligible woman. So many and so pronounced are these characteristics it would seem a hopeless undertaking ever to change them; and so lovable are these old fashioned ways and distinctive traits of mind of the woman of our homes, it's a pity that any one should wish to reform them.

MENTAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Professor Patrick thus summarizes the more important of the purely mental differences between the sexes: "In perception, woman is in general decidedly quicker than man. She reads a paragraph or book more quickly, and, knowledge of the subject being equal, she grasps more of it. In perception of objects she grasps more quickly a number of wholes or groups, and has a rapid unreasoned perception of relations which has the appearance of intuition. Her perception of details, however, is less accurate than man's, and her rapid reference of things to their proper classes extends only to matters of common human experience. In apperception the subjective factor is larger in woman, and she sees things more from the standpoint of her own experience, wishes and prejudices. Even more than in man, where feeling is strong, objective perception is blind. Hence women make poorer critics than men, and more rarely are they impartial judges. For the formation of concepts, especially the more abstract ones, woman's mind is less adapted than man's. She thinks more in terms of the concrete and individual. Hence number forms and the associations of colors with sounds are, as is found, more common among women. Differences in habits of thought between the sexes may be well illustrated by a simple experiment in association. If fifty men and fifty women be required to write as rapidly as possible one hundred words without time for thought, in the women's lists more than in the men's will be found words relating to the concrete rather than the abstract, the whole rather than the part, the particular rather than the general, and associations in space rather than in time. As Lotze keenly remarks, women excel in arranging things in the order of space, men in the order of time. Men try to bring things under a general rule, without so much regard to the fitness or symmetry of the result. Women care less for general rules, and are inclined to look only to the immediate end in view, aiming to make each thing complete in itself and harmonious with its surroundings.

A QUICK MIND.

"In respect to memory, as far as any general statements can be made, woman is superior. In memory tests college girls surpass boys. In Gilbert's tests on New Haven school children, however, the boys were superior in the exact reproduction of an interval of time. In reasoning of the quick associative kind women are more apt than men, but in slow logical reasoning, whether deductive or inductive, they are markedly deficient. They lack logical feeling, and are less disturbed by inconsistency. Analysis is relatively distasteful to them, and they less readily comprehend the relation of the part to the whole. They are thus less adapted to the plodding, analytical work of science, discovery, or invention. Their interest lies rather with the finished product. Of the 483,517 patents issued by the United States Patent Office prior to October, 1892, 3,458 were granted to women. In general, woman's thought is less methodical and less deep. The arts, sciences, and philosophy owe their progress more to man than to woman. Whether one studies the history of logic, mathematics, or philosophic thought, of the special sciences or scientific discovery and invention, of poetry or general literature, of musical composition or technique, or painting, sculpture, or architecture, one is engaged more with the names of men than of women. Even in those spheres for which woman by her peculiar physical or mental qualities is particularly adapted, such as vocal music, the stage, and the writing of novels, it is doubtful whether a list of the greatest artists would include more women than men. Even in the arts of cooking and dressmaking, when men undertake them they often excel. Woman, owing to her greater patience, her intuition, and her retentive memory, as well as her constant association with the young, is especially qualified for teaching, and has equal or greater success in this work than man. Yet all educational reforms, from the kindergarten to the university, have originated with the latter.

"What woman loses in profundity she gains in quickness. She excels in tact, and extricates herself from a difficulty with astonishing adroitness. In language she is more apt than man. Girls learn to speak earlier than boys, and old women are more talkative than old men. Among the uneducated the wife can express herself more intelligently than the husband. Experience in coeducational institutions shows that women are more faithful and punctilious than men, and at least equally apt. In college where a record of standing is kept the women gain probably a somewhat higher average. In the years immediately following graduation the men make much greater intellectual progress. Women reach their mental maturity at an earlier age, and develop relatively less after maturity. In many kinds of routine work, especially that requiring patience, women are superior, but they are less able to endure protracted overwork.

"We have seen that woman is less modified physically than man and varies less from the average. The same is true mentally. Women are more alike than men and more normal, as it were. The geniuses have been men for the most part, and so have the cranks. Woman's thought pursues old rather than new lines. Her tendency is toward reproduction, while man's is toward production. Woman

loves the old, the tried and the customary. She is conservative, and acts as society's balance-wheel. Man represents variation. He reforms, explores, thinks out a new way.

WOMAN MORE EMOTIONAL THAN MAN.

"One of the most marked differences between man and woman is the greater excitability of the nerve centers in the latter. Woman possesses in a higher degree than man the fundamental property of all nervous tissue, irritability, or response to any stimulus. The vasomotor system is particularly excitable, and this fact is in immediate connection with her emotional life. That woman is more emotional than man is only another way of stating the same fact. Various expressions and bodily changes which are really the ground of emotions, such, for instance, as laughing, crying, blushing, quickening of the heart-beat, are more common in woman, and in general her face is more mobile and witnesses more to her mental states. Various forms of abnormal mental conditions, closely connected with the emotions, such as hysteria, are more frequent among women. Women are more easily influenced by suggestion than men, and a larger percentage of them may be hypnotized. Trance mediums are usually women. The word witch has been narrowed almost wholly to the female, and this may be explained by the fact that various forms of mental disturbance connected with superstitious notions are more frequently manifested in women. Sympathy, pity and charity are stronger in woman, and she is more prominent in works that spring from these sentiments, such as philanthropy and humane and charitable movements. Woman is more generous than man. Her maternal instincts lead her to lend her sympathy to the weak and helpless. She cares for the sick and protects the friendless, and, seeing present rather than remote consequences, she feeds the pauper and pardons the criminal.

"From these studies," says Professor Patrick in conclusion, "there would be no want of lessons for political and social reformers, if they would learn them. From woman's rich endowment with all that is essentially human, the most devoted enthusiast for woman's rights and equality might gain new inspiration. From her retarded development the educational and political reformer might learn that woman's cause may suffer irretrievable damage if she plunged too suddenly into duties demanding the same strain and nervous expenditure that is safely borne by man, and if it is attempted to correct in a century the evil of ages. From woman's childlike nature the thoughtful 'spectator of all time and all existence' might learn yet a deeper and more significant lesson. May it not be that woman, representative of the past and future of humanity, whose qualities are concentration, passivity, calmness, and reserve of force, and upon whom, more than upon man, rest the burdens and responsibilities of the generations, is too sacred to be jostled roughly in the struggle for existence, and that she deserves from man a reverent exemption from some of the duties for which his restless and active nature adapts him?"

THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

MR. HARRY QUILTER, in the *Nineteenth Century*, sets forth his views as to what girls should study. He contrasts the curriculum through which they are forced at present in high schools and boarding schools with what he would subject them to in the ideal school, where their studies should chiefly be confined to seven subjects. They would above all things be compelled to educate the body.

The chief fault to be found with the present girl's schools is, he says: "The omission of physical instruction. This is where the instruction of girls has always failed at school, and it fails to-day as much, or nearly as much, as ever. I am speaking from actual knowledge and experience when I say that it is apparently impossible to persuade either parents or mistresses of the fact that girls' bodies require exercise and systematic development as much as those of boys, and that the cultivation of special organs of the body is just as much a part of the schoolmistress' duty as the cultivation of special qualities of brain or heart. Tennis and walking, walking and tennis, and a little sham gymnastics, are the sole provision for physical development in hundreds and even thousands of English girls' schools. And is there in existence a school which sets out with the statement that one department of its endeavor will be to develop the various capacities of (say only) the eye, the hand, and the ear? If there be such a one, the present writer, at all events, can find no trace thereof.

After setting forth his scheme of education he gives the following brief *résumé* of his suggestions: "If a girl learns the seven branches set down therein, as any girl of ordinary capacity might learn them in the six years from twelve to eighteen, and has lived, too, during that time with careful moral and religious training, and the physical cultivation I have dwelt upon at the beginning of this article, she will be able not only to perform all life's duties adequately and easily, but will be able to enjoy its pleasures with zest and intelligence. She should be healthy and strong, morally, intellectually, and physically; *educated* in the true sense of the word, so that what is most vital and admirable in her nature will have attained its legitimate development, and what is weak, unworthy, and perverse will have been discouraged and checked, if it has not been rooted out altogether."

By way of pendant to this article there is an interesting paper by Mrs. Gordon, entitled "The After Careers of University Educated Women," the moral of which is certainly not very much in favor of the higher education of women as regarded solely from the point of view of the woman of the home:

"The total number of ex-students from Girton, Newnham, Somerville Hall, Holloway College, and Alexandra College whose after-careers we have mentioned above amounts to 1486; of these 680 are engaged in teaching, 208 have married, 11 are doctors

or preparing to be doctors and medical missionaries, 2 are nurses, 8 or 9 are in Government employment, 1 is a bookbinder, 1 is a market gardener, and 1 is a lawyer.

"The percentage of marriages among less highly educated women is greater than among university trained maidens. It appears, therefore, that about one in ten of those who take honors at Girton marries, as against one in nine who take honors at Newnham; while about two in every five marry of those who take an ordinary degree at Girton."

It is a very dangerous doctrine to set forth among the people, that the more learned a woman is the less likely is she to get a husband, but this seems to be the plain and unmistakable moral deducible from Mrs. Gordon's paper.

ADVICE TO THE "NEW WOMAN."

IN the *Humanitarian*, Florence Hobson speaks her mind pretty freely to the more garrulous of the so-called "New Women." She says: "We hear far too much talk of the New Woman and her claims. What we want is to talk less and act more. Good, quiet work in certain definite directions tells more than any amount of vague extollings of woman in the abstract. We want to do something for women in the concrete, and to so order our lives that we shall, if possible, help, but at any rate not hinder a single one of the thousands of women less happy than ourselves, who are toiling all over England from morning till night to procure a bare subsistence for themselves and their children."

Florence Hobson is, however, no opponent of the women's movement, as it will appear from the concluding passages of her article, in which there is a good deal of sense: "I hold that the full, all-round development of the girl-child, both physical and mental up to the uttermost limits of individual capacity, is absolutely essential to the production of a newer and higher type; but I believe that in that higher type the most distinct and striking traits will, as I have said, grow out of those qualities which nature at the outset has bestowed more freely upon women, and by the relative neglect of the others. For example, the intuitive faculty, the power of sympathetic insight, the gift of order and organization which makes many a woman a small Napoleon in her way, and above all the richness of her emotional nature which she has in common with the greatest poets and artists of all time—that very intensity of feeling which, in its wild state is too often dissipated in hysterics and nervousness, may in the future, when better understood and controlled, become one of the sources of her greatest power. Does not the conception of the cultivation and control of this rich emotional nature by the more perfectly developed intellect and will of the new type open up an endless vista of brilliant possibilities in imaginative literature and other branches of creative art? Take again a woman's power of enduring pain, her greater patience in overcoming obstacles without the bluster and waste of energy which too often characterize masculine methods. I have very lofty ideals for women, and one of the most dearly cherished is the hope that in some directions, at least, we may be able to improve upon man's example and to strike out new and better lines for ourselves."

Women in Politics.

In the *American Magazine of Civics*, Ella W. Winston has these plain words to say regarding the duties of women.

"Where, then, shall we find the women who are to purify politics? They are to be found among the noble mothers whose sons never need to be reformed or 'mothered' by any league or association, their mothers having done their work so well that assistance from outsiders is rendered forever unnecessary. These are the women to whom we may look for political purification and for all the purifying influences of which life has knowledge. They may be society women, or average women; perhaps it is not too much to say that some of them are fitted to take rank with the 'superior women' in mental and moral qualifications; but they are all noble women and they do their work silently but powerfully, as do the unseen forces of nature. They have done it in the past without a ballot and they can do the same in the future. They have given to the world the men and women who have accomplished all that is worthy of honor and emulation in the history of human life. If we wish to make the world better, we must see to it that such women are increased in numbers.

"It is not logical to rear a saloon element with one hand and to protest against it with the other; to try to move heaven and earth to enact laws prohibiting evils while continually furnishing favorable conditions for their growth. If we wish 'white life for two,' or any other number, we must make life white at the beginning. The right to be well born is paramount to all other rights, and it is one of the saddest facts in life that children are constantly being born of women who defraud them of this right. When we learn what it means to be born with a blighted life and strive for conditions which shall render such blight impossible, we shall then have learned the alphabet of the greatest reform the world can know.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MOTHERHOOD.

"That the care of and the responsibility for the children should be left to the mother may not be a satisfactory arrangement; it certainly does not seem so to many women of the present time; still it is an arrangement of nature, and when we contend against it we contend against the inevitable and waste energy for naught. It is doubtless consoling to some women, when they take an inventory of the sins of man, to say, as did the writer quoted at the beginning of this article, that women 'are innocent of all these crimes and guiltless of all this disgrace,' but she who says it betrays ignorance or lacks candor. For the statement is false. Men and women cannot have separate interests nor separate sins. The sins of the parents

are still visited "upon the children unto the third and fourth generation,' and parents are not yet restricted solely to the male sex.

WOMEN THEMSELVES IN NEED OF REFORM.

"It may be startling to the noisy agitators who are so intensely anxious to reform others by the use of the ballot, and to the women who really have the good of humanity at heart but are misled by the bluster of the more assertive ones, to learn that it is their sex that stands in need of being reformed. Such, however, is the fact. Women as a whole are so little above men in a moral point of view and their interests are so nearly identical with those of men that their excess of morality is not of sufficient force to create any great change in political matters were suffrage extended to them. The recent elections in Colorado illustrate this fact with considerable emphasis. While the women increased the temperance vote by 5,300, this relatively large increase was only an insignificant fraction of the whole woman's vote and had no appreciable effect in the general result. It is only when political parties are almost evenly matched that this slight preponderance of morality can turn the scale."

THE WOMEN OF BURMA.

MR. H. FIELDING in *Blackwood* gives a very charming account of the Burmese women, whom he declares have realized the ideals of their sex. As a result they are loved and honored as no women have been from the beginning of history until now.

Mr. Fielding is very emphatic, and his testimony is well worth quoting. He says: "Nowhere under the sun has any nation accorded to its women such absolute freedom, such entire command of their lives and property, as have the Burmese. They stand in every way on an absolute equality with men, as far as law, as religion, and as custom are concerned. In the face of the law man and woman are alike. Girls share equally with boys in all inheritance, and they inherit absolutely. There are no trustees between a woman and her property, and when she marries she retains it. Her husband has no control over it at all, neither has he any legal control over her. From her childhood up she is free. Chivalry, which praised women as gods and treated them as slaves, never came to Burma. No Burman lover sings his mistress as something too good for this world, and then treats her as something infinitely inferior to himself. Their religion has never considered them as the source of all evil, has never warned man against them as snares to lead men to hell, and no Pope has ever called them the "sole hope of the Church." There has been no second rate literature to give them false ideals of themselves, of man, and of the world. They have always been held for what they are, and they have had freedom to find their own place in a very real world, unfettered by conventions and rules. They have always had fair-play, both from men and from themselves, and they have been held the best judges of what will soil them. No artificial ideals from long past ages have been held up to them as eternal copies: it has been left to their own good sense and to the eternal fitness of things to determine what is womanly and what is not. Of all women in the world none are more womanly than she is, none possess in greater strength all the nameless attraction of a woman. She is no Helen, she is no Aspasia, least of all is she an Amazon; but to those who know her she is everything that is lovely and desirable in womanhood.

ALL CAREERS OPEN.

All careers are open to all women in Burma, Mr. Fielding says: "Married or unmarried, from the age of sixteen or seventeen, almost every woman has some occupation besides her home duties. In the higher classes she will have property of her own to manage, in the lower classes she will have some trade. I cannot find that in Burma there have ever been certain occupations told off for women in which they may work and others tabooed to them. As there is no caste for the men, so there is none for the women. They have been free to try their hands at anything they thought they could excel in, without any fear of public opinion."

Men and women in Burma, left free to choose for themselves what each can do best, make their selection and leave what they are less competent to do to others. It is rather curious to find that sewing and embroidery are in Burma distinctively male occupations. The women are great shopkeepers: "The retail trade of the country is in the hands of the women, and they nearly all trade on their own account. Just as the men farm their own land, the women own their businesses. They are not saleswomen for others, but traders on their own account, and, with the exception of the silk and cloth branches of the trade, it does not interfere with home-life. The bazaar lasts but three hours, and the woman has ample time for her home duties when her daily visit to the bazaar is over. She is never kept away all day in shops and factories. Her home-life is always the centre of her life; she could not neglect it for any other; it would seem to her a losing of the greater in the less. But the effect of this custom of nearly every woman having a little business of her own has a great influence on her life. It broadens her views, it teaches her things she could not learn in the narrow circle of home duties; it gives her that tolerance and understanding which so forcibly strikes every one who knows her. It teaches her to know her own strength and weakness, and how to make the best of each."

DIVORCE LAWS.

Another remarkable thing which Mr. Fielding mentions is that divorce is as free as the most advanced reformer could desire, but that not one marriage in a hundred is ever annulled. Mr. Fielding does not know of any case in which a divorce has taken place when the marriage had resulted in children.

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND AT HOME.

THE Queen of Holland, who recently visited England, forms the subject of a well-illustrated paper in the *Minster*.

The child seems to have been very well brought up —that is to say, sensibly and without any nonsense: "The Queen's days do not vary greatly in their routine of work and play, whether she is in residence at the Hague, or at the Château of Loo. Her simple breakfast is over soon after eight o'clock, and at half-past she settles to her studies. She is a quick and intelligent scholar, and great praise is due to those in charge of her training that the noxious habit of cramming has never had a place in her education. The child is, and always has been, keenly interested in her studies. She speaks English and French with correct fluency. There is no doubt that the primary reason for her interest in work is the fact that she is undoubtedly attached to her governesses. When resident at the Palace of the Hague she takes her usual drive at half-past eleven, after her morning's studies, but at half-past twelve, on the return from her drive, she partakes of luncheon, and again goes out until half-past two; she then resumes her studies for a couple of hours. At six o'clock she dines, frequently alone with her mother. On some occasions when large dinner parties are given at the palace, she, like other young girls of her age, comes down after dinner, accompanied by her governess, and is allowed to have a few moments' conversation with each of the guests present. So natural and frank are her manners, and so intelligent and bright the expression of the blue eyes that look up at you while she is speaking, that it is impossible not to feel attracted by her."

SIMPLE IN HER TASTES.

Her tastes are very simple. She rides well; her favorite dog is a handsome setter called Swell: she is passionately fond of animals and birds. She has a pretty pigeon house in the park where she feeds hundreds of pigeons every day, and is fond of her pet deer, which has been trained to take bread from her hands: "In addition to her riding, she has been carefully trained to every kind of healthful exercise. In summer time she is often on the lake in a boat manned by two smart sailor boys, not infrequently handling the oars herself as she rows out in the sunlight when the water is smooth and clear, or near the banks where the reeds grow high and the swans take shelter beneath the overhanging foliage.

"Besides her pets, like every normally constituted child, she is fond of flowers, and has not only her own garden, but a greenhouse as well. Here she grows fruit, which is afterward distributed amongst her own small *coterie*. At Soestdijk a miniature farm, another Petit Trianon, has been erected for this most fortunate little lady, under whose personal directions it is managed, and who shows a lively interest in all its details.

"But her greatest attraction is the summer-house in the royal park at Loo, in which a miniature kitchen has been fitted up."

MORE ABOUT JEANNE D'ARC.

AN article in the *Quarterly Review*, apparently by Mr. Andrew Lang, although the distinctively Languish characteristics are subdued, is devoted to the telling of the story of the Maid of Orleans. Like many other persons who have examined the subject, the reviewer admits the miraculous element in Jeanne's career. He says: "The siege of Orleans had been raised in a week. The event is justly regarded as one of the decisive actions in the history of the world. In no military affair has so much been done by a single leader. Jeanne was at once the head, the heart and the hand of the adventure. She suggested the expedition, she led it, she gave courage to all her party; she daunted the enemy, she forced the fighting throughout; her flag ever led to victory, and her unprecedented tenacity at last produced the 'psychological moment,' when the English fled from a wounded girl, as did the Trojans from the unarmed Achilles. Her victories were won in the teeth of the captains of her party, and in disobedience to their orders; the glory of conception and of execution was all her own.

"Meanwhile France urges the canonization of the saintly heroine. . . . Her place *sur les autels* may be granted, or may be denied, but more splendid and more winning than any saintly halo is the ideal of frank and gay and glorious maidenhood conveyed in the title of La Pucelle."

In the *Nineteenth Century* Mrs. Southwood Hill has an article upon the "Maid of Orleans," which is a pleasantly written *résumé* of the Maid's career, but which contrasts woefully with the scholarly essay in the *Quarterly*. It is worth noting, however, that Mrs. Hill is quite satisfied that Jeanne's voices had objective reality: "And as to those convictions, what are we to think? Were they true? Did Jeanne hear real voices? Were there any voices to hear? No one will doubt her veracity; every one will acknowledge that she thought she heard them, and that the thought had the same effect on her as the physical sound would have. But why should we doubt that she was thus instructed? Surely the mission was grand enough to warrant (so to speak) a communication so unusual—so divine. And there was a fitness in the direction of Jeanne by a living voice. The papal commissioners remark truly that all the voices said was good and all the predictions they inspired were fulfilled. It is difficult not to believe that we have here in the early years of the fifteenth century (almost in our own time comparatively) a national deliverer guided like some Hebrew lawgiver or prophet of old by *a Voice heard*."

Immediately following Mrs. Hill's article there is one by Mr. Andrew Lang upon "The False Pucelle." It is an interesting essay upon a very marvelous subject. It appears to be incredible, but nevertheless indisputably true, that after Jeanne was burned to death a false Maid of Orleans arose, and secured recognition from those who knew Jeanne best. Mr. Lang says: "Possibly we should assume that a wonderful personal likeness existed between the

true and the false Pucelles, a likeness which startled even the king. In any case the brothers of the Maid accepted this woman. The Maréchal de Rais, the true Maid's frequent companion in war, made the false Maid an officer of his at Mans. Thus, for three years at least, this astonishing person played, undetected, the most difficult of all parts, in circumstances where detection seemed inevitable."

MARSHAL AND MADAME "SANS-GENE."

IN *Ord och Bild* Paul Meijer Granquist has a very brightly written anecdotal paper on the life history of Marshal Lefebvre and his warm-hearted, ready-tongued spouse, the "incorrigible Catherine." As a bit of history, as well as a cameo-clear character sketch, the contribution is as valuable as it is interesting. The miller-son Marshal and the washerwoman duchess are lovingly dealt with, and together make as fine a picture as the gallery of history can boast. Madame is probably better known to posterity as the perpetrator of the numerous, rather broad *bon-mots* that rightly or wrongly have been put to her account, than as the stouthearted, devoted wife and mother, whose outspoken affectionate pride in "my Lefebvre" constituted one of her greatest charms. Outwardly she was the sharp tongued but frisky and good-humored washerwoman to the last, and she made not the faintest effort to hide or gloss over her humble origin, yet she was not only respected but liked and admired by the blue-blooded, and was first favorite with the Empress and Emperor. When, for the first time in her full glory as duchess, she arrived at Court, Count Beaumont, then Master of Ceremonies, chanced to forget to give her her new title. "Duchess of Dantzic" corrected Napoleon, going forward with a smile to meet her. "That was one for *your* nob, my little man!" cried out Madame Sans-Gêne in high glee to the prim and pedantic Beaumont, who nearly took a fit at so terrible a breach of etiquette. Vivacious, original in the highest degree, as with her candor and her lowly origin combined she could hardly help being, and gifted with wit in no ordinary measure, her royal friends found her a veritable pearl beyond price as a dinner table guest when the Court was assembled at St. Cloud, and her tongue made thrust and parry with Talleyrand's, by whose side they were careful to place her. The good brave Marshal was every whit as honest, unaffected and warm hearted as his Catherine, but his tongue was by no means so ready as hers. He was graver, and of the fine natural dignity becoming to the soldier, but he probably enjoyed to the full his sprightly wife's spirited quips, her mischievous freaks, and the illimitable merciless irony with which she sometimes mimicked the airs and graces of the parvenu. It was the Marshal, however, who being once annoyed by the boasting of a conceited young aristocrat of long pedigree, quietly answered, "Monsieur, since you are so great an admirer of ancestry, look at *me*. *I* am an ancestor!"

SARAH BERNHARDT.

IN the *Strand Magazine* there is an article describing an interview with Sarah Bernhardt by an Englishman, to whom she seems to have talked with considerable freedom.

EITHER NUN OR ACTRESS.

Madame Bernhardt, in recounting the experience of her youth, recalls the fact that when she was fourteen years old she made up her mind either to be a nun or an actress. For the peace of the convent it is well that she selected the latter alternative. This is how she tells the story: "You know very well I was born in Paris, and that on my mother's side I am of Dutch-Jewish descent—I was baptized—and that my father occupied a good position in the *Magistrature*. I was educated at the Convent Grand Champ of Versailles, where I had as a fellow-pupil one whom I afterward met as a fellow-actress at the Théâtre Français—Sophie Croizette, who afterward became Madame Stern. I was a very nervous child and had even then a craving for the theatre. When leaving the convent, at the age of fourteen, I remember I said: 'I shall be either a nun or an actress,' and a year later, November 29, 1859, I entered the Conservatoire. Before entering the Conservatoire I had to pass the usual examination, and at this I recited a fable out of La Fontaine with much success. When I was asked to recite something else I broke down and cried, but they found me so *gentille* that I won their esteem and was admitted, notwithstanding my failure.'"

HER METHODS.

In reply to a question from the interviewer, Madame Bernhardt gave the following account of the way in which she gets up her pieces:

"'First of all I study the intellectual composition of my *rôle*. I read every analysis and criticism of the character I can get hold of. If the character is historical I read all the memoirs and biographies—every scrap of anecdote—all the legends of the poets. I saturate myself with the literature—the atmosphere of the epoch—until I feel that I am of it. I have a great gift of assimilation and intuition. If the artiste cannot experience in actuality the sensations of the character she is portraying—be it sorrow, despair, or the pangs of agony or of death—she can give out the effect that the study of any or all these have had on her intelligence and sensibility; and by the degree of her sensibility is determined the greatness of her representation. From me extends an influence of sensibility which on the fiftieth—the hundredth night of one of my *rôles* communicates to the spectators *un frisson particulier*. Sometimes the situation may exalt me, or the state of my nerves—or some personal souvenir of remembrance—may cause me to rise to a still greater height, or predispose me to a more intense sincerity. But you have seen me playing to audiences knowing but little French; yet, wherever I go, the public always understand me. Then, I am always studying character. Everyone I meet is a new study. I am always studying people!'

"On more than one occasion the writer has seen Madame Bernhardt, when about to perform in the *rôle* of Phédre, sit in her dressing room for an hour before she was due on the stage, absorbed in the contemplation of the tragedy in which she was about to perform. Sitting ready dressed for her part, by some curious system of introspection and mental concentration on the pathos of her *rôle*, she had so wrought upon her nerves and emotions that silent tears coursed down her cheeks involuntarily, and it is seldom that she can get through the evening of this most exacting play without fainting more than once.

"'I am always nervous,' she says, in answer to a question, 'because I am always afraid of falling below my previous standard of acting. Yes; I have met with unsympathetic audiences in my time, but I don't know that an unsympathetic audience has much effect on me. I am not sure that I don't rather enjoy it for a change, for it is then a battle between me and them, and I always win.'"

WHY MR. HERBERT SPENCER IS AN AGNOSTIC.

IN the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. Herbert Spencer contributes a short article of a dozen pages to the discussion of what he calls Mr. Balfour's "Dialectics." Mr. Spencer compares Lord Salisbury's address to the British Association and Mr. Balfour's attack on Naturalism to the slaying of effigies—a practice much in vogue among certain races in primitive times. He considers the alternatives which are open to him. Either he must notice the attack and waste time and energy in order to prove that the thing disproved was not the thing said, or he must pass over the attack in silence, when people assume that nothing is said because there is nothing to say. In this case he considers silence to be the greater evil; and as the issue raised by Mr. Balfour is important, he reluctantly decides to accept his challenge. He complains naturally that Mr. Balfour burlesques his doctrines, but before proceeding to set forth his own views he subjects Mr. Balfour's assumptions to a preliminary examination.

WAS THE WORLD MADE FOR MAN?

He says: "Mr. Balfour's view is a more refined form of that primitive view which regards things as all arranged for human benefit—the sun to rule the day, the moon to rule the night, animals and plants provided for food, and the seasons beneficently adjusted to men's welfare. It is the anthropocentric view. But the anthropocentric view does not appear acceptable to one who contemplates things without foregone conclusions. When he learns that millions upon millions of years passed during which the earth was peopled only by inferior brutes, and that even now three-fifths of its surface are occupied by an ocean basin carpeted with low creatures which live in darkness, utterly useless to man and only lately known to him; and when he learns that of the remaining two-fifths, vast Arctic and Antarctic regions and vast desert areas are practically uninhabitable, while immense portions of the remainder, fever-breeding and swarming with insect pests, are unfit for comfortable existence, he does not recognize much adjustment to the wants of mankind. When he discovers that the human body is the habitat of thirty different species of parasites, which inflict in many cases great tortures; or, still worse, when he thinks of the numerous kinds of microbes, some producing ever-present diseases and consequent mortality, and others producing frightful epidemics, like the plague and the black death, carrying off hundreds of thousands or millions, he sees little ground for assuming that the order of Nature is devised to suit our needs and satisfactions. The truth which the facts force upon him is not that the surrounding world has been arranged to fit the physical nature of man, but that, conversely, the physical nature of man has been molded to fit the surrounding world; and that, by implication, the Theory of Things, justified by the evidence, may not be one which satisfies men's moral needs and yields them emotional satisfactions, but, conversely, is most likely one to which they have to mold their mental wants as well as they can. The opposite assumption, tacitly made by Mr. Balfour, obviously tends to vitiate his general argument."

THE AUTHORITY OF SCIENCE.

Proceeding to criticise Mr. Balfour's discussion of the relative claims of reason and authority, he agrees with him in his estimate of the relative shares of authority and reason in determining our beliefs, but he reminds Mr. Balfour that it is impossible to go completely behind reason, for if any other ruler is raised to the throne in part or for any length of time, it is by reason that this is done. But as Mr. Balfour has appealed to authority, to authority, says Mr. Spencer, he shall go: "Briefly characterized, Mr. Balfour's book is a plea for Supernaturalism *versus* Naturalism, and unless his section insisting on the 'beneficent part' which Authority plays in the production of beliefs is without any *raison d'être*, it is clear that the aggregate of influences composing the authority which supports religion is set against the aggregate of influences by which Rationalism, considered by him as a form of authority, is supported. The authorities which uphold Theology and Science respectively are the two in question. Let us, then, observe what happens when we test their relative values as we test the relative values of individual authorities. Led by Science mankind have progressed from boomerangs to 100-ton guns, from dug-out canoes to Atlantic liners, from picture-writing on skins to morning journals printed twenty thousand per hour; and that over all the developed arts of life Science now presides scarcely needs saying.

AND OF THEOLOGY.

"With the Authority of Science, thus daily becoming greater, contrast now the opposed Authority. Have the propositions constituting current Theology been rendered more certain with the passage of time and the advance of knowlege, or has the contrary happened? Clearly, then, by the never ceasing veri-

fication of its *dicta* and by the increasing efficiency and wider range of its guidance, Science is gaining a greater and greater Authority; at the same time that the Authority of Theology is being decreased by the discrediting of its statements and by its unsuccessful regulation of conduct. Hence if Reason, whenever it abdicates in favor of Authority, has to choose between the two, it is compelled to accept the Authority of Science rather than that of Theology, where they are in conflict. So far from strengthening his own position by showing how large a share Authority has, and ought to have, in determining our beliefs, it seems to me that Mr. Balfour strengthens the position of his opponents."

FORCE, YES! GOD, NO!

Without following Mr. Spencer through the whole of his argument, it is sufficient if we quote the passage with which he concludes his article: "The difference between Mr. Balfour's consciousness of that which lies behind Appearance and the consciousness of those he opposes (or, at least, of such of them as do not assume that there can be Appearance without anything which appears) is that whereas he persists in supposing himself to have thoughts when, under close examination, all the components of thoughts have vanished, they candidly admit that with the vanishing of such components all thoughts have ceased, leaving only a consciousness which cannot be put into any form. Not only have they dropped those early conceptions which imply that the Power manifested in thirty millions of suns made a bargain with Abraham—not only have they ceased to believe that such inferior passions as jealousy, anger and revenge can be felt by an Energy which pervades infinity; but they have surrendered themselves to the final conclusion that not even the highest mental attributes conceivable by us can be predicted of that Existence which fills all Space for all Time.

"It is not that they *wish* to do this, but that they *must*: self-deception is the alternative. There is no pleasure in the consciousness of being an infinitesimal bubble on a globe that is itself infinitesimal compared with the totality of things.

WHAT AGNOSTICISM HAS DONE.

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN, of Cornell University, writing in the *Philosophical Review* declares his belief that Agnosticism has had its day and is passing from the world. He says: "Agnosticism is only a transitional and temporary phase of thought. The human mind can no more surrender its belief in God, than its belief in a world or in a self. Contemporary Agnosticism, strange as it may sound, is in part due to the great advance which knowledge has made during the last half century; it is blindness from excess of light. The astonishing results of scientific investigation have given us new insight into the physical universe and the life of mankind; and though, in consequence of the immanency of the Infinite in the finite every enlargement and rectification of our view of man and nature must also involve growth in our knowledge of God, the first effect of this advance has been merely a revolt against the partial and inadequate representations of God which popular thought has inherited from the ages that antedate the birth of modern science. But the Agnostic fever seems already to be burning out. And as reason cannot escape from its three fundamental ideas—nature, self, God—and the development of reason consists in enriching the content of each and adjusting them harmoniously to one another, it cannot be doubted—and the history of human thought confirms the expectation—that reason's next step will be to modify or reinterpret the idea of God so as to inform and harmonize it with the revelation which science has deciphered in the operations of nature and the life of humanity. Nay, has not reason already to some extent accomplished her task? Does not the light already shine for all who have eyes to see? The conception of God as spiritual and not mechanical; as immanent not external; as working by law not by caprice, and with steady infinite patience not by catastrophic outbursts; as adumbrated in nature and revealed in the moral and spiritual qualities of man, who is the goal of evolution and the epitome and abridgment of existence: is not this conception, in combination with the idea of the divine Fatherhood (which is the essence of Christianity), taking possession of the best spirits of the modern world and dislodging the Agnosticism by which it was preceded and by which, in a sense, it was originated? Even the greatest of living Agnostics—Mr. Herbert Spencer—while still strenuously denying that we know anything about God, yet advances so far as to posit the existence of God as indispensable first principle both of knowing and of being."

"But although Agnosticism passes, the good results which it has achieved for mankind remain and are gratefully recognized by President Shurman. He says: "But as we strain our eyes to catch the first glimpses of the blessed morn, let us remember that but for its humiliation and chastening in the valley of the shadow of Agnosticism the human mind would not in our generation have initiated the most important reform since the Reformation—the substitution of the spiritual religion of Christ for the speculative religion of Christendom."

IN the *United Service Magazine* Major John has a most interesting article on "The Passage of the Red Sea by the Israelites," which was suggested to him by an experience of his own when in Egypt: "One day, when so employed between Port Said and Kantara, a gale of wind from the eastward set in and became so strong that I had to cease work. Next morning on going out I found that Lake Menzaleh, which is situated on the west side of the canal, had totally disappeared, the effect of the high wind on the shallow water having actually driven it away beyond the horizon, and the natives were walking about on the mud where the day before the fishing

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boats, now aground, had been floating." This set him a-thinking, and before long he came to the conclusion that he had witnessed precisely the same phenomena which three thousand years before had overwhelmed Pharaoh and his armies. In this article he gives the result of his investigations.

ON THE LATE PROFESSOR ROMANES.

THE editor of the *Monist*, in bringing out an American edition of the late Professor Romanes' "Thoughts on Religion," feels obliged to indicate his disagreement with its conclusions. He is evidently sorely put to it to explain the recantation. He describes the work of so notable a scientist as "anti-scientific and agnostic." Of the author he says:

HIS RELIGIOUS SYMPATHIES.

"On the religious problem all his sympathies were enlisted against his rational faculties, and he saw no other hope for the defense of the faith which he so dearly but vainly longed for than by denying his rational faculties the right to have anything to say in the matter, and this, his attitude, he called, in distinction to the Spencerian agnosticism, 'pure agnosticism.' . . .

"Taking the notes as they stand, and bearing in mind that their author's life was cut short before he could revise them and work his way out from the narrowness of agnosticism into a clear comprehension of the glory of true religion, we take them as witnesses of Romanes' deep love of God, whom he still harbored in his heart after his mind, through scientific investigations, had lost belief in His existence. . . . What tortures must this man have suffered in his eagerness not to think but to believe? His religious struggles may have been the physical cause of his premature death; for distraction of mind is more injurious than overwork. . . .

"Professor Romanes imagined that God requested from him the sacrifice of his intellect, and what was he not willing to do for God's sake! As Abraham went out to sacrifice his only son Isaac, so Romanes seriously tried to slaughter his reason on the altar of faith."

THE LESSON OF THE BOOK.

Dr. Carus thus states what he takes to be the lesson of the book: "Romanes' posthumous work is a *mene tekel* which reminds us of the importance of the religious problem. We cannot and must not leave it unsettled in worldly indifference. We must attend to it and investigate it bravely and conscientiously. We can no longer denounce reason or silence our intellectual needs, for it is God Himself who speaks in the voice of reason; and the progress of science is His most glorious revelation which ecclesiasticism cannot smother. Indeed, the suppression of reason is the sin against the Holy Ghost which cannot be forgiven but will inevitably lead, if persisted in, to eternal perdition."

STEVENSON AND EDMUND GOSSE.

SUCH an ineffably lovable, animated, graceful spirit as Robert Louis Stevenson's is worthy of many more reminiscences than the half year since his death has brought forth, and Mr. Gosse's "Personal Memories" in the July *Century* form the most grateful and readable contribution to that number. We quote some paragraphs which give a vivid picture of Stevenson at the age of twenty-seven, an earlier period than most of his magazine biographers have been able to describe.

"Those who have written about him from later impressions than these of which I speak seem to me to give insufficient prominence to the gayety of Stevenson. It was his cardinal quality in those early days. A childlike mirth leaped and danced in him; he seemed to skip upon the hills of life. He was simply bubbling with quips and jests; his inherent earnestness or passion about abstract things was incessantly relieved by jocosity; and when he had built one of his intellectual castles in the sand, a wave of humor was certain to sweep in and destroy it. I cannot for the life of me recall any of his jokes, and written down in cold blood they might not be funny if I did. They were not wit so much as humanity, the many sided outlook upon life. I am anxious that his laughter loving mood should not be forgotten, because later on it was partly, but I think never wholly, quenched by ill health, responsibility, and the advance of years. He was often in the old days excessively and delightfully silly—silly with the silliness of an inspired schoolboy; and I am afraid that our laughter sometimes sounded ill in the ears of age.

"A pathos was given to his gayety by the fragility of his health. He was never well, all the years I knew him; and we looked upon his life as hanging by the frailest tenure. As he never complained or maundered, this, no doubt,—though we were not aware of it,—added to the charm of his presence. He was so bright and keen and witty; and any week he might die. No one, certainly, conceived it possible that he could reach his forty-fifth year. In 1879 his health visibly began to run lower, and he used to bury himself in lonely Scotch and French places, 'tinkering himself with solitude,' as he used to say.

LONDON EXPERIENCES.

"My experience of Stevenson during these first years was confined to London, upon which he would make sudden piratical descents, staying a few days or weeks and melting into air again. He was much at my house; and it must be told that my wife and I, as young married people, had possessed ourselves of a house too large for our slender means immediately to furnish. The one person who thoroughly approved of our great, bare, absurd drawing-room was Louis, who very earnestly dealt with us on the immorality of chairs and tables, and desired us to sit always, as he delighted to sit, upon hassocks on the floor. Nevertheless, as armchairs and settees straggled into existence, he handsomely consented to use

them, although never in the usual way, but with his legs thrown sidewise over the arms of them, or the head of a sofa treated as a perch. In particular, a certain shelf with cupboards below, attached to a bookcase, is worn with the person of Stevenson, who would spend half an evening, while passionately discussing some great question of morality or literature, leaping sidewise in a seated posture to the length of this shelf and then back again. He was eminently peripatetic, too, and never better company than walking in the street, this exercise seeming to inflame his fancy. But his most habitual dwelling-place in the London of those days was the Savile Club, then lodged in an inconvenient but very friendly house in Savile row. Louis pervaded the club; he was its most affable and chatty member; and he lifted it, by the ingenuity of his incessant dialectic, to the level of a sort of humorous Academe or Mouseion."

HOW PARKMAN WROTE HIS HISTORY OF THE CONSPIRACY OF PONTIAC.

THE *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* publishes a fragment of autobiography of the late Francis Parkman in 1868, which on the eve of departing for Europe he handed in a sealed parcel to Dr. George E. Ellis, and which was read for the first time at a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The following paragraphs set forth the difficulties under which Mr. Parkman labored in composing his "History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac."

"In the spring of 1848, the condition indicated being then at its worst, the writer resolved to attempt the composition of the 'History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac,' of which the material had been for some time collected and the ground prepared. The difficulty was so near to the impossible that the line of distinction often disappeared, while medical prescience condemned the plan as a short road to dire calamities. His motive, however, was in part a sanitary one, growing out of a conviction that nothing could be more deadly to his bodily and mental health than the entire absence of a purpose and an object. The difficulties were threefold: an extreme weakness of sight, disabling him even from writing his name except with eyes closed; a condition of the brain prohibiting fixed attention except at occasional and brief intervals; and an exhaustion and total derangement of the nervous system, producing of necessity a mood of mind most unfavorable to effort. To be made with impunity, the attempt must be made with the most watchful caution.

"He caused a wooden frame to be constructed of the size and shape of a sheet of letter paper. Stout wires were fixed horizontally across it, half an inch apart, and a movable back of thick pasteboard fitted behind them. The paper for writing was placed between the pasteboard and the wires, guided by which, and using a black lead crayon, he could write not illegibly with closed eyes. He was at the time absent from home, on Staten Island, where, in the neighboring city of New York, he had friends who willingly offered their aid. It is needless to say to which half of humanity nearly all these kind assistants belonged. He chose for a beginning that part of the work which offered fewest difficulties, and with the subject of which he was most familiar, namely, the Siege of Detroit. The books and documents, already partially arranged, were procured from Boston and read to him at such times as he could listen to them, the length of each reading never, without injury, much exceeding half an hour, and periods of several days frequently occuring during which he could not listen at all. Notes were made by him with closed eyes and afterward deciphered and read to him till he mastered them. For the first half year the rate of composition averaged about six lines a day. The portion of the book thus composed was afterward partially rewritten.

"His health improved under the process, and the remainder of the volume—in other words, nearly the whole of it—was composed in Boston, while pacing in the twilight of a large garret, the only exercise which the sensitive condition of his sight permitted him in an unclouded day while the sun was above the horizon. It was afterward written down from dictation by relatives under the same roof, to whom he was also indebted for the preparatory readings. His progress was much less tedious than at the outset, and the history was complete in about two years and a half.

THE ROMANCE OF LONDON.

IN the June number of *Atalanta* Mr. Edwin Oliver, writing on "The Romance of London," takes the city pageants for his subject. It is the gorgeous display of yore that he proceeds to describe, and not the annual Lord Mayor's Show, which, he says, has as little relation to the ancient pageant as a castellated villa to a feudal fortress. Then no public occasion was too trivial for the mediæval festival: "Did royalty ride to or from the Tower; did some foreign potentate dine in the Guildhall; was a mayor elected or a prince born, the houses blazed with tapestries and gold brocades, flags and pennons canopied the streets, bells pealed, the conduits ran with wine, poets cudgeled their brains for quaint device and sumptuous masque. London vied with the cities of the East; it eclipsed Venice in her prime for wealth of color, for prodigality of design."

QUAINT CUSTOMS.

Now royal pageants and civic shows "have almost disappeared before the chilling disapproval of the Superior Person," is Mr. Oliver's regret. On the other hand, Mr. J. C. Thornley, in the *Chautauquan*, writes: "In England ancient usages die hard; in the City of London they live well-nigh for ever. . . Not at Oxford or Cambridge, not in the Royal Law Courts, not even at the English Court itself does one find such a persistent and constant array of mediæval drapery as in the city."

Mr. Thornley describes a host of quaint customs and privileges which cluster round the office of Lord Mayor, the splendor of which, he says, is nothing less than vice-regal.

THE LATE GUSTAV FREYTAG.

WITH the death of Gustav Freytag Germany has lost the most conspicuous figure of the older generation of contemporary writers. The *Dial*, the *Bookman* and many of the German periodicals contain notices of his career, and all, without exception, bear testimony to the high rank of his literary achievements.

THE DRAMA.

Freytag was the son of a physician, and was born at Kreuzburg in Silesia in 1816. After studying at Breslau and Berlin, he was Privat-Docent at Breslau from 1839 to 1846. The next year he married, and soon after joined the editorial staff of *Die Grenzboten* at Leipzig. His connection with this weekly lasted till 1861, and it was resumed in 1867 and continued till 1870. In 1867 he was elected a Liberal member of the North German Diet. He joined the staff of the Crown Prince in the war of 1870 and remained in his service till Sedan. His latter years were spent at Wiesbaden in comparative retirement.

His first literary productions were works for the stage and some lyrical poems. The dramas were brilliant successes, and some years after he added to his dramatic work "Technik des Dramas." This book has now been translated and is regarded as an important discussion of the principles which should govern dramatic art. The achievement of his life, however, is "Soll und Haben," which appeared in 1855 and was translated into English a year or two later, under the title of "Debit and Credit."

"DEBIT AND CREDIT."

"Debit and Credit" is a simple story of what is generally deemed prosaic merchant life, and it inculcates—but not obtrusively—such lessons as "that commercial integrity is as fine a thing as military glory, and that devotion to the task at hand, and the performance of the humblest duties, just because they are duties, are among the worthiest objects of endeavor." "The Lost Manuscript" was not published till 1864. Here it is the life of the scholar that is exalted and made the center of interest, whereas in "Debit and Credit" it is the glorification of the honest merchant. "These two ideals," says the *Dial*, "were and are peculiarly needed in Germany, where the unworthy ideals of militarism and the aristocracy are still opposed to them, and still have a stronger hold upon the nation than in most other civilized countries."

"OUR ANCESTORS."

While Freytag was serving in the Franco-German war the idea of "Die Ahnen" ("Our Ancestors") suggested itself to his mind. In the dedication he explained the scope of the project: "This work is to contain a series of freely-invented tales, in which are related the destinies of one family. It begins with ancestors of an early time, and shall (if the author retains his vigor and his interest in the work) be gradually brought down to the latest descendant, a hearty fellow who is now going about under the light of the German sun, without concerning himself very much about the deeds or trials of his forefathers. The book aims to contain poetic fiction, and by no means a 'history of culture.'"

The work consisted of eight parts, and filled six volumes. In the last volume, concluded in 1880, Freytag wrote: "The author of 'Die Ahnen' will be gratified if the reader will consider the work as a symphony, in whose eight parts a melodic theme is varied, carried out, and interwoven with others in such a manner that all the parts, taken together, form a unit."

When a publishing company of Chicago brought out an English translation of "The Lost Manuscript," the author wrote for it a sort of motto: "An efficient human life does not end upon earth with death; it persists in the disposition and acts of friends, as well as in the thoughts and activities of the nation."

This sense of the ideal continuity of the soul life, suggests the *Dial*, was probably the chief underlying motive of Freytag's best work. At all events he represents, according to Conrad Alberti in the *Neue Revue*, thirty years of German culture.

Mr. William H. Carpenter, in the *Bookman*, says: "As a writer, Freytag is characterized by such old-fashioned literary virtues as loftiness of purpose and clearness of tone, and from first to last there is a manly freedom from affectation and an entire absence of cant. German critics praise the purity of his diction, but they, too, note the occasional diffuseness of his style, apparent to us, into which his philosophizing inevitably leads him. Although he has claims to consideration as dramatist, journalist and poet, it is as a writer of novels that he is chiefly to be considered, for in this direction his most important work was done. Among the recent writers of Germany, living and dead, he is unquestionably as a novelist to be conceded the foremost place.

POE'S "TAMERLANE" AT A BOOK SALE.

IN an account of the season's sales of rare books, in the May *Bookman*, Mr. Fred. M. Hopkins describes the celebrated copy of "Tamerlane," in which so much interest has been aroused.

"The highest priced book of the season on this side of the Atlantic was that scarcest of all American books—the first edition of Poe's 'Tamerlane,' which was sold at the Maxwell sale for $1,450 on April 25. This little book when it appeared was anonymous, Poe putting himself down simply as a 'Bostonian,' to which honor he was entitled by the accident of having been born in that city. It was a 12mo, containing only forty pages, coarsely printed, scarcely rising above the dignity of a pamphlet. The 'Tamerlane,' the major poem which gave the name to the volume, is not identical with the poem of the same name now printed in Poe's works, being much shorter and cruder than the revised version. Only two copies of this edition of 'Tamerlane' are known to be in existence—one in the British Museum and the Maxwell

copy just sold in Boston, and now owned by Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York.

"The British Museum copy was purchased, strange to say, for a shilling. Henry Stevens bought it in the Samuel G. Drake collection in 1859. It was sent into the Museum in 1860, with a bundle of Boston tracts. It was discovered in 1875 by a mousing bibliographer, whose honor of discovery was disputed by another bookworm, and a long controversy ensued which even yet has not been settled. For years the Museum 'Tamerlane' was believed to be unique.

"The Maxwell copy has an equally interesting history. It was bought by Mr. Richard Lichtenstein, now one of the proprietors of the Old South Bookstore, in Boston, in an old bookshop, in Cornhill, in a lot for which he paid 25 cents each. It was some years before he began to appreciate the treasure. In the eighties, when Mr. Charles B. Foote was advertising widely for first editions of American authors, Mr. Lichtenstein had some correspondence with him in regard to it, resulting finally in an offer of $400, which was refused. On April 28, 1892, Mr. Lichtenstein sold the book at public auction, through C. F. Libbie & Co., to Dodd, Mead & Co. for $1,850, who in turn sold it to George T. Maxwell for $2,500."

The book had been magnificently bound in brown crushed levant, the sides ornamented with mosaic of blue levant in a beautiful interlaced floriated design, inlaid in colors, at an expense of $300.

THE KELMSCOTT PRESS.

IN the *English Illustrated Magazine* there is an interesting illustrated article describing Mr. William Morris and the Kelmscott Press. The writer says, when "toward the end of 1890 actual work was begun, the entire staff of the Kelmscott Press consisted of one man and a very small boy, and it was housed in a tiny cottage. The Chaucer, which is the most important work immediately in hand, will be certainly the most magnificent book ever produced on an English press. Every copy is sold—six months before its possible completion. It is being edited by Mr. F. S. Ellis. Next in order of the larger works that are in preparation come 'The Tragedies, Histories, and Comedies of William Shakespeare,' edited by Dr. F. J. Furnivall, and 'The Cronycles of Syr John Froissart,' reprinted from Pynson's edition of Lord Berners' translation and edited by Mr. Halliday Sparling. The Shakespeare will be in several small quarto volumes, and the Froissart in two folio volumes with armorial borders, designed by Mr. Morris, and including the devices of the more important personages who figure in its pages. Among the other books in preparation are selections from the poems of Coleridge and Herrick, the poems of Mr. Theodore Watts, the romance of 'Syr Perceval' from the Thornton Manuscript, and a new prose romance, 'Child Christopher,' from the pen of Mr. Morris himself. Mr. Morris is also preparing for publication an annotated catalogue of his own wonderful collection of woodcut-books, early printed books and manuscripts, which is to be illustrated with over fifty *fac-similes*."

The work grew so rapidly that the press had to migrate to larger premises, and still it grows. The Kelmscott Press has now printed thirty separate works.

GLIMPSES OF CHARLES DICKENS.

IN the *North American Review*, Charles Dickens, the younger, presents a glimpse of his father's home life, especially as it was revealed in his fondness for comic songs and private theatricals. His first recollections of his father date from a time when the Dickens family were living in Devonshire Terrace, and just after the father's return from his first visit to America. "One of the clearest of these recollections is in connection with a certain American rocking chair, which I presume he had brought back with him from the States, and in which he often used to sit of an evening singing comic songs to a wondering and delighted audience, consisting of myself and my two sisters. 'The Loving Ballad of Lord Bateman,' in the composition of which my father, and Thackeray, and George Cruikshank were all supposed to have had some sort of hand, was one of these ditties and used to be sung with a prodigious dramatic effect; and although it was considered to be in some way George Cruikshank's patent, I never could see so much in his version as my father made of it—although, in the days before the great George took to teetotalism and to flinging an infinite quantity of cold water over everything, there was, no doubt, a good deal of humorous extravagance about his declamation of the story of this noble lord of high degree.

A FAVORITE SONG.

"Another favorite song of ours,—and I think my father enjoyed them all even more than we did,—was one that was concerned with the history of Guy Fawkes; 'Guy Fawkes, that prince of sinisters, who once blew up the House of Lords, the King and all his ministers.' The beginning of each verse contained some startling statement of this kind, which was afterwards modified and explained away in what we considered a most artful and humorous manner. I forget exactly what happened to interfere with the final stage of Guy Fawkes' nefarious project, but in another verse it was stated that Guy 'crossing over Vauxhall Bridge, that way came into London. That is, he would have come that way to perpetrate his guilt, sir. But a little thing prevented him—the bridge it wasn't built, sir,' and also that when they wanted to arrest him 'they straightway sent to Bow Street for that brave old runner Townsend. That is they would have sent for him, for fear he was no starter at, but Townsend wasn't living then, he wasn't born till arter that.' To each verse there was a chorus of the good old fashioned sort, with an 'oh, ah, oh, ri fol de riddy oddy, bow wow wow' refrain, and a great part of the point of the joke lay in the delivery of the introductory monosyllables; the first 'oh' being given, as it were, with incredulity, or a

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tone of inquiry; the second 'ah' strongly affirmatively, and the last 'oh' with an air as of one who has found conviction not without difficulty. Some of Tom Moore's melodies also formed part of the *répertoire*, and there were no doubt others which I have forgotten, but the impression of the singer, as he sat in that rocking chair with us three children about or on his knees, has never in the least faded from my mind, though of his appearance at some other and later times the picture may be less vivid.

FUN WITH A TOY THEATRE.

"My first experience, I think, of my father's extraordinary energy and of the thoroughness—the even alarming thoroughness—with which he always threw himself into everything he had occasion to take up, was in connection with a toy theatre of which I was the proud possessor somewhere about the middle of the forties. Toy theatres with scenery and sheets of the characters only requiring painting and cutting out—one Skelt was the principal artist for such things—were very popular indeed in my very early youth, and it was the aim of every self-respecting boy to be the manager of one or more of them. Greater even than the pleasures of the ultimate performances and the accompanying delights of setting out the evil-smelling little footlights which lavished their oil over everything with which it was most desirable they should not come in contact, were the preparations—the painting the scenery, the painting and cutting out the characters, the pasting, the gumming, the thousand and one messes and snippings, the general causes of litter and untidiness, which were so dear to the boys of my time. Skelt, I am afraid, has long since vanished, and toy theatres are so seldom to be seen that I suppose the taste for them has gone out too. Perhaps the boys of to-day know too much about the real theatre to care very much about the toy one, and are not so ready to make-believe as we were. But in my time a toy theatre was about the most popular present you could give a boy, and when some philanthropist presented me with an unusually fine specimen, a perfect Drury Lane among its brethren, I anticipated an endless round of delights. But the size of my theatre fascinated my father, and, in conjunction with Clarkson Stanfield, who had been distinguished as a scene painter before he became a member of the Royal Academy, he set to work to produce the first piece. This, I remember, was a spectacle called the 'Elephant of Siam,' and its production on a proper scale of splendor necessitated the designing and painting of several new scenes, which resulted in such a competition between my father and Stanfield that you would have thought their very existences depended on the mounting of this same elephant. And even after Stanfield had had enough of it my father was still hard at work, and pegged away at the landscapes and architecture of Siam with an amount of energy which in any other man would have been extraordinary, but which I soon learned to look upon as quite natural in him. This particular form of dramatic fever wore itself out after the piece was produced, I remember, and the theatre—much to my delight, for I had hitherto had but little to do with it—found its way to the nursery, where in process of time a too realistic performance of the miller and his men, comprising an injudicious expenditure of gunpowder and red fire, brought about the catastrophe which finishes the career of most theatres, and very nearly set fire to the house as well.

"This extraordinary, eager, restless energy, which first showed itself to me in this small matter, was never absent from my father all through his life. Whatever he did he put his whole heart into, and did as well as ever he could. Whether it was for work or for play, he was always in earnest. Painting the scenes for a toy theatre, dancing Sir Roger de Coverley at a children's party, gravely learning the polka from his little daughters for a similar entertainment, walking, riding, picnicking, amateur acting, public reading, or the every-day hard work of his literary life—it was all one to him.

HOWELLS AND THE ANTE-BELLUM BOHEMIANS.

"HARPER'S" for June contains one of Mr. Howells' delightful biographical papers, entitled "First Impressions of Literary New York." These first impressions were received in 1860, after the novelist's year in Boston, and before the period of his Venetian consulate. Bohemianism never flourished in wholesome Yankee Boston, and Mr. Howells found himself unable to enter into the spirit of the cult which he found established in New York, with the free-thinking and free-talking *Saturday Press* as its oracle.

"I had found there a bitterness against Boston as great as the bitterness against respectability, and as Boston was then rapidly becoming my second country, I could not join in the scorn thought of her and said of her by the Bohemians. I fancied a conspiracy among them to shock the literary pilgrim, and to minify the precious emotions he had experienced in visiting other shrines; but I found no harm in that, for I knew just how much to be shocked, and I thought I knew better how to value certain things of the soul than they. Yet when their chief asked me how I got on with Hawthorne, and I began to say that he was very shy and I was rather shy, and the king of Bohemia took his pipe out to break in upon me with "Oh, a couple of shysters!" and the rest laughed, I was abashed all they could have wished, and was not restored to myself till one of them said that the thought of Boston made him as ugly as sin: then I began to hope again that men who took themselves so seriously as that need not be taken very seriously by me.

"In fact I had heard things almost as desperately cynical in other newspaper offices before that, and I could not see what was so distinctively Bohemian in these *anime prave*, these souls so baleful by their own showing. But apparently Bohemia was not a state that you could well imagine from one encounter, and

since my stay in New York was to be very short, I lost no time in acquainting myself farther with it. That very night I went to the beer cellar, once very far up Broadway, where I was given to know that the Bohemian nights were smoked and quaffed away. It was said, so far West as Ohio, that the queen of Bohemia sometimes came to Pfaff's : a young girl of a sprightly gift in letters, whose name or pseudonym had made itself pretty well known at that day, and whose fate, pathetic at all times, out-tragedies almost any other in the history of letters. She was seized with hydrophobia from the bite of her dog, on a railroad train ; and made a long journey home in the paroxysms of that agonizing disease, which ended in her death after she reached New York. But this was after her reign had ended, and no such black shadow was cast backward upon Pfaff's, whose name often figured in the verse and the epigrammatically paragraphed prose of the *Saturday Press*. I felt that as a contributor and at least a brevet Bohemian I ought not to go home without visiting the famous place, and witnessing if I could not share the revels of my comrades. As I neither drank beer nor smoked, my part in the carousal was limited to a German pancake, which I found they had very good at Pfaff's, and to listening to the whirling words of my commensals, at the long board spread for the Bohemians in a cavernous space under the pavement. There were writers for the *Saturday Press* and for *Vanity Fair* (a hopefully comic paper of that day), and some of the artists who drew for the illustrated periodicals. Nothing of their talk remains with me, but the impression remains that it was not so good talk as I had heard in Boston. At one moment of the orgy, which went but slowly for an orgy, we were joined by some belated Bohemians whom the others made a great clamor over ; I was given to understand they were just recovered from a fearful debauch ; their locks were still damp from the wet towels used to restore them, and their eyes were very frenzied. I was presented to these types, who neither said nor did anything worthy of their awful appearance, but dropped into seats at the table, and ate of the supper with an appetite that seemed poor. I staid hoping vainly for worse things till eleven o'clock, and then I rose and took my leave of a literary condition that had distinctly disappointed me. I do not say that it may not have been wickeder and wittier than I found it ; I only report what I saw and heard in Bohemia on my first visit to New York, and I know that my acquaintance with it was not exhaustive."

"When I came the next year the *Saturday Press* was no more, and the editor and his contributors had no longer a common centre. The best of the young fellows whom I met there confessed, in a pleasant exchange of letters which we had afterward, that he thought the pose a vain and unprofitable one ; and when the *Press* was revived, after the war, it was without any of the old Bohemian characteristics except that of not paying for material. It could not last long upon these terms, and again it passed away, and still waits its second palingenesis.

"The editor passed away too, not long after, and the thing that he had inspired altogether ceased to be. He was a man of a certain sardonic power, and used it rather fiercely and freely, with a joy probably more apparent than real in the pain it gave. In my last knowledge of him he was much milder than when I first knew him, and I have the feeling that he too came to own before he died that man cannot live by snapping turtle alone. He was kind to some neglected talents, and befriended them with a vigor and a zeal which he would have been the last to let you call generous. The chief of these was Walt Whitman, who, when the Saturday *Press* took it up, had as hopeless a cause with the critics on either side of the ocean as any man could have."

VON MOLTKE.

A Paper of Personal Reminiscence.

MR. SIDNEY WHITMAN contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* a paper upon Von Moltke, which, better than any other article which has appeared upon the great German strategist, enables the reader to appreciate the manner of man that he was. The article is full of anecdotes, of which the following is by no means the least interesting. Von Moltke was in his early days very poor, and was often in a strait to make both ends meet. On one occasion "he had agreed to translate the whole Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire' for the sum of $400. When he had translated seven of the nine volumes the publisher failed, and he got nothing."

HIS SIMPLE TASTES.

As befitted a man who was capable of undertaking such heroic work for such a miserable pittance, his expenditure was rigidly limited : "Moltke's life was marked by an austere, almost ascetic simplicity. The very bread at the table of the field-marshal was the same *commis-brod* eaten by the common soldier. A bottle of *vin ordinaire* did endless duty at table, it being quite an exceptional favor if a younger member of the family participated in a glass. Three hundred marks ($75) a month was all that was allowed for housekeeping purposes even at Creisau, where the family gathering often consisted of eight to ten persons."

His simple tastes stood him in good stead when he retired from the onerous position at the head of the German armies, as the following pleasant anecdote shows : "His great delight was gardening, and for hours together he was to be seen in an old straw hat and a gardener's holland suit handling the pruning-knife or the gardener's scissors. Once, when on a visit to his brother-in-law, Major von Burt, at Blasewitz, near Dresden, the news had got about that the great strategist was staying there. A stranger, seeing one who seemed to be an old gardener in the grounds, asked him when would be the best chance of seeing Moltke. 'Oh,' said the gardener, 'about three o'clock.' Whereupon the stranger gratefully gave his informant a mark. What was his surprise when, on returning in the afternoon, he saw the field-marshal—the old gardener of the forenoon—surrounded by his

friends. Moltke held up his hand: 'Ah! I have got your mark.'"

NOT MODEST.

Mr. Whitman's description of Moltke is full of vivid and keen criticism. He scouts the idea of Moltke's modesty. He did not care for self-advertisement, that is true, but there was an imperial imperiousness about him utterly inconsistent with the conventional opinion of his modesty. Mr. Whitman says: "His serene intellect was more akin to that of Cæsar, a comparison which seems borne out by the sober conciseness of the writings of both these great men. To a relative who once asked him how he would best define the essence of strategy, Moltke replied, 'Simply common sense.' In Moltke's favorite motto—*Erst wäge dann wage* ('First weigh, then dare')—lay the kernel of Moltke's greatness as a leader. The bold daring of the man was as stupendous as it was icy cold—cold as if sprung forth from beneath the helmet of Pallas Athene. A short postscriptum to his history of the 1870 war revealed the startling fact that, from first to last, neither in the campaign of 1866 nor 1870–71 was there such a thing as a council of war ever held! There were 'listeners,' but no 'councillors.' This silent man with the eagle eye was responsible for all."

HIS METHODS.

Another popular delusion is that Von Moltke had arranged every move of the great march which brought the German armies to the French capital. What he did was to arrange everything before the first blow, and after that the whole disposition of the troops and ordering of the campaign depended upon the movements of the French. The general principles, however, were so well thought out that during the war he had little to do. "One who was always near him during that war was asked whether the field-marshal had not been weighed down by anxiety and hard work during that eventful period. 'Oh no, not at all,' he replied. 'Just after Gravelotte there were a few days during which he was in doubt as to the movements of MacMahon's army. Whilst these lasted the field-marshal was decidedly worried and grumpy. But afterwards, with the exception of a very few critical episodes, things went on as smoothly as possible, and he used to play his 'rubber' regularly every evening, and even found time for reading novels. Of course there were anxious moments before Paris, but mostly with regard to things in the South. He was naturally kept informed of everything that was going on from hour to hour, but as a rule, even during the severe engagements before Paris, he had rarely anything to say with regard to their course or cause to interfere in any way.'"

After the war was over, Mr. Whitman says that Von Moltke was more than once bent upon going to war with Russia and with France: "The subject of Russia was ever present in his thoughts; in fact, the old warrior created the impression that he would not have been adverse to tackle the Russians and push the Northern Colossus a few pegs back toward Asia. It is well known that he believed the conflict sooner or later to be inevitable, and that the present offered more favorable chances than the future was likely to afford. In this he was in direct antagonism to Prince Bismarck, who has always held that there is no need, and that it is not to the interest of Germany to quarrel seriously with Russia. Also with regard to France, it is well known that he was bitterly disappointed at the rapidity with which that country recovered from the effects of the 1870–71 war. On several occasions, notably at the time of the Schnæbele incident, he was almost passionately in favor of utilizing the opportunity to recommence hostilities. It was not so much the influence of the Czar as Prince Bismarck, who strenuously opposed him in this and thereby originated the coolness which prevailed between these two remarkable men in later years."

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

APROPOS of the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gustavus Adolphus, which was celebrated on December 9, the *Deutscher Hausschatz*, a Catholic magazine, in Hefte 3 and 4, furnishes an article on the Swedish king's relations to Germany.

A MILITARY MONARCHY.

Dr. Hermann Joseph, the writer, observes that Gustavus Adolphus had gifts of a high order, that he had an excellent education, and that considerable attention was given to the moral side of his character. He then goes on to explain that the king was in no sense pious, or just, or honorable, when piety or right would not serve his plans. As a boy he showed a decided preference for things military, and at the age of sixteen he took part in the war which his father made against Denmark. At the age of eighteen we find him on the Swedish throne, with the sole object of converting his kingdom into a military monarchy. His task was no light one. To contend with there were complications with Russia, a never-ending conflict with Poland, Danish armies on Swedish soil, rebellion of his nobles, discontent among the people, widespread poverty and famine.

The war with Denmark was continued with bravery, but little success. He was more fortunate in the war with Russia. He also attacked Poland, and though hostilities were several times interrupted by a truce, no lasting peace was ever brought about, owing to the obstinacy of Sigismund, his nephew, and his own love of war. In 1626 he entered the dukedom of his brother-in-law, George William of Brandenburg, in order to reach more easily Prussian Poland, and even required the government, the Elector, and the city of Konigsberg to say whether they would be his friends or his enemies.

INTERFERENCE WITH GERMANY.

The Protestant princes had formed themselves into a union for the protection of German freedom and the Protestant religion, but in reality it was a union for conquest rather than for defense. However, they decided, in 1614, to invite the Swedish king to join them. He explained that he was hard pressed by the King of Poland, a prominent member of the Catholic

League, but as soon as he could put an end to the war with Poland he would assist them to preserve the Protestant faith. King Sigismund of Poland, however, was not a member of the League, nor did he make the war on Gustavus Adolphus. It was Gustavus Adolphus who was attacking him. The answer, therefore, only served to show how much the Swedish king longed to meddle with German affairs, and religion was only a convenient cloak.

THE EDICT OF RESTITUTION.

In 1628, he assembled his Swedish ministers to take counsel with them as to the best means of defending Germany from her enemies, especially the German Emperor and the Papists, who were every day getting nearer and nearer to the Swedish frontier. It was decided that the Imperial and the Papal power must not be allowed to reach the Baltic, but as the German Emperor desired war with Sweden, war with Germany was inevitable, and the necessary preparations must be made to meet the enemy on German soil. Religion as a reason for the war was not alluded to. At the same time Gustavus Adolphus was arranging an alliance with the Netherlands, but here again there is no mention of religion. In the beginning of 1629 the Restitution Edict was passed in Germany. This edict restored to the Catholics all the monasteries and church property which had been seized by the Protestants. This was just enough, but politically it was unwise, for it gave Gustavus Adolphus his opportunity. He had already sympathized with persecuted Protestants and invited them to his country. The Protestants now felt they were injured, and were sure that Gustavus Adolphus would help them.

RELIGION A PRETEXT.

About the end of April, Gustavus Adolphus sent an ambassador to Tilly and Wallenstein with seventeen conditions, all relating to the Baltic question, and promising that if the Emperor was not hostile to Sweden he would not meddle with Germany, but go on with his Polish war. There was not a word about the threatened religion. He also sent a letter to the German Electors, complaining that Germany had offended him, but here again there was no reference to religion. He had, in fact, made up his mind for a war long before the Edict of Restitution, but now and then he would make use of the words "Papal" and "Evangelical" in connection with the danger from an attack on Sweden, not to save Germany or Protestantism, but to protect Sweden.

The Swedish nation does not seem to have had much knowledge of the Baltic question, or the dangers which were said to threaten the country. The people were indeed tired of war, and the resources of the country were exhausted. The king must therefore find some suitable excuse, and the religious view was a convenient one. He would be the savior of the oppressed, and the Protestant princes would rally round him. The Edict was in a certain sense a declaration of war on the part of the emperor, and there was therefore no need for him to acquaint Germany with his plans. He would break the emperor's power and strengthen the position of the princes, and restore to them their church property; for himself, he would increase Sweden's power in the Baltic. He had no other aim than the good of the Fatherland, but the chief cause of the war was political—to conquer the German Emperor's desire for the Baltic.

A SCANDINAVIAN EMPIRE.

He also endeavored to win over France, a Catholic country! But nothing came of it. At last, when all his preparations were ready, he took leave of his parliament, calling God to witness that he was not undertaking the war for his own pleasure. After his death, Oxenstiern, his Chancellor, explained that Gustavus Adolphus not only wished to secure the Baltic, but that it was his ambition to be Emperor of Scandinavia, his empire to include Sweden, Norway, Denmark to the Great Belt, and the Baltic Provinces, In conclusion, Dr. Joseph, who is himself a German Catholic, but bases his article on the work of the Protestant historian, Droysen, is at a loss to understand how Germany could rejoice over the memory of the woes which Gustavus Adolphus brought upon the Fatherland. It would be less foolish to worship Napoleon 1.

NAPOLEON ON THE "BELLEROPHON."

IN the *United Service Magazine* for June there is an interesting article describing the surrender of Napoleon Bonaparte, taken from a book by Captain Maitland. When Napoleon was received on board the *Bellerophon* he only wanted one month to complete his forty-sixth year: "He was then a remarkably strong, well-built man, about five feet seven inches high, his limbs particularly well formed, with a fine ankle and a very small foot, of which he seemed rather vain, as he always wore while on board the ship silk stockings and shoes. His hands were also very small, and had the plumpness of a woman's rather than the robustness of a man's. His eyes light gray, teeth good, when he smiled the expression of his countenance highly pleasing, but under disappointment of a dark, gloomy cast. Hair a very dark brown, a little thin on the top but without a gray hair. His complexion was a very uncommon one, being of a light sallow color, differing from almost any other I ever met with. From his having become corpulent he had lost much of his personal activity, and, according to those who attended him, a very considerable portion of his mental energy was also gone. Once, during his stay on board the *Bellerophon*, he showed signs of emotion and distress. He was speaking of his wife and child and said: 'I feel the conduct of the allied sovereigns to be more cruel and unjustifiable toward me in that respect'—his separation from them—'than in any other.' I looked steadily in his face, says Maitland, as he expressed himself thus; the tears were standing in his eyes, and the whole of his countenance appeared evidently under the influence of a strong feeling of grief. As Maitland had never heard Napoleon speak of Waterloo or of the Duke of Wellington, he asked Count Bertrand what Napoleon thought of the Duke. 'I will give

you his opinion in his own words,' he replied. 'The Duke of Wellington, in the management of an army, is fully equal to myself, with the advantage of possessing more prudence.'"

THE LATE PRINCE ARISUGAWA.

IN the new Japanese monthly, the *Sun*, appears the following tribute to the late Prince Arisugawa of Japan:

"Beginning his military career as commander-in-chief of the imperial army in the war of the restoration, appointed to the same high office at the time of the Satsuma rebellion, he ended it as commander-in-chief of the general staff in the present Japan-China war. In each capacity his counsels were characterized by great wisdom and sagacity, and contributed much toward the success of the imperial cause. Nor were his services to his country confined to the sphere of arms. He held at different times the responsible posts of president of state, governor of a province, president of the privy council and vice-minister president. Born in 1835 he was his sovereign's senior by seventeen years, and the Emperor used to look up to him as he would to a father. When the war broke out the Prince followed the Emperor to Hiroshima, and was most indefatigable at his post as commander-in-chief of the staff. On the evening of the 1st of December, at the celebration of the capture of Port Arthur, he unfortunately caught a bad cold; but the council of war could ill spare the presence of so important a personage at that critical period, and he attended to his duties in spite of his indisposition. But the Emperor was so much concerned about his health that he ordered him to go to his (the Prince's) summer palace at Maiko for thorough medical treatment. There his illness gradually developed into typhoid fever, and, in spite of all that the best medical skill could do his overtaxed frame at last succumbed to the disease. In his delirious moments his utterances were all on the subject of the war. The feelings of the Emperor, who thus lost his uncle and most valued councilor, may well be imagined. The whole nation was sorrow-stricken at the sudden news, and expressed its deep sense of sympathy and mourning in every appropriate way. Before his death the Prince was decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Order of Chrysanthemum,—a decoration hitherto given only to the Emperor of Germany,—and with the new medal of the Golden Falcon, the highest decoration for military services, and awarded the Second Order of Exploit. His funeral was made a national affair and took place on the 29th of January, the diet having voted 20,000 yen toward its expense. The day was most propitious and the grand procession well worthy of the dead. As the impressive *cortége* slowly wound its way from his palace at Kasumigaseki to the imperial burying ground at Mukogaoka, thousands of people lined the streets in perfect order and silence to pay their last honors to the remains of the illustrious Prince and to show how deeply they felt the loss."

MR. HOWELLS AND THE BEGGARS.

MR. HOWELLS puts in the June *Century* a characteristically pleasant and witty essay under the title, "Tribulations of a Cheerful Giver," in which he discusses the common struggle between humane impulse and a knowledge of the Charity Organization Society. After giving humorous accounts of particular varieties of trials by beggars which he suffers and the psychological compromise between theory and practice which every man must come to when confronted by apparent and supplicating squalor, Mr. Howells says: "The actual practice of fraud, even when you discover it, must give you interesting question, unless you are cock-sure of your sociology. I was once met by a little girl on a cross-street in a respectable quarter of the town, who burst into tears at sight of me, and asked for money to buy her sick mother bread. The very next day I was passing through the same street, and I saw the same little girl burst into tears at sight of a benevolent looking lady, whom undoubtedly she asked for money for the same good object. The benevolent-looking lady gave her nothing, and she tried her woes upon several other people, none of whom gave her anything. I was forced to doubt whether, upon the whole, her game was worth the candle, or whether she was really making a provision for her declining years by this means. To be sure, her time was not worth much, and she could hardly have got any other work, she was so young; but it seemed hardly a paying industry. By any careful calculation, I do not believe she would have been found to have amassed more than ten or fifteen cents a day; and perhaps she really had a sick mother at home. Many persons are obliged to force their emotions for money, whom we should not account wholly undeserving; yet I suppose a really good citizen who found this little girl trying to cultivate the sympathies of charitable people by that system of irrigation, would have had her suppressed as an impostor.

"In a way she was an impostor, though her sick mother may have been starving, as she said. It is a nice question. Shall we always give to him that asketh? Or shall we give to him that asketh only when we know that he has come by his destitution honestly? In other words, what is a deserving case of charity—or, rather, what is not? Is a starving or freezing person to be denied because he or she is drunken or vicious? What is desert in the poor? What is desert in the rich, I suppose the reader would answer. If this is so, and if we ought not to succor an undeserving poor person, then we ought not to succor an undeserving rich person. It will be said that a rich person, however undeserving, will never be in need of our succor, but this is not so clear. If we saw a rich person fall in a fit before the horses of a Fifth avenue omnibus, ought not we to run and lift him up, although we knew him to be a man whose life was stained by every vice and excess, and cruel, wanton, idle, luxurious? I know that I am imagining a quite impossible rich person; but once imagined, ought not we to

save him all the same as if he were deserving? I do not believe the most virtuous person will say we ought not, and ought not we, then, to rescue the most worthless tramp fallen under the wheels of the Juggernaut of want? Is charity the reward of merit?"

COLOR SHADES.

THERE is an interesting paper by Professor A. E. Wright in the *Nineteenth Century*. It is a popular exposition of the influence of the extent to which contrast colors or color shades have to be taken into account in the study of effect.

CONTRAST COLORS.

Mr. Wright says: "It is beginning to be popularly understood that the phenomena of our color-vision can be best explained by the assumption of three pairs of contrast colors, white and black, red and green and blue and yellow; and almost everybody is familiar with the conception that each of these primary colors calls up an after-image of its complementary or contrast color. But, on the other hand, probably very few of us have realized what the complete after-image really is; and very few of us have realized that, if our after-image phenomena were to lapse, the purples would fade from the shadows under the trees, from the distances and from the mountains at sunset and dawn.

WHAT COLOR SHADES REALLY ARE.

"We may therefore begin by endeavoring to see for ourselves what our color shadows really are, and we shall employ only the simplest methods of demonstrating them. The simplest method of all is to wait for a good red sunset, and then to hold up a sheet of white paper to catch its red reflection in a bay-window facing west. We then interpose our hand between the sunset and the paper in such a manner as to cast a pattern of shadow upon it. This pattern of shadow, which will still be illuminated by white light reflected from the ceiling or the side window, will appear of a brilliant green. These green shadows are 'color-shadows.'

THEIR USES IN ART.

"The skillful painter is the painter who knows how to manipulate his after-image phenomena so as to get an added brilliancy upon his color wherever he may require it. Such painter will, for instance, render in marvelous brilliancy the bright yellow-green glint of the moss when it is shone upon by the sun after rain; but when we come to inquire how he gets all this brilliancy into his greens, we find that he has introduced lavender-purples into his shadows; and it is evidently the after-image of these purples that has reverberated back upon the yellow-greens in his high lights. And, again, the really great colorist is the man who has acquired an absolute mastery over the after-image phenomena.

IN DECORATION.

"When we apply color in any form to the walls of a room, whether it is as paint, or as distemper, or as wall-paper, we find ourselves confronted with very distinct after-image phenomena. For instance, if we color the walls pink and leave the ceiling untinted we shall find that our ceiling assumes a distinct yellowish-green color. If we now desire to make our ceiling show up as a pure white we shall evidently have to set to work to neutralize this yellowish-green color-shadow by a suitable application of pink. Or if we desire to have a pink-tinted ceiling we shall evidently have to employ, first, a certain quantum of pink to kill the greenish color-shadow, and, on the top of this, such surplus of pink as would, upon an absolutely white wall, give us the depth of pink tint that we desire.

IN FURNISHING.

"It is also essential to take into our reckoning the predominating after-image effect of any room for which we are selecting furniture. A particular yellow shade in a curtain may have a certain æsthetic worth when seen on a gray background; but it would be overlaid with a green color-shadow if it were seen against a red wall-paper; and it would be too yellow if seen against a blue paper, and it would be orange if seen against a green paper.

"Again, it is the neglect to take mental note of the color-shadows of surrounding objects which makes it so difficult a matter to 'carry away a color in one's eye,' and to choose an appropriate match for it.

IN DRESS.

"A correct exploitation of the color-shadows constitutes a very important element, if it does not constitute the essence, of the art of dress. For instance, a black evening dress casts invaluable white color-shadows over a bare neck and shoulders, and mourning throws a similar added whiteness over the face. Again, a dark green dress, especially if there is a shade of blue in the green, lights up dark auburn hair in a very beautiful way with its bright color-shadows. On the other hand, such a material as blue serge throws up into disagreeable prominence the unpleasant yellows of some of the lighter shades of 'red' hair. The vivid yellow color-shadows of any bright blue are very 'trying' to any complexion. A similar remark applies to pink, for, unless in youth and health, where there is a sufficiency of natural pink in the cheeks to repress the after-image phenomena, the yellowish-green color-shadows make their appearance, and give a ghastly hue to the complexion. Lastly, the unpleasantness of a bright yellow-green dress is probably due to the fact that its purple color-shadows overlay the natural pink of the cheeks, and so give rise to an over-vivid double-color contrast.

"We need not, however, go into the minutiæ of this matter. They will present no difficulty to any one who has familiarized himself with the three pairs of contrast colors and with the importance of the color-shadow as a factor in all our color sensations."

THE PROFITS OF THE TWEED RING.

MR. E. J. EDWARDS, in the July *McClure's*, contributes one of his chapters in the history of Tammany, chronicling this time "The Rise and Fall of the Tweed Ring." Tweed had passed through successive stages of chair making, loafing around the engine house, bossing a gang of roughs at the primaries, being foreman of Big 6 Engine Company and the State Senate. We quote some paragraphs showing the profits of his vocation as a political leader:

"In 1863 Tweed was a poor man. In 1868 he was a rich one, and this was before the organization of the Tweed ring. As a member of the Board of Supervisors, which had the power of auditing accounts, he was able to secure various privileges which were frauds upon the city. For instance, he got control of a little newspaper, and he secured the passage of a bill by the Legislature making this obscure sheet the official organ of the city government, and it received over $1,000,000 a year for simply printing the proceedings of the Common Council. He established a printing company, whose main business was the printing of blank forms and vouchers, for which in one year $2,800,000 was charged. Another item was a stationer's company, which furnished all the stationery used in the public institutions and departments, and this company alone received some $3,000,000 a year. On an order for six reams of cap paper, the same amount of letter paper, two reams of note paper, two dozen pen holders, four small ink bottles, and a few other articles, all worth not more than $50 a bill of $10,000 was rendered and paid. Tweed employed certain persons as the executive heads of these companies who were also upon the city pay rolls, some receiving money for work never done."

THE TOTAL STEALINGS OF THE RING.

"It is impossible to make an accurate estimate of the total amount of money stolen by the ring; fourteen million dollars is believed to be an underestimate. The fraudulent accounts published in *The Times* footed up eleven and a quarter millions, and Mr. Tilden, in his investigation, became satisfied that the ring had in near prospect some eighteen millions more, nearly all fraudulent booty, which it would have obtained had it not been overthrown. Furthermore, there is not the slightest doubt that Tweed expected to reach out to the state, and possibly to the nation itself. The frauds upon which the conviction of Tweed was obtained consisted in the payment of enormously increased bills to mechanics, architects, furniture-makers, and, in some instances, to unknown persons, for supplies and services. It was the expectation that an honest bill would be raised all the way from 60 to 90 per cent. In the first months of the ring's stealing the increase was about 60 per cent. Some of the bills were increased by as much as 90 per cent., but the average increase was such as to make it possible to give 67 per cent. to the ring, the confederates being allowed to keep 33 per cent.; and of that 33 per cent., probably at least one-half was a fraudulent increase."

THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

THE current number of *Annals of the American Academy* calls attention to the immense increase of electric railways in Massachusetts. In 1888 there were 534 miles of tramway with horses, while none were operated by electricity. At the end of 1894 tramways operated by horses had gone down to 104, while there were 825 miles driven by electricity. The average dividend is 6.1 per cent. The economy effected by the electric system is shown, however, by the fact that while in 1885 the percentage of operating expenses to income was 80.2 per cent., in 1894 the proportion was but 69.51 per cent. The last decade has shown a marvelous increase in the capital invested in street railway transportation. Thus, in 1885 the capital stock of all the street railway companies in Massachusetts was little more than $8,000,000; in 1894 it was nearly $27,000,000. During the same period the number of employees has increased from 4,103 to 7,451; the number of cars from 2,114 to 4,058; the total passengers carried from 100,746,786 to 220,464,099, while the number of horses used has decreased from 9,785 to 2,014.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE TROTTER.

IN *Outing*, "Dexter," a writer well-known to the racing world, thus briefly sets forth the wonderful evolution of the American trotter from old 2:40 days to the present time. He says: "Fifty years ago it was the dream of the pioneer breeders of the United States that they could produce a trotter who would go a mile in 2:30. When 'Lady Suffolk' accomplished that result there were many who were prepared to rest and be thankful; but the American spirit of progress was too vigorous to rest at any such speed limit.

"In 1859 'Flora Temple' astonished and delighted the American public by trotting in 2:19¾, and again there were many who declared that the speed limit had been reached. In 1867 'Dexter' went from wire to wire at Buffalo in 2:17¼, and then a universal shout arose that the trotter had at last reached perfection. But in 1874 'Goldsmith Maid' placed the time record at 2:14. Later on 'Rarus' reduced it to 2:13¼, 'Maud S.,' in 1880, placed it at 2:08¾, and this great queen reigned until 1891, when 'Sunol' cut the record a half second.

"With the advent of the pneumatic tired wheel, speed on the track was made easier, the friction was reduced and the corners could be more easily turned. In 1892 'Nancy Hanks' trotted in 2:04 and the record stood till this season, when 'Alix' appeared and reduced it to 2:03¾. If that was her only claim to excellence the quarter of a second might fairly be considered as not much of an advance; but in addition to this she has trotted the three fastest heats in a race and has trotted a series of miles such as have been performed by no other trotter in the previous annals of the turf.

"On August, 17, 1893, she won her champion race at Terre Haute, Ind., trotting the three heats in 2:06, 2:05¼ and 2:05¼."

POETRY IN THE PERIODICALS.

MISS HARRIET MONROE, the author of the World's Fair ode which had, in some respects, so stormy a history, contributes to the *Century* an ode "To Idleness" that is far above the rank and file of magazine verse :

Sweet Idleness, thou waitest at the door
To lead me down through meadows cool with shade—
Down to the river, o'er whose pebbly floor
The fishes, unafraid,
Swim softly, careless of our airy world.
I hear thee ever singing, calling ever,
Bidding me sever
The chain so close about my spirit curled.
Why do I toil and pore
When thou art at the door ?
Surely Time's slave am I, and thou wilt shun me ;
Surely the delvers of the dark have won me
If here I stay when thou art fled away.

O Idleness, where sleep thy votaries ?
In what enchanted garden of pure bliss
Float their dim dreams on lotus laden wings ?
What joy of musical imaginings
Lulls them in banishment ?
Ah, call them back to earth, that weary is !
Ah, call them back, with sleepy-eyed Content
Close in their flowery train,
And bid them soothe a world whose joys are spent,
Who seeketh peace in vain !
Yea, bid them twine their wreaths round yon wan brow,
Whence lovely hopes flamed skyward once, where now
Greed showers his ashes gray.
Bedew those eyes until they shine once more ;
For exiled youth unbar the rusted door,
And save a soul to-day.

Yea, wilt thou linger with the butterflies,
And man's high love despise ?
I know one fit for thy sweet wooing—
Ah, save him from the beckoning death !
Too swiftly Beauty's quest pursuing,
Soon must he fall, and fail of breath.
The dull world speeds him on—oh, haste !
With roses bind him, bear him far,
Sing him sweet songs, weave visions chaste,
Till he is strong to seek his star !

Ah, we have sinned and grievous is our shame !
Thee we have banished, and reviled thy name,
Till men dig deep in shadows, rubbing o'er
Their earthy store,
And maidens fair as dreams of morn,
For thee and love and dalliance born,
Toil clamorous in the dark, and smile no more.
Hear'st thou the noise ? Ah, no ! for thou art flown.
Now wilt thou follow
The flight of song o'er fields with daisies sown.
The sport of thrush and swallow
Rhymes with thy joy, and I must brood alone.

IN *Scribner's* for July Miss Mildred Howells, the only daughter of the novelist, has a graceful set of verses—their cleverly suggested moral raises them above the *vers de société*—that show more clearly than any other of her maiden efforts that this young lady inherits much of her father's art. The lines are headed by Miss Howells' own drawing of the shepherd and shepherdess in question :

Upon my mantlepiece they stand,
While all its length between them lies ;
He throws a kiss with graceful hand,
She glances back with bashful eyes.

The china Shepherdess is fair,
The Shepherd's face denotes a heart
Burning with ardor and despair,
Alas, they stand so far apart !

And yet, perhaps, if they were moved,
And stood together day by day,
Their love had not so constant proved,
Nor would they still have smiled so gay.

His hand the Shepherd might have kissed
The matchbox Angel's heart to win ;
The Shepherdess, his love have missed,
And flirted with the Mandarin.

But on my mantlepiece they stand,
While all its length between them lies ;
He throws a kiss with graceful hand,
She glances back with bashful eyes.

IN the *New Review* Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes a poem, entitled "The Song of the Banjo," which is the most noteworthy verse that is to be found in any of the magazines this month, and if it is not Mr. Kipling's best, it is not far from it. It contains eight stanzas, from which we select two :

In the silence of the camp before the fight,
When it's good to make your will and say your prayer,
You can hear my *strumpty-tumpty* overnight
Explaining ten to one was always fair.
I'm the prophet of the Utterly Absurd,
Of the Patently Impossible and Vain.
And when the Thing that Couldn't has occurred,
Give me time to change my leg and go again.

With my "*Tumpa-tumpa-tumpa-tum-pa tump !*"
In the desert where the dung-fed camp smoke curled
There was never voice before us till I led our lonely chorus,
I—the war drum of the English round the world !

Let the organ moan her sorrow to the roof—
I have told the naked stars the grief of man.
Let the trumpets snare the foeman to the proof—
I have known defeat and mocked it as we ran.
My bray ye may not alter nor mistake
When I stand to jeer the fatted Soul of Things,
But the Song of Lost Endeavor that I make,
Is it hidden in the twanging of the strings ?

With my "*Ta-ra-rara-rara-ra-ra-rrrp !*"
[Is it naught to you that hear and pass me by ?]
But the word—the word is mine, when the order moves the line
And the lean, locked ranks go roaring down to die.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

SCRIBNER'S.

THE feature of the July *Scribner's* is the long article on "Life at the Athletic Clubs," by Duncan Edwards, which begins the number. It is illustrated with scores of pretty and graphic drawings of the interiors of the great club houses, and of scenes on their athletic fields. Many of these clubs have evolved out of a mere aggregation of athletes into very populous organizations which are for "having good fun" first, and only secondarily for breaking records.

Mr. Robert Grant discusses "The Summer Problem" in his series of essays on "The Art of Living." He has a good deal to say for that solution of the problem which is obtained by denying it is a problem—in other words, by staying at home. To those who must stay in the city during August, and desire to make a virtue of necessity, he has these words of comfort: "He can remember that probably one-third of the annual experiments in summer culture and health giving recreation, made by his friends and acquaintances, turn out dire failures, and that another one-third results in mixed joy and comfort. He can reflect, too, if he lives in the suburbs of a city, or in a town or small city, that, barring a few exceptionally hot days, he and his family are really very comfortable at home. Even if his household gods are in a parboiled metropolis, he will commonly be able to relieve his tedium and physical discomfort by some form of excursion. All our seaboard cities have their midsummer Meccas for the multitude in the form of beaches; and even where no ocean breezes blow there is usually close at hand verdure, a lake, a grove, or a river where the philosophical soul can forget the thermometer and cease to commiserate with itself on being kept in town. One's own bed is never humpy, and the hollows in it are just fitted to one's bones or adipose developments. One can eat and drink in one's town house without fear of indigestion or germs. Decidedly the happiness of staying at home is not much less than the happiness of passing one, two or three months at a place where everything is uncomfortable or nasty, at a cost which one can ill afford, if at all. Good city milk and succulent city vegetables are luxuries which are rarely to be found at the ordinary summer resort."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

MR. ROYAL CORTISSOZ opens the July *Harper's* with an article called "Some Imaginative Types in American Art." Out of all the bosh that is written about a distinctive American art and other phrases which play on the same idea, Mr. Cortissoz's words come with a rare relief in his delicate, sensitive and sensible analysis of the imaginative work now given forth by the painters and sculptors at the head of the American artists. Of MacMonnies, Dewing, Tryon and the others whose work Mr. Cortissoz comments upon, he says:

"It is their fundamental healthfulness which brings their differing works together in this place to illustrate the growth in American art of a principle which is to give that art a more than local stamp. For with ideality, with purity of spirit, if the testimony of historic schools has any value, you get the universal stamp. Every school has its leader, there is a new goddess in every shrine, and every artist seeks his own ideal, yet of this much we can be sure, that the only ideal that is ultimately worth the serving, the only leader who goes on unfaltering to the end, the only goddess whose feet are not of clay, is she to whom you can say, in Elia's perfect words, 'I never knew a whiter soul than thine.'"

Mr. Richard Harding Davis has one of his European sketches, "Americans in Paris," and he is even more than usually lively in his delineation of the types of fellow-countrymen which have chiefly caught his eye in the French capital. In his more sober conclusion he says:

"The American artist who has taken Paris properly has only kind words to speak of her. He is grateful for what she gave him, but he is not unmindful of his mother-country at home. He may complain when he returns of the mud in our streets, and the height of our seventeen-story buildings, and the ugliness of our elevated roads—and who does not? But if his own art is lasting and there is in his heart much constancy, his work will grow and continue in spite of these things, and will not droop from the lack of atm sphere about him. New York and every great city owns a number of these men, who have studied in the French capital, and who speak of it as fondly as a man speaks of his college and of the years he spent there."

Francis M. Thorpe tells about the University of Pennsylvania in a very much illustrated article; Frederic Remington does "Bear Chasing in the Rocky Mountains," in accompaniment to his splendid and dashing pictures; and Poultney Bigelow tells the story of "The German Struggle for Liberty," of the date of the terrific battle of Jena.

THE CENTURY.

WE have selected from the July *Century* the articles by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee on "The Future of War," and by Edmund Gosse on "Personal Memories of Robert Louis Stevenson," to quote from among the Leading Articles.

A brief paper by Arthur Lawrence, illustrated by the beautiful landscape drawings of Harry Fenn, tells of "Bryant and the Berkshire Hills," giving an account of that early period of the poet's life which was passed at Great Barrington, Mass., in which were written "Thanatopsis," and the "Ode to a Waterfowl." Bryant disliked his profession, the law, but was very conscientious in the dicharge of his civic duties.

"He was courteous, and in a way social, but had few intimates, and lived much by himself and among his books. He loved out-of-door life. He was fond of going into the woods, by himself or with some congenial friend. The best botanist in Berkshire, he knew every tree and shrub and flower; with an exquisite sense of all that was grand and beautiful in nature, he was able in a rare degree to read her secrets and understand her mysteries and to devine those harmonies of hers too fine for human ear He loved to people in his imagination the surrounding solitudes with their earlier occupants, and to dwell upon the legends and histories of their Indian possessors."

The *Century* prints a literal translation of portions of a Japanese life of General Grant, and reproduces the battle

pictures in all their national queerness of perspective. The Oriental historian is tremendously eulogistic of "Gurando Kuen," as he is called in Japanese parlance.

"The nine volumes, each consisting of twenty pages of text and pictures, are arranged in groups of three, so that the illuminated covers of each group form a single picture. The first group deals with General Grant's early life, the Mexican War, and the Civil War; the second group with the Civil War and his travels in England and France; and the third group with his travels in Africa, Asia and Japan."

Constance Cary Harrison opens the July number with a pleasant article on "American Rural Festivals," illustrated prettily by wash drawings of the more picturesque local rites.

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

FROM the July *McClure's* we have selected the following to be reviewed among the Leading Articles: "Telegraph Systems of the World," by Henry Muir; "The Possibility of Life on Other Worlds," by Sir Robert Ball, and "The Rise and Fall of the Tweed Ring," by E. J. Edwards.

This midsummer number opens with a thrilling account by Cleveland Moffat of the American Exchange Bank Robbery in 1888, which led Mr. Pinkerton on a long chase into South America, where he finally captured the thief by the cleverest sort of a ruse. The sum stolen was $41,000, and the package of greenbacks was purloined by one of the bank messengers, who was conveying it from the bank to the office of the Adams Express Company. One of the remarkable facts connected with the robbery was that the two messengers who carried the parcel were watched carefully by a detective until they actually entered the express office and that one of them was wholly innocent and had no idea of the robbery, so cleverly was the substitution of a "dummy" package accomplished.

Another very attractive contribution to the July *McClure's* is "A Real Conversation" that Hamlin Garland had with Edward Kemeys, the sculptor who chooses Indians and buffaloes and grizzly bears for his subjects. The strength, the selective art, and the accuracy with which Mr. Kemeys depicts the red Indian and his magnificently savage surroundings, seem all the more marvelous when Mr. Garland has told us that the sculptor had absolutely no instruction. In fact, he was a day laborer in Central Park, dissatisfied with his occupation, when he happened to see a sculptor at work modeling the head of a wolf, and decided at the moment that his vocation was found.

"Quick as lightning came the thought to him 'I can do that!'

"'I felt it for an absolute certainty. The old man laughed at me, but it made no impression on me. My fingers itched to get hold of that wax.'

"He then related, with wealth of detail, the wonderful night he had. He carried his bunch of wax to his room, too excited to eat or sleep, and there modeled his wolf's head with the jaws open. The old sculptor had been working upon one with the jaws closed.

"'And then I sat down and waited for daylight in order to show my work to the family. I wanted to be certain. I wasn't sure but my imagination had made me see a wolf's head in a lump of wax. I knew it was a critical moment with me—the most critical of all my life. I went down, carrying the head covered with a handkerchief. I shook with excitement. I wanted it a test, so I said, "Now, I've got something to show you. If you recognize it say so *quick*, don't hesitate." Then I jerked the handkerchief away. "It's a wolf," they said.'

"I realized the dramatic importance of that moment, but something in his voice led me to understand that he had not reached the climax of his story.

"'I was wonderfully pleased, but I was not satisfied. I went back and modeled another head. I brought it down just as before, and when I uncovered it they said, "Why it's Lap!" Lap was their dog. That settled it. I had come to my own. I had struck the trail,' he added with characteristic resort to the vernacular of the plains to cover his deep emotion."

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

IN the July *Munsey's* the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew discusses that inspiring subject, the Fourth of July, in an article entitled, "The Birthday of Liberty." After telling of the thrills which that glorious day had for him in his extreme youth, Mr. Depew makes a stand for the continuation of its undimmed celebration.

"But the Fourth of July seemed to go out of fashion. Our society leaders told us that noise was vulgar, and that the whole celebration lacked refinement. Newspaper wits poked fun at it, and college professors branded it as 'catering to the national vice of brag.' My opinion is that the Yankee who would not brag on the Fourth of July is unworthy of his birthright. I believe in the importance of keeping alive the memories and traditions of our liberty's natal day. I believe in reverence for our ancestors; I believe in pride in their splendid achievements. One of the strongest bonds that hold a great nation together is popular respect for its national heroes. As the fabled giant Antæus renewed his strength whenever he touched his mother earth, so shall our republic live as long as its children recall, to follow and imitate, the examples of their Revolutionary sires."

In the department called "In the Public Eye," there is a brief sketch of that staunch Republican, fine business man and noble philanthropist, John I. Blair. The writer describes him as continuing to live in the style of the prosperous country merchant, notwithstanding his millions.

"A Fifth avenue mansion has no charms for him; yet it is not a spirit of hoarding niggardliness that makes luxury distasteful. His gifts to education have been generous. Just across a little valley, in full view from his house, stands the spacious building of blue limestone, known through the country round as Blair Hall, the home of Blair Presbyterial Academy. To this he has given, in land, buildings and endowment, more than $600,000. Princeton and Lafayette colleges have received from him about $100,000 each, and Grinnell College, in Iowa, owes to him the principal building upon its campus. To his native town he has presented churches and bridges, and instead of being disliked or feared for his wealth, 'John I.,' as he is locally called, is universally loved and admired by his neighbors. He is almost equally well known and liked in the seventy or eighty Western towns that he helped to found.

"Mr. Blair never bought a road for speculation merely. All his purchases were paid for with his own money, or with capital borrowed from friends. Then, after being extended and improved, and rendered valuable by skillful management, they were sometimes sold to other systems. Of the $26,000,000 he is said to have invested in Western roads, not one was raised by putting their stock into the market."

BURLINGAME PUBLIC

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

THE July *Lippincott's* contains an article by Charles Morris on the trans-Siberian railroad, under the heading, "The Railroad Invasion of Asia." We have quoted copiously in previous numbers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS from articles which told of the projected extension of this great system to Irkutsk, thence across Lake Baikal by steamer, and finally to Vladivostok, on the Sea of Japan. Mr. Morris draws attention to the great significance which this railroad building will have in the future of the East, both in military and commercial matters.

"Its effect upon the habits and thoughts of the Asiatics it is impossible to estimate. New industries, new methods, new ideas and conceptions, must develop in the track of the iron horse. The isolation of Asia must yield before the inroad of civilization, the advent of machinery and science, the coming of new religious, political and economical ideas, to all of which the railroad will afford an easy entrance. The sleeping giant of Orientalism is stirring uneasily in its bed, its drowsy senses already disturbed by the shrill alarum of the locomotive whistle. It must be fully awakened when the inmost recesses of the continent are reached by the ever-extending rail, and the restless spirit of Occidentalism has invaded regions which for thousands of years have rested in the bliss of ignorance and self-satisfaction."

Mr. Francis C. Baylor proclaims against what he calls "Our National Extravagance." He attributes the worst sins of this sort to the insane desire of people with limited means to maintain the same standards of life as their richer neighbors. With some dangerous variety of metaphor, Mr. Baylor puts it: "Millionaires set the pace, and all the frogs begin forthwith to convert themselves into oxen, and be, as they call it, 'swells,' though many of them burst in the effort, so great are their social sensitiveness, their determination to keep up with the procession, their horror of not being supposed to be in or able to keep up with this or that set, their intense social uneasiness and ambition. A perpetual braying of brass bands and burning of lime lights is their idea of society. They forget Lowell's delightful aphorism, that 'good society would be charming if it deserved either the noun or the adjective.'

"Their standards of life, their ideals, are radically false and unworthy. But they *cost;* no doubt of that. Many a man has poured his very heart's blood out on that ridiculous pinchbeck altar of 'society,' and gone to his grave a good twenty years before his time, or lived a dishonored wreck, because he couldn't bear to deny his wife and daughters the means to accomplish some mean and petty social end. For there are no men in the world so indulgent to their womankind as Americans. But where is the propriety of such sacrifices, and what the necessity for them? A friend of mine tells me that she saw the wife of a hotel clerk in New York going down to dinner in a splendid yellow satin gown set off by diamonds and trimmed with exquisite lace,—a very suitable gown for Mrs. Cleveland to wear at a White House reception, or for a duchess to appear in at Marlborough House, but for her a vulgarity, an absurdity, and in atrocious taste."

Professor H. H. Boyesen writes on that popular subject, "The New Womanhood," and takes a very optimistic view of the results which the age-end "movements" will bring. In fact, he concludes that whatever be the eccentricities of the process, "the development of individuality in woman will in the end be conducive to a higher matrimonial felicity, resting upon a firmer foundation."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

IN the July *Cosmopolitan*, Mrs. Burton Harrison writes on New York society under the title, "The Myth of the Four Hundred." As that caption suggests, she does not accept the easy phrase which has obtained such popularity in hitting off the metropolitan body of "smart" people. She says: "For my own part, I am an unbeliever in the body corporate which, for want of a better term, has come to be popularly known as the Four Hundred of New York. The lists for visits and invitations made out yearly by people of good position, to include their acquaintances to whom such courtesies are due, number, say, a thousand names. Of these names, who among us is equipped or prepared to say six hundred are outside the pale? So the golden circle drawn around a few wealthy and fashionable folk who are most often heard about as exchanging hospitalities with each other, exists, I truly believe, in the imagination of alarmists. The general idea that this barrier yields only by accident, or through phenomenal assiduity of push, or when distinguished talent or accomplishment are in the same scale with a light purse, to the approach of an outsider, is absurd, when the most casual observer can see the new actors every year brings forward within its arena."

Mrs. Harrison makes some scathing remarks on the vulgar blazoning of the fashion leaders which one finds in the newspapers, and she believes the absurd talk that goes on in some periodicals about the personalities of society exerts a very harmful effect in setting a false standard for various honest people.

The feature of this number of the *Cosmopolitan* is easily Rudyard Kipling's contribution, "The Maltese Cat," in which he tells, as only Kipling can tell, the story of an infinitely thrilling Indian polo game, considered from the view of both ponies and men. Mr. Frederic Remington was the only man to draw pictures which could illustrate this marvelous bit of horse and polo lore, and he has drawn them in charming style.

GODEY'S.

IN the July *Godey's* Beaumont Fletcher pronounces the play of "Pudd'nhead Wilson" to be among the very best of those productions which give us a hope for a distinctive American drama. But he gives to Mr. Clemens, who wrote the story, a much smaller share of praise than to Mr. Mayo, who dramatized it. The latter's work he eulogizes very highly. "While Mark Twain must always be cherished with gratitude for the much laughter he has blessed humanity with, and for the cosmopolitan fame he has given American letters, possibly more than any other writer, I cannot believe that he labored long enough and lovingly enough over this latest work. The good fairy that puts bright ideas in the heads of genius has proffered him something new in plots, and a magnificent chance for deep study in soul-development; but he has not done his share. He has rudely sketched it out and cast it at the world with the indifference of a man pampered and spoiled with popularity. The sketchiness of the treatment, furthermore, is not of the impatient strength and suggestive roughness of an unfinished work of Michel Angelo's, but is trivial and slouchy in its general aspect."

A writer on the National Sculpture Society praises its objects and initial work, and looks for a great benefit to come from it in the matter of educating the American into some higher conception of art. "Already the choicest sites in our cities are occupied by statues which,

in nine cases out of ten, are ridiculously bad—not merely bad in a negative way, but aggressively inexcusable in conception and technic. Every day, almost, some hard headed municipal board accepts with pride some statue that will disgust all men of artistic training and warp the minds of the less cultured."

THE OVERLAND MONTHLY.

THE *Overland Monthly* for June is devoted entirely to Hawaiian subjects, which are treated of by the Hawaiian officials and others intimately connected with the affairs and history of the islands. One of the most important contributions is the paper by Sanford B. Dole on "The Evolution of Hawaiian Land Tenures," in which he records the change of land holding from the old selfish feudal system, under which the King held the property rights in the soil, to the present state of affairs, where the humblest citizen possesses the privilege of owning real property in fee simple. There were many landmarks in this evolution, but the chief one was the work of the Land Commission of 1846, which examined into private claims and completed the work begun by the noble and enlightened King Kamehameha I in 1839.

Several other articles argue to show that Hawaii may be annexed to the United States without becoming in any sort a burden, financially or otherwise, on this Government, and that, on the contrary, the islands would be a rich acquisition for the sake of their commerce alone, and quite over and above their value as a naval station, and the favorable bearing their possession would have on the Nicaragua Canal project. The tables giving the figures of the commercial advance of Hawaii show a really astonishing increase in wealth and trade since 1844. In fact, during those years the imports have gone from $350,000 to $5,100,000; exports from $169,000 to $9,140,000, and the tonnage of Hawaiian vessels from 775 to 21,495.

Hugh Craig discusses a "Hawaiian Cable," maintaining that it would be amply worth while to go to the cost of a telegraph line to avoid a possible war growing out of the isolation of the islands. He gives an itemized estimate of the cost of making a cable line, which puts it within $3,000,000, and the cost of running it at $375,000 per year, or $1,000 per day. Such figures put it out of the question for any private corporation to carry through this project for profit.

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE *New England Magazine* for July is a very good number indeed. It begins with an article by Milton Reizenstein on the Walters art gallery, with a faithful portrait of Mr. William T. Walters, and some well selected and executed copies of the most striking pictures in the beautiful Baltimore collection. Mr. Walters was a young Baltimore merchant who made his own fortune and who invested practically all of his spare funds during a long life in paintings and works of art, in which he had become a connoisseur by loving study and persevering application. The writer says that this splendid hobby was born from advice given to Mr. Walters by his mother, a Scotch-Irish woman of sterling qualities. "The busy portions of a young man's life," she said, "are taken up fully enough to keep him out of mischief or from contamination; it is his leisure time and surplus money that must be provided for, and a young man can employ his money in no better way than by devoting them to accumulating and appreciating the noble works of literature and of art." Mr. Walters began by buying inexpensive prints, and did not have any pretentious work of art until he was twenty-eight years old, when he purchased Odier's "Napoleon Crossing the Alps," which forms the nucleus of his magnificent collection.

Edward Porritt writes about "The Cotton Mills in the South," and records a most gratifying growth in that industry. That is, gratifying to the Southerners; so rapid and so apparently stable has been the advance in the cotton industry in Georgia and the Carolinas, that it is becoming a matter of considerable alarm to the New England manufacturers. Mr. Porritt writes in a very fair minded way, and claims that certain sections of the South, notably those most recently entering into cotton manufacture, have at command cheaper labor, lighter taxation, cheaper coal supplies, the absence of labor politicians and labor unions, better possibilities of water power, and, of course, proximity to the raw material. He quotes the Arkwright Club's figures to show that since 1892 the number of spindles in the Carolinas and Georgia has increased 20 per cent., while in Massach setts they have increased less than 5 per cent.

The Reverend James L. Hill, D.D., contributes a paper on "The Leaders of the Christian Endeavor Movement," apropos of the coming convention in Boston. He tells us that the society expects more than fifty thousand young people to meet there this summer. "The coming convention will doubtless surpass any delegated gathering of young people ever convened in all Christian history."

THE ATLANTIC.

IN the July *Atlantic* there is a striking economic paper by Henry J. Fletcher advocating "A National Transportation Department," which we have reviewed among the Leading Articles.

Mr. Percival Lowell's third paper on Mars is taken up with the canals of that tantalizing, though heavenly body.

He ended his last chapter in startling fashion by advancing, as a working hypothesis, that the canals comprised a gigantic system of irrigation designed to make up for the lack of water on Mars. The great ducts, which were discovered by Schiaparelli in 1877, are of great magnitude; from 250 to 3,500 miles long, and 20 or 30 miles wide. But Lowell conceives that the dark bands named canals may not be full of water, but that they might more probably represent the bands of vegetation brought into being by slenderer and undistinguished streams of water. This explanation might account for the periodical change in hue of the strips, which effect might result from the seasonable sprouting and withering of the vegetation.

Mr. William Everett contributes one of the several literary essays of this midsummer number, his being a review of the "The Odes of Horace," edited by Prof. C. L. Smith. The critic takes occasion to claim for Horace the position of boss poet of the ages, so far as "circulation" is concerned.

"There can hardly be said to live the civilized man for whom Horace has not some message; nay, it may be said that he has been read and enjoyed by more men, in more countries, than any other writer, certainly than any other poet. He had sixteen hundred years' start of Cervantes and Shakespeare; Homer never began to compete with him in circulation; Horace is read by men who have forgotten the Virgil of their boyhood; he is indeed immortal and universal."

FRANK LESLIE'S.

IN the July *Frank Leslie's* John Paul Bocock gives a description of a Chinese banquet, recently tendered some Americans by a wealthy Chinaman who lives in Northern California.

"Before sitting at table imperial Moy Une tea was served in delicate Gorody-Shonshi ware. Fong Lee announced that while the guests drank tea he would 'bombard the devil' with bombs and fireworks; and forthwith the fun began. The whole front of the elaborately decorated building was hung with festoons of firecrackers, and for half an hour the noise was deafening. After the 'devil' had been effectually 'driven from the premises' Fong Lee and Hi Loy, preceded by a band of Chinese musicians, led the way to the festal board. The table was of teak wood, and had been laid with cloths of Tusseh silk and plentifully supplied with embroidered Moonga napkins. Fong Lee sat at the head of the principal table next to the altar, his guest of honor, Major McLaughlin, on his right. Knives and forks and spoons of silver and gold were at hand, but out of respect for their host, the guests used ivory and gold filigree chopsticks, which are said to have been heirlooms in the Lee family. Chopsticks are by no means awkward or uncleanly implements of table use in the hands of those who are accustomed to them."

Joseph Pennell contributes some "Rhone Sketches," delicately suggestive ones in pen-and-ink as well as descriptive ones in words. A short essay gives a good idea of a "Sunday in Paris," which seems to be a very pleasant institution without being so excessively wicked after all.

THE BOOKMAN.

ELSEWHERE we have made quotations from the article on Gustav Freytag.

The American writers honored with biographical sketches in this number are James Lane Allen, author of "A Kentucky Cardinal;" William Hope Harvey, whose "Coin's Financial School" is by far the best selling book of the year, and Robert Cameron Rogers, who last autumn published his first volume of poems.

Miss Helen Burt's "Reminiscences of the Poet Whittier" are continued in this number. The old Bearcamp River House, at West Ossippee, N. H., made memorable by Whittier's summerings there, is pictured for us.

Dr. Nicoll, of the London *Bookman* has resurrected some verses by Ruskin, published in 1829 in the *Spiritual Times*. These are supposed to be the first published writings of Ruskin, who at that time was a pupil of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, the editor of the magazine.

Miss Beatrice Harraden gives some of her impressions of ranch life in California, where she has spent the past year.

The London and Paris letters about literature, the American literary news notes, and Mr. Hamilton Mabie's studies in "Books and Culture," are established "features" of the *Bookman*, which contribute more and more to the solid success of the magazine.

The *Bookman* warns Mr. Kipling of the danger of taking up American instead of Indian themes, notwithstanding his announced volume of American stories. "We all know as much as we care to about the American railway striker and the backwoods; and what we really want is to be taken into the mysterious silence of the *rukh* and out upon the city walls of Agra and among the bazaars."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE cover of the June number reminds us that America's most venerable periodical has just closed its eightieth year of continuous existence. In another department we have quoted from Mr. Mulhall's important article on "The Power and Wealth of the United States," also from Senator Lodge's paper on "England, Venezeula and the Monroe Doctrine," and from the contributions to the silver discussion made by Count von Mirbach and the Mexican Minister to the United States.

The Hon. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., advocates the joint acquisition by Great Britain and the United States of the existing cable lines, and the maintenance of a joint international monopoly of the service. A tariff of a penny a word could then be established, the volume of business being immensely augmented, with only slight increase in expenditure. Mr. Henniker entitles his article "A Cable Post," and his conception involves the performance by the cable of a large part of the service now rendered by the transatlantic mails.

General Gibbon discusses the usefulness of the United States Military Academy at West Point. He favors the abolition of entrance examinations (excepting physical tests) and would have an examination held six months after entrance to decide whether or not the appointees have qualifications as soldiers. Under this plan it would seem that rejected candidates would obtain six months' schooling at Uncle Sam's expense without rendering service in return. General Gibbon alleges that neither Grant, Sherman, nor Hancock could have been admitted to West Point if the requirements had been as high when they were candidates as they are to-day. This is doubtless true; probably some of our ablest college presidents would have failed to pass the freshman examinations now set by their respective institutions. Requirements are higher to-day than fifty years ago in every walk of life.

Secretary Herbert contributes an article entitled "Military Lessons of the Chino-Japanese War," chief among which he places the value of thoroughness in preparation and the superiority of modern means of naval warfare.

In "Some Thoughts on Canada," the Marquis of Lorne touches on the seal question, the recent Intercolonial Congress at Ottawa, the protective tariff, annexation and other matters of interest. Of the proposed federation of English-speaking peoples he says: "There is little doubt that were it not for the school books which teach young America that Britain was a tyrant, we might have the wider Union to embrace America."

The second and concluding part of "Glimpses of Charles Dickens," by Charles Dickens the Younger, tells the melancholy story of the great novelist's overwork and consequent breakdown in health.

NORDAU AND "DEGENERATION."

By all odds the most "live" reading in the June *North American* is the symposium on Nordau's theory of degeneration, in which "A Painter's View" is presented by Mr. Kenyon Cox, "A Musician's Retort" by Herr Anton Seidl, and a paper, "As to Age-End Literature," by Mr. M. W. Hazeltine, the brilliant reviewer of the New York *Sun*. Among the "symptoms" which Mr. Cox finds in Nordau's mental condition are "abusiveness, arrogance, inaccuracy, inconsistency, lack of humor and insensibility to art." These, says Mr. Cox, are the signs of Philistinism. Herr Seidl declares that "Degeneration" is the work of a man of unbalanced mind. Mr. Hazeltine, alone of the three, chooses to regard Nordau's book as a serious attempt to suggest a cause of actual phenomena, and while

Mr. Hazeltine does not regard this cause as adequate, he is inclined to treat it with respect. His conclusions, after a survey of the present situation in literature, are reassuring: "There is ground for hope, if not for belief, that the twentieth century will witness a bracing revival of idealism, or at least of an eclectic realism that will differ from it only in name. When Mr. Nordau, with so much ingenuity, and with such undeniable breadth of culture, strives to find in physical regeneration the remedy for the lamentable divagations of our age-end literature, whereas the cure is only to be found in a change of spiritual conditions, he reminds one of the mediæval pilgrims who

'went so far to seek
In Golgotha Him dead that lives in Heaven.'"

THE FORUM.

IN our department of "Leading Articles of the Month" we have quoted from President Walker's article on "The Growth of American Nationality," from President Thwing's "College Finances," from Mr. E. V. Smalley's "Future of the Great Arid West," and from Mr. Herbert Putnam's survey of "The Great Libraries of the United States."

The pros and cons of the silver question are argued by Mr. W. H. Harvey, the author of "Coin's Financial School," and the Hon. John De Witt Warner of New York. Mr. Harvey labors to set forth "The Free-Silver Argument," while Mr. Warner's endeavor is to point out "The Grotesque Fallacies of the Free-Silver Argument." Each gentleman says what he is expected to say on the topic assigned him, and the *Forum*, having opened its pages for the expression of the opposing views represented by these distinguished champions, may rest in the calm assurance that its duty to the public in this matter has been fully performed—for one month at least.

Mr. E. P. Powell's article, "An American Educational System in Fact," is mainly a plea for the federation of all colleges, great and small, in state systems. Barring the practical difficulties in the way of such a scheme, which are not discussed by Mr. Powell, the plan of uniting all the institutions of a state under a central head will commend itself to many. The completed state system, as in Michigan, would include institutions of secondary and elementary education—in fact, all the schools of the State.

Mr. Justin McCarthy describes Mr. Joseph Chamberlain ("Studies of Notable Men") as a "boss." "He is not a statesman; he is not an orator; he is a 'boss,' and a 'boss' of the first magnitude. He has practiced the art with great success in the municipality of Birmingham, and he has shown great skill in transferring the practice to the floor and the lobbies of the House of Commons. He has surrounded himself with friends and 'led-captains,' as they used to be called in the days of the Restoration, and with dependents and hangers-on of all kinds. At one time he had contrived to get quite a little family body-guard of his own into the House of Commons."

Dr. Charles L. Dana ventures to offer a physician's views on the "degeneration" question. He inclines to the opinion that the number of invalid and degenerate is slightly on the increase, but that this increase may yet be controlled.

Mr. William Henry Bishop thus accounts for Rudyard Kipling:

"Mr. Kipling is chiefly a romanticist, but the pressure of the inductive method, the demand for a very close observation of facts, is so strong upon all intelligent minds in our times—his with the rest—that he can never help giving us much more than mere romanticism."

Prof. E. R. L. Gould, who has given much attention to the housing of the poor, writes on "The Only Cure for Slums." "The first step in house reform," he says, "is to get rid of the bad houses."

Prof. Fletcher Osgood, in seeking to explain "Why the American Conversational Voice is Bad," finds an important cause in the nature of our climate. In the case of women, tight dressing, resulting in defective breathing, has much to answer for. The typical American "nerve-strain" is responsible for much that is unpleasant in the voices of both men and women.

The unsigned article on "The Improving Condition of Business" discusses the recent advance in prices, and reasons that this advance "is not only the best foundation for a belief that the worst of our depression is over, but it is a business fact without which true recovery would be impossible."

THE ARENA.

THE June number of the *Arena* wanders from the beaten path of the "heavy" review, and gives up its first twenty-five pages to an elaborately illustrated article on "Winter Days in Florida," by its editor, Mr. B. O. Flower, who spent a part of the winter of 1895 on the banks of the Halifax River. In the course of his article Mr. Flower gives a brief account of a colony of liberal thinkers who are attempting a promising social experiment at Daytona.

Mr. J. K. Miller frames a reply to the charge of fanaticism often brought against the people of the West. "What are the dominant and peculiar ideas entertained in the West which cause its representative men to be so often stigmatized by the Eastern press as cranks of a dangerous type? It may be truthfully said that, as a rule, Western men, at least those who are not in politics for revenue only, favor that government policy which promises the greatest good to the greatest number, and for this reason are opposed to class legislation. That they believe in the automatic theory of money, and are in favor of the free coinage of gold and silver on equal terms, at a ratio of sixteen to one. That if this theory is abandoned, or its operation impaired by legislation, such as the anti-silver legislation of recent times, rather than submit to the evils necessarily resulting from the operation of the automatic theory with but one of the royal metals endowed with the functions of money of ultimate redemption, they would favor some other basis of value, such as land or commodities, or, as a last extremity, the fiat theory itself. Western people favor the automatic theory above all others, and believe that until popular intelligence shall have reached such a degree as to make democratic government more stable, until the people become self-governing in fact, as well as in name, it is the only safe theory of finance."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Gen. Marcus J. Wright describes the British House of Commons; the author of the "Preston Papers" replies to criticisms on the Boston school system; Margaret B. Peeke contributes her third paper on "The Psychic and the Spiritual;" Dr. John Clark Ridpath reviews "An Unofficial Patriot," by Helen G. Gardener; G. Emil Richter reviews the Brooklyn street railway strike of last winter; Prof. Frank Parsons gives interesting and important statistics of the cost of municipal electric lighting; an American girl who has had two years of Parisian art study declares, in an article entitled "Shall our Young Men Study in Paris?" that the majority of the leading studios for men in Paris are hotbeds of immorality.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

M. JULES SIMON has a short paper on the subject "France and England" which does not amount to much more than a plea that near neighbors should be good friends. But what he says is good, and is much more needed in Paris than in London: "I am too good a Frenchman not to feel that we have a real grievance in regard to Egypt; but I entertain a confident expectation that the grievance will soon come to an end. I do not attribute to the British Government all the excesses committed by agents of commercial companies. The road from the mouth of the Niger to the sources of the Nile is only a project. People are already discussing the monopoly of China by England; but China is still on her legs. England has not uttered a word or made a sign. These terrors are founded on mere arbitrary hypotheses. Everything proves that the two nations cannot be parted without weakening both. Every quarrel between England and France is a check given to civilization and to liberty."

THE REUNION OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Mr. Escott thinks that he can see the signs of a reunion of the English Liberal party, and he sets forth facts and figures for the purpose of proving "the existence of a progressive movement making for Liberal reunion and Unionist disintegration. That it will soon issue in the former's completion no one believes." The movement will be slow, but steady, and he thinks Mr. Chamberlain is holding himself ready to take advantage of it: "Although to-day the Duke of Devonshire's lieutenant may have placed on record no word from which it can be inferred that he regards Home Rule all round as anything but a foolish device for restoring the heptarchy, he has refrained from uttering or writing a sentence that can be construed as hostile to the principle of parliamentary devolution, with which in the past he has so closely and usefully associated himself. With the constituencies, then, generally disposed to return to their old colors, and with individual members of Parliament inclined to renew their former allegiance; with such a parliamentary power as Mr. Courtney prepared impartially to consider any reasonable solution; with Mr. Chamberlain no longer an actively militant colleague of Mr. Balfour—one is obliged to admit that a substantial step in the direction of Liberal reunion has been taken."

KEBLE AS POET.

Mr. A. C. Benson writes an essay upon the poetry of Keble, which he criticises somewhat severely, but he recognizes his popularity and attributes it much more to his sober religious spirit than to the merit of his verse. He says: "But it may be granted that he had a strong perception of beauty, moral and physical, in spite of a certain rigidity of tone; and that he had style, the gift of expression, an artistic ideal, without which no purity of outlook, no exultant sense of beauty can make a poet. But even if his claim cannot be sustained, even if his writings were not poetry, we may be thankful that for more than half a century there have been spirits so high, so refined, so devoted, as to have been misled by his spiritual ardor, the lofty sublimity of his ideal, as to mistake his refined and enthusiastic utterance for the voice of the genuine bard."

DEAN FARRAR ON THE POPE'S LETTER.

The Dean of Canterbury replies to the Pope's letter to the English people in an essay which, while recognizing the courtesy and good feeling of the Roman Pontiff, subjects his statements to a severe examination: "No one can have read the appeal of the Pope to our nation without thankfully recognizing the spirit of courtesy by which it is pervaded. While our church repudiates his claims to any sort of jurisdiction over us, we welcome the blessing and the kindly recognition of an aged Christian prelate. We feel assured of his sincere affection for us as he is rightly persuaded of our hearty good will toward him. A letter like that of the Pope, unable as we are to accept his views, sets to such writers a high example which, if they desire to promote the end for which they profess to write, they will do well to follow. But we must respectfully demur to nearly all the remarks of the Pope which are in any way distinctive, and to the views of history which they seem to imply."

THE LATENT RELIGION OF INDIA.

The Rev. G. M. Cobban has a very excellent paper on one side of Indian religion which is too often ignored. Missionaries usually lay stress upon all the shortcomings and defects and abuses that are connected with the religions of the races which they seek to evangelize. Mr. Cobban, on the other hand, sets to work to show how very Christian is the latent religion of the Indian people. The chief difference between Indian and Christian seems to be that Christianity is a religion of propaganda, whereas the Hindoo religion is latent, and makes no appeal to the people, who are allowed to deliver themselves up to idolatry of a very gross kind: "There has been no company, no agency of teachers, to scatter it far and wide, to proclaim it to the populace. Truly it has been 'as treasure hid in a field.' It is the idolatry, the error, in India which appeals to the masses, and enlists popular sympathy and wealth on its side. The guilt of India consists in this, that she does not obey the truth she knows. But the truth bides its time."

COLERIDGE'S LETTERS.

Mr. Andrew Lang writes a pleasant essay on "The Letters of Samuel Coleridge." It is not one that lends itself to quotation, but the following passage may be extracted: "A genius unexampled, both in volume, diversity, and distinction, a fond heart, a fascinating manner, all were given to Coleridge, and all actually, by some malignant spell, wrought against his happiness. He had more genius than half a dozen men could have used, and with it a mysterious martyrdom of pain. His first true love was thwarted, and his ardent friendship made him feel a breach as a less affectionate man could not have felt it. There came a new rupture with Wordsworth, or the old was revived. The success of his play "Remorse," was a transitory gleam on a dark chaos of lectures, brilliant but unpunctual."

CANADIAN COPYRIGHT.

Mr. Percy A. Hurd defends the Canadian copyright against the attack of the authors and publishers who assailed it last month. He thus explains the parts of the act which excited such criticism from this country: "Before a British subject can obtain copyright in the United States his book must be printed from type set within the limits of the United States. Under the Canadian act type may be set in England and the plates imported to Canada, and one month's time is allowed for publication in the Dominion; failing such publication the British copyright holder is secure in his 10 per cent. royalty on each copy issued should the book be republished under license in Canada." And this is his final summing up: "Canada claims the fulfillment of the right of self-government—the right to enact and control her own copyright legislation—which has been repeatedly

acknowledged and never denied. If, in its details, the act of 1889 can be shown to be unfair to the British copyright holder, she will discuss those details with an earnest desire to reach some mutually satisfactory arrangement, but she cannot and will not leave her interests, as now, at the mercy of the United States."

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE feature contributions to the current *New Review* are Rudyard Kipling's "Song of the Banjo," reprinted in our department "Poetry in the Periodicals," and the drama of "Macaire," which is a melodramatic farce in three acts, written by W. E. Henley and Robert Louis Stevenson. The rest of the magazine does not call for much notice, the most serious paper being Miss Billington's, entitled "Tailor-made in Germany." The paper is full of facts, describing the extent to which the German competition in shoddy clothes plays havoc with the wages of the ill-paid sweater of the East End. The German seems to be a very Chinaman for the facility with which he imitates. He is also great in converting old clothes into shoddy. This, Miss Billington says, "is an industry in which the German excels; and, to quote a single example, one huge factory in Silesia is wont to issue circulars to private families, asking them to send on old woolen dresses, petticoats, coats or trousers and have the rubbish converted into new cloth or new clothes.

GOVERNMENT BY THE RICH.

"Etc. the Younger" argues with much force against the prevailing tendency, which is all in favor of placing the whole government of the country in the hands of the masses and their representatives. He says: "The argument is, that a rich class will, on the average, be most likely to produce men fit to govern. A particular member may not himself be wealthy. The younger Pitt had a very small fortune; but then, he belonged to the class, and had the advantages of its training. It is less likely that men of that class will be adventurers than men who have had to force their way up. Fitness for public functions, too, is a matter of training. It is much more likely to be found where men are brought up in the expectation of taking their part in public life."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Sir Herbert Maxwell, who always writes well, has a paper entitled, "What About Amateurs?" His thesis is that in painting and most of the other arts amateurs never come to anything. They only make out in literature and politics: "Literature is almost the only arena in which amateurs may compete on even terms with professionals. In this craft the line that divides amateurs from professionals is scarcely to be traced. Memory is crowded with the names of authors who began writing as a recreation and it profits not to run over the long list of them; but there comes to mind a remarkable trio of contemporaries —Byron, Wordsworth and Scott—not one of whom deliberately adopted literature as a means of livelihood.

As to politics, Sir Herbert Maxwell points out that the distinguishing feature of the present system of government in England is that the professionals of the permanent civil service do all the work of the administration, while amateurs undertake the whole of the political responsibility. "Government by a purely professional class would soon prove intolerable; the amateur element gives it the necessary elasticity and sensitiveness to popular needs. But it is unfair that one side of this partnership—the amateur—should receive all the credit due to the cooperation of both.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE Rev. James Adderly has a very interesting, suggestive paper, the gist of which is to plead for what may be called the "Socialism of Christianity." He sees in the modern socialist movement a great hope for the Church: "Who can say that the socialists with their modern demand for a larger share in the profits of labor and capital, with their demand, that is, for a sacrifice on the part of the rich, are not instruments in God's hands to bring home the lesson of the Cross to a heedless Church of rich, professing Christians? It is no answer to this to say that socialists are wicked people and "brigands." It was by means of wicked people and brigands that Christ was put on the Cross. It may be that the Church, which is His Body, is being led again along the Way of Sorrow. But she must go willingly as He did.

"Socialism, using it in its broadest sense, is simply pregnant with Christian ideas. I mean by that that it does seem like the prelude of a new birth of Christianity in our midst; it does seem as if God were, through these prophets, calling back the Church to the feet of her Master."

A GOOD WORD FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.

Major Darwin, M.P., in a paper entitled "Is Our Military Administration Hopeless?" takes the view of a cheerful optimist. He says: "But even those who think that things are still not what they ought to be will admit that our military forces, when called on to take the field, have acquitted themselves in a manner worthy of our best traditions, and have never in recent years met with disasters which could be attributed to defective organization; while in peace the improvement in the military education of both officers and men, in the conduct of the army generally, and in the conditions under which the men have to serve, has certainly been remarkable. Surely these are after all the best tests of the general soundness of a system of army administration."

GUYOT OF PROVINS.

Miss Edith Sellers has a very interesting, brightly written, paper concerning Guyot of Provins, who wrote a book of very limited circulation in the twelfth century. She says: "Guyot's Bible is in truth a terrible book; a more scathing denunciation of all sorts and conditions of men was perhaps never written. The halo of romance which some few feats of noble heroism have cast around this twelfth century, is torn aside with ruthless hands, and it stands before us in all its selfishness, its sordidness, its bigotry, and its vice. Guyot was an Iconoclast by instinct; for him, whatever is, is wrong; but he was no reformer. He had the eyes of a lynx for detecting abuses, but no power of devising schemes for their redress. The only programme he ever advanced was for the regeneration of princes, and this was to be effected by roasting them. Perhaps his impotence helped to secure his impunity."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. H. Round, writing on "The Protectionist Revival," says: "I claim that Protection is a growing force, and that ridicule, abuse and paper-arguments have alike failed to check it." Lord Farrer and Bertram Currie give the answer to the monometallists which Mr. Courtney answered last month in the favor of the bimetallists. Mr. George Lansbury, the defeated socialist candidate at Walworth, in an article entitled "A Socialist View of the Government," exults in what he considers to be the total extinction of the Liberal party. It is evident that the example of Germany has rather turned the heads of many

of our socialists. One of the most interesting papers is Alice Spinner's account of the belief in the West India negroes in the shadows or wraiths of the dead. They call them Duppies, and they differ somewhat from our ghosts, but the whole paper throws very interesting light upon the popular superstition of the return of disembodied spirits.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* is an exceptionally good number and is far and away the best of all the English monthly magazines for June. There is more variety in its contents and more brightness and practical originality in several of its articles than is usually found in half a dozen issues of the same review. Especially noteworthy are Mr. Lugard's article on "The Race for Borgu," the two papers on "The Education of Women," by Harry Quilter and Mrs. Gordon, Richardson Evans' admirable manifesto against advertisement fiends, Sir Lepel Griffin's plea for the abandonment of Chitral, and Mr. George Somes Layard's suggestion for the development of what may be described as co-operative loan libraries.

PROVINCIAL PATRIOTISM.

Professor Mahaffy, under the title, "Provincial Patriotism," utters this warning note to Englishmen. He says: "Patriotism for the Empire is waning very fast, and is still to be found only in that limited class that read history and know the splendid record of the last two centuries. But in each section of that Empire it is being replaced by a local patriotism, not, perhaps, less strong than the old feeling, though of a very different character." He illustrates this chiefly by examples drawn from the case of Ireland, and more particularly in the department of education. The doctrine that no Englishman need apply for any post in Ireland will bring with it, he warns his countrymen, a dire retribution: "For every good Englishman now postponed to bad local candidates in Ireland, hundreds of good Irishmen will be disappointed in England; the *Nemesis* will be crushing, and the provincial patriot who posed as the vindicator of local claims and the advocate of local candidates will find himself cursed as the author of a Home Rule which he never anticipated. For intellectual decay is sure to follow upon this severance of one section from the interests of the rest."

ALLIANCE OR FUSION.

Two Liberal Unionists discuss the question whether in the next Government the Liberal Unionists should be allied with the Tories or fused with them. Mr. St. Loe Strachey takes the view that it should be an alliance and not fusion. His advice is thus summarized by himself: "1. That there should be alliance rather than fusion. 2. That the next Unionist Government should be clearly indicated as a Coalition Government. 3. That it being the first duty of that Government to maintain the Union, they should get rid of the over-representation of Ireland. 4. That before entering upon office the Unionists should agree upon a scheme of social legislation of the kind already promulgated by Mr. Chamberlain, and endorsed by Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour and the Duke of Devonshire.

Mr. Edward Dicey, on the other hand, pleads for fusion. He says: "One of the chief advantages of fusion as compared with alliance is that, under the former system, the leaders of the Liberal Unionists must necessarily take an active part in the administration of public affairs." He does not see any question which would constitute a fatal bar to the union of the Unionists in a fusion: "If, in the words of Henri Quatre, Paris was well worth a mass, the maintenance of the United Kingdom is surely well worth the tacit adjournment of the State Church controversy to a more convenient season. With the exception of the Church of England question, I can see no issue of first-class magnitude at all likely to come to the front during the next few years on which there is a prospect of any material divergence of opinion between the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists."

AN INDIAN MUSSULMAN ON MR. GLADSTONE.

A gentleman named Khawji Ghulam-us-Saqlain, writing on the Mussulmans of India and the Armenian question, repeats the kind of argument which was so familiar in the days of the Bulgarian agitation. There are fifty-seven millions of Indian Mussulmans, therefore let England beware how she treats the Grand Turk. There is nothing which calls for attention in his article excepting a rather curious passage in which he sums up Mr. Gladstone: "He has a natural prejudice, almost antipathy, to the very name of the 'Turk.' His mind in some important respects resembles that of some pious, learned, but narrow-minded priest of the Middle Ages; and his unreasoning prejudice against the Turk is indeed mediæval, and worthy of those dark ages of blind belief and Quixotic chivalry. A person of such character, however graphic and sublime it may be, should not have such a great political influence on the minds of millions of his fellow-beings—he should not be at the head of such a vast Empire as that of England to-day—if he cannot control his emotions and his ecclesiastical prejudices. He is a sublime moral leader of men, but a statesman of Mr. Gladstone's position should be more calm, more deliberate, and should weigh his words more carefully before he speaks. He should take great care that his writings and speeches do not wound the feelings of millions of his fellow-subjects."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

WE notice in the preceding department Mr. Herbert Spencer's reply to Mr. Balfour, Mr. Harry Quilter's views about the New Woman and an Oxford B. A.'s article on University degrees for women.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S MUNICIPAL CAREER.

Mr. Frederick Dolman writes an interesting paper on Mr. Chamberlain's career as a municipal statesman in Birmingham. After describing what Mr. Chamberlain did in the Midlands, Mr. Dolman says: "In his heart Mr. Chamberlain must feel to-day that, measured by the work of seven years in the Birmingham Town Council, there is a considerable deficiency in the results of his twenty years' service in the House of Commons. Mr. Chamberlain's municipal career is briefly written on the fountain in the centre of the square wherein Birmingham's chief civic buildings have been placed. With this tribute in memory of Mr. Chamberlain's municipal career, almost every citizen of Birmingham to-day is in hearty accord, even including those who at the time were his bitter assailants and determined opponents. But many who were then his helpers and supporters cannot but feel keen regret that, having led the battle of municipal progress in Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain should have thrown in his lot with the forces of reaction in London.

ITALIAN DISUNION.

A writer, who probably conceals his identity under the pseudonym of "Joseph Crooklands," gives a very dismal

picture of the present condition of Italy, where the people seem to be pretty nearly ground to death by taxes : "Italy was not ripe for a representative government. The Parliament scarcely yet understands its duties and rights, and while they squabble over a tax, as in the case of salt, and the Rendita Mobiliare (which struck at foreigners as well) the tax is quietly made law by a royal decree. The people may really be pardoned if they think that all these royal decrees emanate direct from the King, but such mistaken impressions seriously imperil their loyalty. Italy has, indeed, many—and those not painless—steps to retrace, just because of the results of the elections, in order to bring even a semblance of order into the all-pervading chaos. The heroism of renunciation must begin with the chiefs ; it is useless to expect the under paid lower officials to lead the way. That way lies discontent and confusion worse confounded—disunion piled on disunion !

THE PICTURES OF THE YEAR.

Mr. Claud Phillips discourses intelligibly upon the pictures in the Royal Academy and the New Gallery. Apart from his criticism of individual pictures the gist of Mr. Phillips' paper is to be found in the following extracts : "The one burning question with us now is, shall we be overpowered by the stream flowing from France, and strengthened by such powerful tributaries from the Old and the New World, or will the strong national temperament prevail, as it has done in the case of Scandinavia and Germany ?

"If we cannot hope to see our painters just now renewing the great landscape art which was the glory of England in the earlier half of the century, or emulating the pathetic truth penetrating deep below the surface of the romantic-realistic school of Barbazon, we hail with delight their definite breach with the popular art, half photographic, half spectacular, of the elder painters of to-day, who have shown themselves so easily satisfied with the repetition again and again of past achievements, so apt to resent the intrusion of new ideals, or of progressive movement in a direction to which they are opposed."

UNCIVILIZED CHINA.

Professor T. E. Holland writes like a university don on international law in the war between China and Japan. At the close of his little lecture he tells us that the Japanese have been very good little boys, but those naughty Celestials are really too bad for anything : "Japan apart from the lamentable outburst of savagery at Port Arthur, has conformed to the laws of war, both in her treatment of the enemy and her relations to neutrals, in a manner worthy of the most civilized nations of Western Europe. China, on the other hand, has given no indication of her acceptance of the usages of civilized warfare ; and although she was prepared to exercise the rights conceded to belligerents against neutral commerce, took no steps, by establishing prize courts, to secure vessels engaged in it, from improper molestation. This is the more to be regretted because for more than thirty years past international law has been studied at Pekin. The Chinese have adopted only what I have already described as the rudimentary and inevitable conceptions of international law. They have shown themselves to be well versed in the ceremonial of embassy and the conduct of diplomacy. To a respect for the laws of war they have not yet attained."

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

Mr. A. J. French is distressed in his mind because Canon McColl and an anonymous writer in the *Contemporary Review* have advocated an Anglo-Russian alliance for the settlement of the Eastern question. He shudders at the idea that Russia and England should act together in the far East, and as to older Eastern questions, he once more repeats in bodeful and menacing tones the bogy word "Constantinople."

FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

WE have noticed elsewhere Dr. J. Championnière's article on "The Bicycle in Relation to Women, Their Health and Position."

Madame Adam gives the place of honor to two letters written by Georges Sand to Sainte-Beuve, which though interesting and remarkable, add nothing to our knowledge of the famous French authoress.

To the same number M. Hallays contributes a curious account of Choiseul's visit to Rome in the year 1755, an article which should prove valuable to the French historian and to those who take an interest in the religious matters of the eighteenth century, for in it the writer gives a most living account of Benedict XIV, one of the most powerful personalities that ever occupied the Papal chair.

The tercentenary of Tasso has inspired a considerable number of articles in Continental publications, and among these, M. de Nolhac's interesting pages in the *Nouvelle Revue* deserve to take a leading place, for in them will be found a sympathetic account of the Tasso Exhibition lately held in Rome, and where were to be seen many portraits, manuscripts, and an almost complete collection of autograph letters written by the author of "Jerusalem Delivered."

Under the somewhat misleading title of "France and England in Turkey," a writer who prefers to remain unknown analyzes Count Benedetti's late article on Lord Stratford (the one time English Ambassador at Constantinople) in the April *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The Count's critic declares himself possessed of far greater knowledge of all that went on in inner diplomatic circles than the ex-French Ambassador himself, and he actually attributes the present Armenian difficulty in a great measure to Lord Stratford's influence and action.. He attacks with special bitterness the Protestant propaganda which he asserts to have been carried on in the Turkish Armenian provinces. "The object of England," he declares, "is plain: she wishes to create at the very door of Russia a centre of perpetual agitation." And he apparently is sincerely of opinion that all the Armenian atrocity agitation now taking place in Great Britain had and still has but that end in view. By the way, Mr. Goschen would probably be astonished to hear himself dubbed by the foreign diplomat, "the illustrious deserter of the Whig party."

Other articles deal with the curious literary academy

founded by Charles IX, unto which women were admitted quite as readily as men; with the folk-lore of Bressy and Bugey; and in both numbers M. Sully Prudhomme discusses "Curiosity and the Limits of Knowledge." M. H. LeRoux also continues his amusing account of a sojourn in French Northern Africa.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

IN the first May number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* the editor analyzes and M. Ferdinand Brunetière discusses in a long article the morality of the doctrine of Evolution. M. Brunetière opens fire upon the doctrine of the natural goodness of man, a doctrine which largely obtained in the last century, but is greatly falling into discredit. Not only do the great Catholic writers, such as Bonald, and Lammenais in his essay upon indifference, and Joseph Le Maistre, lead the attack, but outsiders such as Taine and Renan are actuated by the same conviction of man's inherent badness. Indeed the latter in his "History of Israel" goes so far as to say, "We must conceive of primitive humanity as very evil, and admit that the main characteristic of man for many centuries were his cunning, the refinement of his malice, and his utter want of sexual morality," and M. Brunetière considers that he would not out of himself have evolved anything much better. He denies that mankind contains in itself the germ of permanent improvement, and agrees with Calvin that "our nature is not only really empty of all good things, but so fertile in all manner of evil ones as to be always actively engaged in their propagation." He finds in the implanted spiritual nature of man the only source of improvement for a race whose ancestors are to be found in the Zoo.

OTHER ARTICLES.

In the *Revue* for the 15th of May, M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu treats of financial societies, of the action of the capitalist on the workman, and on social progress. He writes with a strong anti-socialist bias, and believes in a gradual amelioration and not in any radical change of the present state of things. M. Jean Dornis gives a very charming account of the life and work of the great poet, Leconte de Lisle, of whom he says, "his position in old age resembled that of an English poet laureate."

"The Crisis in German Metaphysics," by M. Levy Bruhl, is a paper affirming that the present energies of the German intellect are entirly directed to the solving of certain social questions. "Many Germans thought that the foundation of a new empire would be the signal for a brilliant flowering in the fields of art and literature; long time they hoped, but now they are in despair, literature and metaphysics having during the last five and twenty years been at a complete discount." "Yet, perhaps," he adds, "in some small town of Saxony, or of Prussia, some child may already be born who may become a second Leibnitz or a second Kant."

M. Proust, of the French Academy of Medicine, discusses the pilgrimage to Mecca as a source of the propagation of epidemic disease. He says that however great the danger it is impossible, for political and religious reasons, to hinder the annual pilgrimage from taking place. All that can be done is to regulate as far as possible the sanitary condition of the pilgrims on their departure and on their return.

We pass over the paper on "The Railways of the United States," by Louis Paul Dubois, which is of interest to those whom it may concern, and note the very fine analysis, by M. Cherbuliez, of the life and legend of the poet Tasso, the tercentenary of whose death on the 25th of April, 1595, has just occurred.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE *Riforma Sociale* continues to possess more vital energy and more actuality than any other Italian magazine. Its very able and youthful editor, Francesco S. Nitti, Professor of Political Economy at the Naples University, is a voluminous and learned writer on all social and economic subjects. He has contributed articles on Italian questions to the *Economic Review* and the *Economic Journal*; he has published a book on the population question, which has already been translated into French and English, and he writes regularly in his own magazine, the *Riforma Sociale*, in which he has a series of very solid articles on variations in monetary values running this month. In Italy, in spite of his youthfulness—he was born in 1868—he is held in high esteem both as a thinker and a writer; in England his name is likely to become shortly familiar to the general public, as his most ambitious and remarkable work, his "Socialismo Cattolico," has now been translated into English, and will be published immediately by Messrs. Sonnenschein. The volume, which is intended to be the first of a series covering all the different aspects of socialism at the present day, was published some four years ago and made a great sensation on the Continent. It won the enthusiastic approval of the late Cardinal Manning, between whom and Professor Nitti there existed great similarity of views on many of the socio-religious questions of the day. The venerable Cardinal wrote to the young author that his book was "simply splendid" and testified to "the great learning and great impartiality" that it displayed. Signor Nitti writes indeed rather as a student than as a professor, and though he calls himself a "Catholic Socialist" in defiance of the Pope, who has officially protesed against the expression, he is in no hurry to air *doctrinaire* views of his own, but rather inquires sympathetically into all the bewildering problems of modern life. It may well be that Professor Nitti is destined to exercise a molding influence on the social and political future of Italy.

The *Nuova Antologia* (May 15) gives an apropos sketch of the history of the recently dissolved Italian Parliament, the eighteenth since the establishment of Italian Unity. Its short life of two and a half years has been almost entirely absorbed in abortive efforts to cope with the Bank scandals and with Signor Crispi's dominant personality. The author, Signor E. Arbib, has some very severe things to say respecting the Italian Chamber of Deputies: "The remembrance it has left is not a pleasant one, partly because of the scandals by which it has been swamped, partly because of the violence which frequently deprived the Assembly of all decorum and gave rise to the very general suspicion that the public good was the last consideration that ever entered the heads of the national representatives."

Again he says that the people may well ask themselves with melancholy whether, after all, their fathers were not mistaken in establishing parliamentary government as the indispensable basis of all happiness and national greatness; but for his own part, in spite of corruption, incompetence, and an utter lack of political principle, he continues to pin his faith on the future of the Italian Chamber, principally because he sees no hope for poor Italy in any other direction.

Rassegna Nazionale (May 16) again asks pertinently "Is it a sin to vote?" and backs up its assertion that it is the duty of all Italians to go to the poll with such cogent arguments that the article may well have decided some waverers to record their votes even in the face of the papal "Non expedit."

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

POLITICS, SOCIOLOGY AND HISTORY.

Municipal Home Rule: A Study in Administration. By Frank J. Goodnow, A M., LL.B. 12mo, pp. 307. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

Professor Goodnow's book is not a plea for local self-government, nor is it an essay on the evils of state interference in municipal affairs; it is rather a study of the present American law defining the sphere of local as distinguished from state government. It includes an examination of all the important judicial decisions bearing on the subject. Whatever theories of municipal government are broached in the course of the discussion are theories that have been formulated by the courts, and the author is right in assuming that these have generally been reached through inductive rather than deductive reasoning. Thus there is an absence throughout the work of mere philosophizing. The author's efforts are centred on what he terms the delimitation of the sphere of municipal home rule. In his concluding chapter he suggests the feasibility of developing a system of central administrative control which would wholly do away with the necessity of special legislation for cities. This he regards as a step toward greater powers of home rule. Professor Goodnow's treatise will form an excellent text-book for use in the campaign for municipal reform which now seems to be on.

Merrie England: A Plain Exposition of Socialism. What it is and What it is Not. By Robert Blatchford. Paper, 12mo, pp. 172. New York: The Commonwealth Company. 10 cents.

The fact that this little book, within six months after its appearance, attained a circulation of 600,000 copies in Great Britain, is in itself significant. The book is really a remarkably clever presentation of the claims of socialism on the Englishman of to-day. Its author, the editor of the *Clarion*, was practically unknown to literary England up to the time of the almost instantaneous success of this first venture. He was and is well known to large numbers of British working people. Our London letter about current literature in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for February contains some interesting comment on Mr. Blatchford's personality and aims as a writer.

Coin's Financial Fool; or, The Artful Dodger Exposed. By Horace White. Paper, 12mo, pp. 112. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. 25 cents.

Honest Money: "Coin's" Fallacies Exposed. By Stanley Waterloo. Paper, 12mo, pp. 204. Chicago: Equitable Publishing Company. 25 cents.

Answer to "Coin's" Financial School. By Stanley Wood. Paper, 12mo, pp. 141. Chicago: A. B. Sherwood Publishing Company. 25 cents.

Coin's Financial School Answered. Paper, Octavo, pp. 35. New York: Banker's Magazine. 15 cents.

Coin at School in Finance. By George E. Roberts. Paper, 12mo, pp. 176. Chicago: W. B. Conkey Company. 25 cents.

"Coin's Financial School" has called into being a considerable amount of pamphlet literature on the silver question. Of the numerous "replies" to Coin, Horace White's and Stanley Waterloo's are perhaps the ablest. It is with something akin to a shock that the "constant reader" of the staid and circumspect New York *Evening Post* is confronted in the pages of "Coin's Financial Fool" with a series of cartoon illustrations calculated to enforce the arguments which the editor of Gotham's most dignified journal has vigorously set forth. On the whole we are inclined to think that the *Post's* editorials have gained little from the somewhat bizarre costume in which they make their reappearance. The idea seems to be that the pictures are necessary to sell the book. Mr White asserts that the pictures in Coin's book account for the remarkable sales of that publication. This hypothesis we venture to suggest, is inadequate.

Publications of the Church Social Union. Issued semi-monthly. Boston: 499 Beacon street. Each 10 cents.

The Church Social Union has begun the regular semi-monthly publication of monographs intended to emphasize the objects of the organization, which are declared to be: "1. To claim for the Christian law the ultimate authority to rule social practice. 2. To study in common how to apply the moral truths and principles of Christianity to the social and economical difficulties of the present time. 3. To present Christ in practical life as the living Master and King, the enemy of wrong and selfishness, the power of righteousness and love." The publications are arranged in two series, marked A and B. Series A, issued about the first of each month, consists of papers treating of the general position and principles of the Union. Series B, issued about the middle of the month, deals with the more concrete economic or social themes which properly come before the Union for investigation. Of the papers thus far issued, "The Church of the World" and "The Church's Duty in Relation to the Sacredness of Property," are in Series A, while Professor Ashley's admirable compilation of materials on the Railroad Strike of 1894, and the paper by Professor Adams on "The Social Movements of Our Time" are classed in Series B. Membership in the Church Social Union is restricted to communicants of the Episcopal Church; the membership fee of $1 entitles one to receive all the publications. Subscriptions to the publications are received from non-members at $2 a year.

Punishment and Reformation: An Historical Sketch of the Rise of the Penitentiary System. By Frederick Howard Wines, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 348. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.75.

No more competent authority than Mr. Wines could have been selected to treat such a topic as the growth of the modern penitentiary system. His treatment throughout is popular rather than technical; he avoids rather than courts controversy. His apparent endeavor is to give a plain and convincing exposition of the present status and practical tendencies of penological science. Like all records of human progress, his chapters are inspiring and hopeful in tone, and point a rational way to a more perfect humanity. The book forms an admirable companion volume to Dr. Warner's "American Charities," an earlier number of the same series ("Library of Economics and Politics") which under the editorship of Professor Ely commands increasing attention.

The Female Offender. By Prof. Cæsar Lombroso and William Ferrero. 12mo, pp. 339. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1 50.

The first volume to appear in the important "Criminology Series" announced by the Appletons. This series will be edited by W. Douglas Morrison, of the prison at Wandsworth, England, and will be largely devoted to the promulgation of the results of the most recent investigations by the Italian school of criminologists. The initial volume of the series serves to give some idea of the rigidly scientific methods employed by the most advanced of modern criminologists. Professor Lombroso has recorded numerous anthropological examinations made for the purpose of determining in what way the woman criminal differs physically and mentally from the normal type. Many of his conclusions are novel and suggestive. It seems inevitable that philanthropy shall come to be based more and more on the outcome of scientific research of this character.

The Condition of Woman in the United States: A Traveler's Notes. By Madame Blanc (Th. Bentzon). Translated by Abby Langdon Alger. 16mo, pp. 285. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

Madame Blanc has evidently seen some phases of woman's life in the United States that M. de Varigny, her countryman, wholly failed to observe. One of the matters that she has studied to some purpose is the co-education of the sexes in colleges. Boston culture, women's clubs, and Chicago are also fruitful themes for her pen. Not the least interesting part of the book is the brief biographical sketch of Madame Blanc (Th. Bentzon) herself, which forms a suitable introduction of the author as well as of her writings.

The Jewish Woman. By Nahida Remy. Authorized Translation by Louise Mannheimer. 12mo, pp. 263. Cincinnati: Published by the Author.

This work deserves attention as a study of Jewish womanhood made by a Christian woman and most cordially approved by Jewish teachers and authorities of both sexes. The present authorized English translation has been made by Louise Mannheimer. The preface was written by Dr. Lazarus, of Berlin, ho expresses the desire that the book be read especially by Jewish women. Much interest is imparted to the chapters treating of modern Jewesses and their various activities by the biographical and anecdotal material incorporated in the text. Much information, not easily accessible elsewhere, about individual Jewish women of prominence is embodied in these chapters. There is a frontispiece portrait of the author.

The Cause of Hard Times. By Uriel H. Crocker. 16mo, pp. 114. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 50 cents.

A volume of brief essays intended to elucidate the author's thesis that the excess of production over demand accounts for the existence of "hard times." The author glories in the admission that "no professional economist has ever publicly recognized the validity of the theories and arguments set forth in this book."

England's Treasure by Forraigu Trade. By Thomas Mun, 1664. 16mo, pp. 135. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

The author chosen as the fourth in Macmillan's series of "Economic Classics," edited by Prof. W. J. Ashley, is perhaps less known to the present generation of economists than either of his predecessors in the series. Thomas Mun was the earliest exponent of the "mercantile system" in British trade policy. He died in 1641, but his treatise, though probably written about 1630, was first published, by his son, in 1664. The present publication is an exact reprint from a copy of this first edition in the library of Harvard University.

The Story of Bohemia. By Frances Gregor. 12mo, pp. 486. New York: Hunt & Eaton. $1 50.

It is believed that this is the first separate history of Bohemia and the Bohemian people to appear in the English language. It professes to be based on the works of Tomek and Palacky, the great authorities on Bohemian history. Much space is devoted to the period of the Hussite wars and the leading events of the Reformation. So far as Bohemia can be said to have a distinct history in modern times, the record is brought down to the present The book contains a dozen very good illustrations. The most obvious misdemeanor (in this instance amounting almost to a high crime) on the part of the publishers consists in the omission of an index.

The History of English Law before the Time of Edward I. By Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., M.A., LL.D., and Frederic William Maitland, LL D. Two vols., octavo, pp 716-697. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $9

There is good reason to doubt whether many American readers can be found for the 1,400 pages of elaborate text and notes on the early history of the law of England prepared by the able and industrious English scholars, Pollock and Maitland. American lawyers have never been greatly interested in the history of their science, and only recently have American universities given the subject merited recognition. It is to be hoped that the publication of this valuable treatise may prove a stimulus to better work by American students in the field of English legal history. The authors have supplied abundant foot-note references to enable verification of their work.

The Struggle in America Between England and France, 1697-1763. By Justin Winsor. Octavo, pp. 493. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.

Mr. Winsor's qualities as an historian have become so widely known, while the spirit in which he does his work is so thoroughly appreciated by historical students, that every reader of "Cartier to Frontenac," not to mention the author's earlier books, will understand the point of view from which his account of the long struggle between France and England for the control of the Mississippi Valley has been written. Mr. Winsor has long been a devoted student of early cartography, and the researches in this branch of his subject, begun in the preparation of the volume on "Cartier to Frontenac," have borne rich fruit in his present work. More than one hundred reproductions of contemporary maps serve to illustrate the text, and constitute a unique exhibit of the geographical information and misinformation possessed by the early explorers and settlers; they also emphasize in a striking way the point brought out by Mr. Winsor in his dedication to the president of the Royal Geographical Society—namely, the importance of physiographic influences as determining factors in history. About one-fifth of the volume is devoted to an account of the hostilities commonly known as the French and Indian War, the preceding chapters being occupied with the explorations and Indian fights which filled the first half of the eighteenth century. On the shelf reserved for Western history, Winsor should have a place between Parkman and Roosevelt.

The Relation of Religion to Civil Government in the United States of America. By Isaac A. Cornelison. 12mo, pp. 404. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

The three divisions of this work treat, respectively, of the historic, the actual, and the theoretical relations of church and state in the United States By far the larger portion of the book is devoted to the third part, which discusses, in detail, the question, What ought to be the relation of the Christian religion to the civil go ernment? The author has reviewed the judicial decisions on the subject with great care, and ample extracts from the more important of these decisions are included in the body of his treatise. The book as a whole embodies the most thorough study of the question in its various bearings that has yet been published.

Recollections of War Times: Reminiscences of Men and Events in Washington, 1860-1865. By Albert Gallatin Riddle. Octavo, pp. 392. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

The title chosen for this volume fails to definitely suggest the author's main purpose, which is to present a memoir of the two great "War Congresses"—the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth—of which he was a member. In attempting this task Mr. Riddle necessarily traverses ground already "covered" by various writers—notably by his contemporaries, Messrs. Blaine and Cox. As a contribution to the history of the period, in the conventional sense, the work may perhaps be deemed superfluous, but considered merely as a record of individual experience and impressions, when due allowance is made for the element of personal equation, it has a distinct place and value.

BIOGRAPHY.

General Sheridan. By Gen Henry E. Davies. "Great Commanders" series. 12mo, pp. 340. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The late General Davies, who completed this sketch of Sheridan for the "Great Commanders" series only a month before his death, in the fall of 1894, had participated in all the battles which rendered the name of the great cavalry commander so justly famous. The author makes no pretensions to originality in matter or manner of treatment. He has made faithful and judicious use of Sheridan's Memoirs, verifying all statements as to events connected with the Civil War by reference to the official records. The legend of "Sheridan's ride" of twenty miles is utterly discredited by General Davies, as indeed it had been by Sheridan himself. A portrait of Sheridan, engraved on steel, forms the frontispiece of the volume, and there are a half-dozen excellent maps to illustrate military operations in Virginia.

A Short Life of Napoleon Bonaparte. By Ida M. Tarbell. Paper, octavo, pp 248. New York: S. S. McClure. 50 cents.

The first number of "McClure's Magazine Library" consists of Miss Tarbell's short biography of Napoleon, which appeared originally in the Magazine, with illustrations made from the Hon. Gardiner G. Hubbard's remarkable collection of Napoleonic engravings and from portraits in the collections of Prince Victor Napoleon, Prince Roland Bonaparte, Baron Larrey and others. In several instances it was necessary to make photographs of paintings in these collections which had never been either etched or engraved, and these photographs are now reproduced for the first time. Altogether, Mr. McClure's unique publication contains two hundred and fifty of these excellent and authentic illustrations.

The Decline and Fall of Napoleon. By Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, K P. 12mo, pp. 205. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

The first volume in the "Pall Mall Magazine Library," like the initial number of a similar enterprise on this side of the Atlantic, is devoted to Napoleonic literature. It is made up of Viscount Wolseley's brilliant and successful articles which appeared in the *Pall Mall Magazine* under the caption, "Decline and Fall of Napoleon." The book contains

several illustrations, among them a strikingly unconventional portrait of Napoleon as he appeared at St. Helena, said to have been made from a contemporary drawing.

An Aide-de-Camp of Napoleon. Memoirs of Gen. Count de Ségur of the French Academy, 1800-1812. Translated by H. A. Patchett-Martin. 12mo, pp. 466. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

This work first appeared in French in 1873, after the author's death, as a portion of Count de Ségur's voluminous History, Memoirs and Miscellanea, which narrated the principal events of the Napoleonic era. The Count had been a private in the army of France as early as 1800, a General in 1812, and had served throughout the wars of the Empire on the staff of Napoleon, or at the head of picked troops. The present translation embodies the personal memoirs published for the first time in separate form, after revision by the author's grandson, Count Louis de Ségur.

Louis XIV and the Zenith of the French Monarchy. By Arthur Hassall, M.A. "Heroes of the Nations" series. 12mo, pp. 460. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

To the France of the seventeenth century Louis XIV appeared not only as a great monarch, but pre-eminently as a national hero. It is entirely fitting that his biography should have a place in the series devoted to the "Heroes of the Nations." Mr. Hassall has written with a keen appreciation of those qualities which combined to make the French king successful to a remarkable degree amid the peculiar difficulties which beset his reign. The careful scholarship which has marked the work of previous contributors to this series is not wanting in the present volume, and while the writer's enthusiasm for his subject may at times betray him into extravagant statement, the book as a whole can only be regarded as a faithful narrative of events. The illustrations are numerous and good.

William the Silent, Prince of Orange. By Ruth Putnam. Two vols., octavo, pp. 413-500. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.75.

In writing of William the Silent Miss Putnam's aim, as expressed in the sub-title of her book, has been to set forth "the story of his life as told from his own letters, from those of his friends and enemies, and from official documents." For no other man of his time could this service be so satisfactorily performed, perhaps, as for "the moderate man of the sixteenth century." Even since Motley's elaborate researches were published, a vast amount of documentary material has been printed, after careful editing, and it may now be said that the scholar is provided with all the "sources" necessary to an exhaustive study of the life and times of the Prince of Orange. This recent multiplication of materials, however, has increased rather than lessened the burdens of the conscientious biographer, since it calls for the exercise of discriminating judgment in the weighing of evidence. No writer can hope to perform such a task as this to the entire satisfaction of every reader, but Miss Putnam certainly has succeeded to an unusual degree in picturing her hero as he appears through the media of his own writings and those of his contemporaries. Miss Putnam does not ask us to accept her judgment on controverted points. Her purpose is rather to present the evidence, in an intelligible form, that the reader may draw conclusions of his own. The author's skill of discrimination is shown in the selection of materials and in the perspective of the story. Something more than mere literary cleverness is manifest here, and on the whole it is a cause of rejoicing that the requirements of a solid and interesting biography of William the Silent, in the English language, have been so adequately met. The portraits and other illustrations, especially the reproductions of old prints, are of uniform excellence in both volumes.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANY.

My Early Travels and Adventures in America and Asia. By Henry M. Stanley, D.C.L. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

The popular imagination does not to-day associate Henry M. Stanley with Indian campaigns in our Far West, and yet it may be that Livingstone would never have been found, and "Darkest Africa" not yet penetrated by the intrepid journalist-traveler but for the letters which Mr. Stanley wrote in 1867 to certain American newspapers describing scenes and experiences on our Western frontier. These letters are now republished in an attractive volume, with a photogravure portrait. The letters are full of interesting allusions to conditions and phases of pioneer life in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. The second volume of the "Travels" is made up of newspaper letters written from Egypt, Jerusalem, Turkey, and Persia during 1869-70, while the writer was serving his apprenticeship to the work of seeking out Livingstone in Africa, for which work he had been commissioned by Mr. Bennett, of the New York *Herald*.

Madagascar of To-day: A Sketch of the Islands. By the Rev. W. E. Cousins, 16mo, pp. 159. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.

In this brief account of the land of the Hovas, most readers, we imagine, will find their chief interest attaching to the chapters which treat of the people, the government and the present political situation. The final outcome of French aggression in the island cannot, of course, be predicted, but it can hardly be doubted that better government will be insured. The information furnished by Mr. Cousins (a missionary of many years' residence in Madagascar) in this compact volume is important and helpful to an understanding of the basis of the French protectorate and the various interests involved.

Your Will: How to Make It. By George F. Tucker. 12mo, pp. 115. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.

The purpose of this little book is made clear by the book's title; the directions given are eminently practical, and one or two chapters are particularly addressed to those persons who are not fully persuaded as to the necessity of making wills in order to secure a fair distribution of property after death. The reasons given by the author for the exercise of unusual care in these matters are certainly sound, and deserving of consideration.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Friedrich Froebel's Pedagogics of the Kindergarten. Translated by Josephine Jarvis. 12mo, pp. 374. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

This volume is a recent issue in the admirable and familiar "International Education Series," edited by the United States Commissioner of Education. It contains the translation of fifteen essays by Froebel, which formed the first important European contribution to the great modern study of the child. The style is thoughtful and evidences the German fondness for elaboration of simple materials. To both teachers and parents seriously interested in the subject-matter—the education of the child through its play life—the volume will be of marked value. There is no index, but the translator has prepared a very thorough analysis of contents. Thirteen plates present helpful illustrations.

Papers and Addresses of Martin B. Anderson, LL.D. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 297-287. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. $2.50.

These volumes contain papers and addresses on a variety of topics, prepared by President Anderson between the years 1850 and 1887. The first volume is entirely devoted to educational and religious discussions; the second is made up of six papers on philosophical and scientific subjects and six addresses on miscellaneous topics, ranging from "Alexander von Humboldt" to "Political Economy and Its Ethical Relations" and "Currency Legislation." All these writings are marked by the characteristics which the students of Rochester University during many years learned to appreciate—great breadth of view, clearness of insight, and power of direct and forcible statement.

History of the Plague in London. By Daniel Defoe. 12mo, pp. 253. New York: American Book Company. 40 cents.

This work of the great eighteenth century pamphleteer and novelist is issued in a series of "Eclectic English Classics." The success of Defoe's "History of the Plague" was largely due to that realistic method of enumerating and accurately describing details, which is an important element in the art of "Robinson Crusoe." The reader almost experiences personally the horrors of the great pestilence which swept London in 1720-21. This convenient edition of the "History" has an introduction, simple explanatory notes and two maps.

The Orations on Bunker Hill Monument, The Character of Washington, and the Landing at Plymouth. By Daniel Webster. 12mo, pp. 101. New York: American Book Company. 20 cents.

An intelligent, not too brief, introduction, and a fair portrait of Webster are valuable accompaniments to the three great orations brought together in this booklet.

Webster's First Bunker Hill Oration, 1825. With notes by A. J. George, A.M. 16mo, pp. 51. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 20 cents.

Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America, 1775. With introduction and notes by A. J. George, A M. 16mo, pp. 89. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.

Webster's "Bunker Hill Oration" (1825) appears also as an issue in Heath's "English Classics" Mr. A. J. George has furnished it with preface, introduction and notes. Burke's speech on "Conciliation with America" has been prepared for the same series by the same efficient editor.

Berlitz Method of Teaching Modern Languages : French part for Children. By M. D. Berlitz. Octavo, pp. 112. New York : Berlitz & Co.

In this brightly-bound volume the "Berlitz Method" of teaching French is adapted for the use of children. The subject matter—divided into preparatory lessons and "*Morceaux de Lecture et de Conversation*"—is based upon a simple vocabulary and includes a goodly number of interesting stories. The clear print and the attractive illustrations will please the eyes of the little folks. The text is entirely in French. A companion volume for the German language will be ready in September.

Racine's Athalie. Edited, with notes, by Charles A. Eggert, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 156. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co.

Doctor Eggert's introduction of twenty pages discusses at about equal length "Racine and His Works," and "Versification."

La Débâcle. By Émile Zola. Abridged and annotated by Benj. W. Wells, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 292. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. 80 cents.

Doctor Wells' preface makes the interesting statement that this abridgment of Zola's "Downfall" is prepared from the one hundred and eighty-second edition of that famous work—"generally recognized in France as the best product of the Naturalistic School." Zola's name is familiar in every corner of the reading world, but his entrance into the college class room—in America, at least—is a novel and obviously significant event. Doctor Wells has omitted considerable matter which he deemed superfluous from the æsthetic standpoint. His notes, occupying about twenty-five pages, are largely suggestive, idiomatic renderings of passages in the text. The editor believes that "from *La Débâcle* there may be learned more of the spirit of the living French of to-day than from any course in the classics or romanticists, however extended."

Eugénie Grandet. By Honoré de Balzac. Edited, with notes, by Eugene Bergeron. 16mo, pp. 300. New York : Henry Holt & Co. 80 cents.

The editor of this volume states that it is the first American edition of *Eugénie Grandet*, frequently considered Balzac's masterpiece. The text of the novel is accompanied by forty pages of helpful notes, and is introduced by a brief account of the author by Professor Bergeron, and an extract (translated) from Taine's "Essay on Balzac." A portrait of Balzac is also given. Many lovers of the great realist, outside as well as inside the educational ranks, will be grateful for this attractive little edition of one of his finest stories.

Harvard Studies in Classical Philology. Vol. 5. Octavo, pp. 174. Boston : Ginn & Co. $1.50.

Seven papers in the domain of Latin and Greek philology are included in this volume. They are all of that scholarly, closely critical nature which earlier volumes in this series of "Studies" have led one to expect. The most extended paper —occupying half the pages—by Charles Burton Gulick, is "*De Scholiis Aristophaneis Quæstiones Mythicæ*" and is written entirely in Latin.

Desideri Erasmi Roterodami Convivia e Conloquiis Familiaribus Selecta. Edited, with notes, by Victor S. Clark, Lit.B. 16mo, pp. 110. Boston : Ginn & Co. 50 cents.

Like earlier issues in its series of "School Classics," Mr. Clark's work is "primarily intended to provide supplementary reading for Latin classes in secondary schools." There are copious notes and a very extensive vocabulary as well as an arrangement of "word-groups."

M. Tulli Ciceronis Cato Major de Senectute. Edited, with notes, by Frank Ernest Rockwood, A.M. 12mo, pp. 159. New York : American Book Company. 90 cents.

Professor Rockwood's introduction gives careful consideration to biographical and critical matters, and suggestive lists of books of reference. There are forty pages of notes, mainly philological, and on the pages with the text much space is occupied by commentary along the lines of historical and literary study. The book is satisfactorily printed and bound.

Home Geography for Primary Grades. By C. C. Long, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 142. New York : American Book Company. 25 cents.

A commendable little work for primary grades. It aims principally to interest the youngest scholars in the common geographical phenomena about them ; to help them form the habit of intelligent observation. A considerable portion of the text is in the domain of physical geography. The language —both poetry and prose—is adapted to the purpose of the book, and the pages are freely furnished with good illustrations.

Old Mother Earth : Her Highways and Byways. By Josephine Simpson. Third edition. 16mo, pp. 89. New York : William Beverley Harrison.

The third edition of a work copyrighted in 1889. It contains a series of thirty-two "Talks," written in simple language and in a fanciful style, which personifies many of the forces of nature. In this pleasant way children readers may receive valuable instruction concerning the rudiments of geology, meteorology, etc.

In the Story Land : A series of original and instructive stories. By Harriett Lincoln Coolidge. 16mo, pp. 58. New York : William Beverley Harrison. 25 cents.

This "Number One" of a series of three numbers contains a half-dozen very simply-told stories for little children in kindergarten, school, home and Sunday school. Several, not all, are written in the spirit of fairy lore, but all aim to combine the useful with the pleasing.

The Teaching of Handwriting. By John Jackson. 12mo, pp. 54. New York : William Beverley Harrison. 50 cents.

Some time ago Mr. Jackson's "Theory and Practice of Handwriting" was noticed in this department of the REVIEW. Mr. Jackson is an ardent believer in the "vertical" system of penmanship, and his latest volume is this small reference and guide-book for the daily use of teachers following his method. The suggestions are clear and practical.

The Advanced Fourth Music Reader. By James M. McLaughlin and George A. Veazie. Octavo, pp. 300. Boston : Ginn & Co.

Another evidence of the great interest now taken in the educational value of music in our public schools. This volume has been prefaced by competent hands, and is especially adapted to the advanced grades of grammar schools and to high schools where "three-part" singing is desirable. In addition to an extensive selection of songs it contains much material in the form of preparatory two part and three-part studies, composed expressly for this work by W. W. Gilchrist, of Philadelphia. The typography and binding are attractive.

Banjo Studies. By Grant Brower. Folio, pp. 22. In two parts. Brooklyn : Grant Brower, 300 Fulton Street. 50 cents each part.

Mr. Brower is a well-known Brooklyn banjo player, and is a master of his favorite instrument. In his "Banjo Studies" he has made a radical departure from the methods of the ordinary instruction books. He insists that there *is* music in a banjo, but that it is not to be mastered without the same diligent study and practice that are necessary to make the accomplished performer on other instruments.

FICTION.

In the Saddle. By Oliver Optic. "Blue and Gray" series 12mo, pp. 451. Boston : Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

Neighbor Jackwood. By J. T. Trowbridge. Revised Edition, with a Chapter of Autobiography. 12mo, pp. 459. Boston : Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

Dame Prism. A Story for Girls. By Margaret Harriet Matthews. 12mo, pp. 429. New York : Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

A Girl's Life in Virginia Before the War. By Letitia M. Burwell 12mo, pp. 209. New York : Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

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ARTICLES IN THE JULY MAGAZINES.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. (Bimonthly). July.

Development of the Present Constitution of France. R. Saleilles.
Ethical Basis of Distribution and Its Application to Taxation. T. N. Carver.
The "Minimum" Principle in the Tariff of 1828 and Its Recent Revival. S. B. Harding.
Position of the American Representative in Congress. C. H Lincoln.
A Note On Economic Theory in America Prior to 1776. C. W Macfarlane.
History: A Definition and a Forecast. Mary S Barnes.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. July.

The Ship of State and the Stroke of Fate. William Everett.
An Architect's Vacation. Robert Swain Peabody.
A Talk over Autographs.—III. George B. Hill.
The Childhood and Youth of a French "Macon." J. M. Ludlow.
The Elizabethan Sea Kings. John Fiske.
Mars.—III. Canals. Percival Lowell.
A National Transportation Department. Henry J. Fletcher.

Century Magazine.—New York. July.

American Rural Festivals. Constance Cary Harrison.
Books in Paper Covers. Brander Matthews.
Bryant and the Berkshire Hills. Arthur Lawrence.
Old Dutch Masters: Gerard Terburg (1617-81). T. Cole.
Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.—IX. William M. Sloane.
A Japanese Life of Grant.
Personal Memories of Robert Louis Stevenson. Edmund Gosse.
Picturing the Planets. James E. Keeler.
Two Vice-Presidents. Henry L. Dawes.
Daniel Webster against Napoleon.

Cosmopolitan Magazine.—Irvington, N. Y. July.

A Century of Fashions. Henri Bouchot.
Foreign Orders and Decorations. Edward Denloh.
Bathing at the American Sea-Shore Resorts. J. Howe Adams.
The Myth of the Four Hundred. Mrs. Burton Harrison.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. July.

An Artist in London Town. Carl J. Becker.
The Russian Church in America V Gribayédoff.
By the Tideless Sea: A Memory of Shelley. Marie Walsh.
Tuscan Fisherfolk. Leader Scott.
Down Cape Cod. S. H. Ferris.
Kangaroos and Kangaroo Hunting. Arthur Inkersley.
A Chinese Banquet. John P. Bocock.
Rhone Sketches. Joseph Pennell.
Roman Mosaics. Theo. Tracy.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. July.

Artists in their Studios.—V. Thomas W. Wood.
An American Drama: "Pudd'nhead Wilson." Beaumont Fletcher.
The Battle of Gettysburg
Smith College Winifred Ayres.
The Stars and Stripes. Francis C. Williams.
A Eulogy of Dancers and Dancing. Rupert Hughes.
The National Sculpture Society.
Music in America.—III. Rupert Hughes

Harper's Magazine.—New York. July.

Some Imaginative Types in American Art. Royal Cortissoz.
In the Garden of China. Julian Ralph.
The German Struggle for Liberty. Poultney Bigelow.
Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc.—II. Sieur Louis de Conte.
Bear Chasing in the Rocky Mountains. Frederic Remington.
Where Charity Begins. Owen Wister.
Americans in Paris. R H. Davis.
The University of Pennsylvania. Francis N. Thorpe.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. July.

The Romantic Life of Madame Feuillet. Th. Bentzon.
Flowers of Field and Meadow. Nancy M. Waddle.
The Story of Brook Farm. Hezekiah Butterworth.
The Voice of Highest Range. Frederic Peakes.
Marriage and its Safeguards. Charles H. Parkhurst.
Comfortable Dressing in Summer. Isabel A. Mallon.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. July.

The Railroad Invasion of Asia. Charles Morris.
The Whole Duty of Woman. Emily B. Stone.
The Tea Ceremony of Japan. J. K. Matumoto.
Our National Extravagance. Frances Courtenay Baylor.
The New Womanhood. Hjorth Hjalmar Boyesen.
Fact in Fiction. Frederic M. Bird.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. July.

Edward Kemeys. Hamlin Garland.
The Rise and Overthrow of the Tweed Ring. E. J. Edwards.
Possibility of Life on Other Worlds. Sir Robert Ball.
On the Engine of a London and Paris Express. Cy Warman.
Robert Louis Stevenson's Address to the Samoan Chiefs.
The Will of Robert Louis Stevenson.
The American Exchange Bank Robbery. Cleveland Moffett.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. July.

Artists and Their Work.
England's New Writers. George Holme.
The Patron Saint of Music. Margaret Field.
The Birthday of Liberty. Chauncey M. Depew.
The Hoosier Poet. Rufus R. Wilson.
The Story of Our Flag. R. H. Titherington
The Summer Homes of Royalty. Henry W. Fischer.

New England Magazine.—Boston. July.

The Walters Art Gallery. Milton Reizenstein
The Cotton Mills in the South. Edward Porritt.
The Leaders of the Christian Endeavor Movement. J. L. Hill.
A Battle Laureate: Henry Howard Brownell. Richard Burton.
Old Marblehead. John W. Chadwick.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. July.

Life at the Athletic Clubs. Duncan Edwards.
American Wood-Engravers—Elbridge Kingsley.
Posters and Poster-Designing in England. M. H. Spielmann.
The Art of Living: The Summer Problem. Robert Grant.
History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States.—V. E. Benjamin Andrews.

THE OTHER ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. June.

Melrose Abbey, Abbotsford, and the Old Castle at Edinboro'.
Beginners' Column.—XX. Lines. John Clarke.
English Notes. George Davison.
The Stereo-Photochromoscope. F. E. Ives.
Photography. Leon Van Loo.

The American Monthly.—Washington. June.

The Massacre of Wyoming. Clara L. Bournan.
Immigration of the Huguenots to America. Mrs. M. B. Nash.
Journalism in Rhode Island During the Revolution. Mary W. Bullock.

American Magazine of Civics.—New York. June.

Progressive Individualism. John R. Commons.
Woman's Part in Political Sins. E'la W. Winston.
Is Monopoly Always Victorious? Gilbert L. Eberhart.
The Coffee-House as a Rival of the Saloon. I. W. Howerth.
The Issue in Ninety-Six. A. J. Warner.
Why Municipal Reform is a Failure. Charles E. Burton.
Presidential Possibilities: Hon. Joseph C. Sibley. H. M. Irwin.
Jury Reform. Horace F. Cutter.
Indeterminate Sentences. George M. Buck.
Decennial of the American Institute of Civics. H. R. Waite.

American Naturalist.—Philadelphia. May.

The Birds of New Guinea. G. S. Mead.
Search for the Unknown Factors of Evolution. Henry F. Osborn.
Fluorine as a Test for the Fossilization of Animal Bones.

June.

Is Dæmonelix a Burrow? Erwin H. Barbour.
Hermaphroditism in Animals. T. H. Montgomery, Jr.
Sponges, Recent and Fossil. Joseph F. James.
The Mouth-Parts of the Lepidoptera. Vernon L. Kellogg.

Art Amateur.—New York. June.

Drawing for Illustration. Boutet de Monvel.
Palettes for Painting Roses. F. V. Redmond.
China Painting.—I. C. E. Brady.
Talks on Embroidery.—XII. L. B. Wilson.

Art Interchange.—New York. June.

A Near View of Inness. J. A. S. Monks.
Old Door Ornaments. N. G. Greenlaw.
Beyond the Pyrenees.—IV: Notes of a Journey in Spain.
Posters in America. Henry McBride.
Art Instruction in the Public Schools.—I. Douglas Volk.

Atalanta.—London. June.

Nursing; an Occupation for Gentlewomen.
Animals that Give Light. A. W. Wilson.
The Romance of London. Continued. Edwin Oliver.
Solitary Bees. E. Carter.
New Serial Story: "The Mourning Bride," by Mrs. Parr.

Bankers' Magazine.—New York. June.

Canadian Bank Stocks as Investments. W. W. L. Chipman.
The Precious Metals—Appreciation or Depreciation? E. Atkinson.
British Manufacturers and Oriental Competition.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. June.

Banking Turnover in the United States.
The Bimetallic Argument. Herman Schmidt.
Some Monometallic Arguments. H. Withers.
The Law as to Disappearance of Assured Lives.

The Biblical World.—Chicago. June.

James Robinson Boise. Ira M. Price.
The Interpretation of Matthew 12:39, 40. A Symposium.
The Teaching of Jesus.—VI. The Kingdom of God. G. B. Stevens.
An Introduction to the Quran.—IV. Dr. Gustav Weil.
Introduction to the Gospel of Luke.—II. Shailer Mathews

Bibliotheca Sacra.—Oberlin, Ohio. (Quarterly). July.

Calvinism and Constitutional Liberties. Abraham Kuyper.
Capital and Labor. Lucien C. Warner.
Future Life in the Pentateuch. Thomas S. Potwin.
Paul's Phraseology and Roman Law. George F. Magoun.
What is Sociology? Z. S. Holbrook.
The Passing of Agnosticism. Adolf A. Berle.
Studies in Christology. Frank H. Foster.
Injunctions and Strikes. William H. Upson.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. June.

"Tommyrotics" in Literature. Hugh E. M. Stutfield.
The Cottonian Library: Our National Collections of Manuscripts.
Roadside Singers and Covert Warblers. "A Son of the Marshes."
The Looker-on.
Little Wars on the Indian Frontier.
Recollections of M. Boucher de Perthes.
Sir Samuel Baker and Sir Edward Braddon; Two Great Shikaris.
Other Thoughts on Imperial Defense. Lt.-Col. Sir George S. Clarke.
British West African Possessions. Capt. F. D. Lugard.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. May 15.

German Commercial Credit in Russia.
The Greek Currant Crop of 1894.
The United States Cotton Industry.
Proposed Tariff Changes in Belgium.

Bookman.—London. June.

Henry Kingsley. F. H. Groome.
Principal Cairns. Prof. Marcus Dods.
W. J. Courthope's "History of English Poetry." G. Saintsbury.
The First Published Writings of John Ruskin. Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. June.

Gladstone's Odes of Horace. E. A. Meredith.
Re-Armament of the Militia. Capt. Charles F. Winter.
A Member of Parliament for the University. Thomas Hodgins.
Rome Revisited. C. R. W. Biggar.
Yuba Dam Trout. A. M. R. Gordon.
The Story of Castle Frank, Toronto. H. Scadding.
The Labarum. Arthur Harvey.
Pythagorean Fancies. H. Arthur.
A Glimpse of Portland, Maine, and Its Environs. R. E. Noble.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. June.

The Art of Hand-Shaking. A. Cargill.
Boating on the Cam. "Alan St. Aubyn."

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. June.

An American Gravity Railroad. Charles W. Whiting.
Engineering Three Hundred Years Ago. W. F. Durfee.
Correspondence Schools of Engineering. E. P. Roberts.
The Care of Steel Ships. Philip Hichborn.
Some Recent Machine Tools. George L. Clark.
Machine Shop Economy. Oberlin Smith.
Maximum Possible Efficiency of Galvanic Batteries. Henry Morton.
Gas-Motor Street Cars. Frank H. Mason.
Philip Hichborn, Chief Constructor U. S. Navy. R. G. Skerrett.
Electricity for Marine Propulsion. W. F. Durand.
Solid Force Transmission. Killingworth Hedges.

The Catholic World.—New York. June.

The Catholic Church the Parent of Republics. J. T. Scharf.
An Old Church in the Catskills. B. J. Reilly.
An Unselfish Woman (Madame de Maintenon).
Some Notes on Disestablishment. F. E. Gilliat-Smith.
Wordsworth: His Home and Works. Philip Oleron.
Downfall of Zolaism. Walter Lecky.
The Pope and England: To-day and To-morrow. Anson T. Colt
Personal Character of the Renaissance Pontiffs. J. J. O'Shea.
Father Hecker and the Poor Clares in the United States.
Dr. Heber Newton on the Resurrection. G. M. Searle.
The Museum of the Rocks. William Seton.

Chambers's Journal.—London. June.

The Supply of Seamen.
Chinee Town, Calcutta.
Curiosities of Advertising
Two per Cent. at the Bank of England.
New Serial Story: "An Electric Spark," by G. Manville Fenn.

Charities Review.—Galesburg, Ill. May.

Some Discursive Remarks on Charity. Charles J. Bonaparte.
The Roman Guilds and Charity. J. P. Waltzing.
The Workingman and Immigration. John W. Knight.
Board of Children's Guardians of Marion County, Indiana. R. C. Brooks.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. June.

Rev. John McMillan, D.D. W. F. Hamilton.
Stirring Times in Japan. J. W. Doughty.

Contemporary Review.—London. June.

The Gospel of Intensity. Harry Quilter.
France and England. Jules Simon.
The Pope's Letter to the English People. Dean Farrar.
London *vs.* the Water Companies. B. F. C. Costelloe.
The Far-Eastern Question. Hon. Reginald Brett.
The Poetry of Keble. A. C. Benson.
The Willful Isolation of England; Japan, &c. Frederick Greenwood.
The Latest Religion of India. G. Mackenzie Cobban.
Predominant Partners and Unionist Discords. T. H. S. Escott.
The Letters of Coleridge. Andrew Lang.
The Canadian Copyright Act. Percy A. Hurd.
Physicians and Surgeons. Herbert Spencer.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. June.

A Colony for Lunatics at Gheel, Flanders.
On the South Downs, Sussex.
In Vintage Time.

The Dial.—Chicago. May 16.

Gustav Freytag.
Browning's Optimism, So-called.

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The Summer School.
The Antiquity of Greek Lyric Poetry. W. C. Lawton.

Education.—Boston. June.

Early Education in Massachusetts. George H. Martin.
The Question of Teachers' Salaries. J. P. Garber.
Nature and Purpose of Nature Study. Henry L. Clapp.
Report of the Committee of Fifteen. J. L. Pickard.
The Gospel According to Hamlin Garland. Arthur Inkersley.
The Typewriter a Coming Necessity in Schools. F. H. Kasson.

Educational Review.—New York. June.

Philosophy in the United States. A. C. Armstrong.
Electives in Elementary Schools. Edward J. Goodwin.
Need of Geography in the University. William M. Davis.
English in the College. L. A. Sherman.
The State and the Private College. George W. Knight.
Herbart's Doctrine of Interest. William T. Harris.
Early History of the Degree of Ph.D. in the United States.
Sex in Mathematics. David E. Smith.

Educational Review.—London. June.

Tenure of Office: The Official View of the Headmasters' Association.
The Claims of Private Schools to Educational Grants. Dr. Benjamin Ralph.
Girls' Lycées. Miss Alice Zimmern.
Public School Failures. Rev. Percy Dearmer.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. June.

J. J. Colman, and Norwich; the Man and the Town. F. Dolman.
Oliver Macallester; a Study of a Spy. Andrew Lang.
The Château D'If. W. H. Pollock.
Dalmeny House and Park: Lord Rosebery's Scottish Home. A. Lamont.
How the Jockey Lives. W. Wemley.

Fortnightly Review.—London. June.

"Foundations of Belief;" Mr. Balfour's Dialectics. Herbert Spencer.
The New Party. Andrew Reid.
Russia and England. A. J. French.
University Degrees for Women.
Mr. Chamberlain's Municipal Career. Frederick Dolman.
International Law in the War Between Japan and China. Professor T. E. Holland.
Italian Disunion. Jos. Crooklands.
The Duc de Lauzun and the Private Court of Louis XV.
Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements. R. S. Gundry.
The Woman Question: A Question of Courage. Harry Quilter.
Disendowment—a Compromise. Bishop Bromby.

The Forum.—New York. June.

Growth of American Nationality. Francis A. Walker.
The Free Silver Argument. W. H. Harvey.
Grotesque Fallacies of Free Silver. J. DeW. Warner.
A Rational Correlation of School Studies. J. M. Rice.
An American Educational System in Fact. E. P. Powell.
College Finances: The Best Investment. Charles F. Twing.
Studies of Notable Men: Joseph Chamberlain, Justin McCarthy.
Are We Degenerating? Charles L. Dana.
The Future of the Great Arid West. E. V. Smalley.
Mr. Kipling's Work, so Far. William H. Bishop.
The Great Libraries of the United States. Herbert Putnam.
The Only Cure for Slums. E. R. L. Gould.
Why the American Voice is Bad. Fletcher Osgood.
The Improving Condition of Business.

Free Review.—London. June.

Oscar Wilde; a Literary Appreciation. E. Newman.
Tolstoi and the Ethics of Jesus. J. M. Robertson.
Living with the Dead; a Plea for Burial Reform.
The Emperor Julian on the Dogmas of Christianity. F. Dodd.
Legitimate Liberty. J. Armsden.
The Fallacy of Saving. Frederick Rockell and J. M. Robertson.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. June.

The First Wooing of Mary Stuart. Alison Buckler.
Night Scenes in Chinatown, San Francisco. W. H. Gleadell.
Cyrano de Bergerac. F. J. Hudleston.
The Curfew: Its Origin and History. Lionel Cresswell.
The Attack on Tibet by Explorers. Rev. D. Gath Whitley.
Great Rainfalls. A. Macivor.
Napoleon at St. Helena; a Reminiscence.

Geographical Journal.—London. June.

Explorations Through the Interior of the Labrador Peninsula, 1893–1894.
The Luchu Islands and Their Inhabitants. Continued. Basil Hall Chamberlain.
Upon a Visit to Tsavo and the Taita Highlands. With Map. C. W. Hobley.
Notes of a Journey in Northern Mongolia in 1893. A. A. Borradaile.
The *Antarctic's* Voyage to the Antarctic. C. Egeberg Borchgrevink.

The Green Bag.—Boston. June.

Reuben Hyde Walworth. Irving Browne.
A Sketch of the Supreme Court of Ohio. Edgar B. Kinkead.
Divorce, from a Layman's Point of View. Frank Chaffee.
A Russian Court. Gifford Knox.
The Story of Gabriel Malagrida.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine.—Boston. (Quarterly.) June.

Francis Parkman's Autobiography.
Where Harvard Students Come From. J. H. Beale, Jr.
Shall We Have a University Club? William R. Thayer.
Higher Education in Railway Management. G. B. Leighton.
Revival of Ben Jonson's Epicoene. G. P. Baker.
Savage's Portrait of Washington. Justine Winsor.

Homiletic Review.—New York. June.

The Preacher and Preaching for the Present Crisis. D. S. Gregory.
Henry Ward Beecher: His Genius, Work and Worth. J. W. Earnshaw.
The Evangelization of Early England. T. W. Hunt.
Influence of Individuality Upon Christian Character and Life.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. April.

The Chicago Sanitary District Canal. Alex. E. Kastl.
Railway Location and Construction. W. B. Lawson.
Longitudinal Bracing for Timber Trestles. M. E. Yeatman.
Relation of Technical to Liberal Education. C. M. Woodward.
Manufacture of Cement from Furnace Slag. Hermann Crueger.

Journal of Geology.—London. May.

The Classification of European Glacial Deposits. Prof. James Geikie.
The Classification of American Glacial Deposits. T. C. Chamberlin.
The Variations of Glaciers. H. Fielding Reid.
Stratigraphy of the Saint Louis and Warsaw Formations in Southeastern Iowa. C. H. Gordon.
Algonkian Rocks of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. C. D. Walcott.

Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) June.

National Finance and the Income Tax. A. C. Miller.
Hamilton as a Political Economist. E. C. Lunt.
Legislative History of the Second Income Tax. G. Tunell.
Monetary Standards. Jesse F. Orton.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. June.

Concentration and Co-relation, in Plans of Study. Alice H. Putnam.
John Burroughs, Literary Naturalist. Minnie E. Pickett.
Public School Lambs. Augusta Larned.
The First School Year.—X. Katherine Beebe.
The Homer Literary School. Amalie Hofer.

Knowledge.—London. June.

The Coinage of the Greeks. G. F. Hill.
Color Producing Bacteria. C. A. Mitchell.
The Giant Birds of South America. R. Lydekker.

BURLINGAME PUBLIC

The Sun's Stellar Magnitude J. E. Gore.
The Progress of Selenography. Arthur Mee.
The Functions of the Hairs of Plants. J. Pentland-Smith.

Leisure Hour.—London. June.

The Work of Sir John Franklin. With Portrait.
Rambles in Japan. Continued. Canon Tristram.
Viva Chilé. May Crommelin.
The Education of the Horse. W. J. Gordon.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. June.

Instruction in Charities and Correction. Richard T. Ely.
Individualism in Charity. Alice N. Lincoln.
Trade Schools for the Many. Samuel F. Hubbard.
State Roads in Massachusetts. Albert A. Pope.
A Life Class in Sociology. Paul Tyner.
Chicago's Record of Progress. John Visher.
Civics and Politics at the Philadelphia Summer Meeting. Stockton Axson.

Longman's Magazine.—London. June.

The Home Life of the Verneys. Mrs. Andrew Lang.
Rambles of Philornithos. Horace G. Hutchinson.
On the Evolution of the Golf Links. Dr. Edward Blake.
New Serial: "Old Mrs. Tredgold," by Mrs. Oliphant.

Lucifer.—London. May 15.

East and West.
Plotinus. Continued. G. R. S. Mead.
Early Christianity and Its Teaching. Continued. A. M. Glass.
The Doctrine of the Heart.
The Necessity of Spiritual Culture. M. N. Divedi.
Theosophical Activities.

Ludgate Illustrated Magazine.—London. June.

Rambles Through the Surrey Hills. Hubert Grayle.
The *Revenge*, a Famous British Ship. W. Wood.
How Cigars and Cigarettes Are Made. Dr. P. H. Davis.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. June.

The Battle of Copenhagen.
On a Devonshire Trout-Stream.
"Chrysal," by Charles Johnston: A Forgotten Satire.
The Disappearance of the Smaller Gentry.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. June.

What Shall Become of the Jew? Leo N. Levi.
Sixth Convention of the Constitution Grand Lodge B'ne B'rith.

Mid-Continent Magazine.—Louisville, Ky. June.

Midwinter Travels in Mexico. August Schnachner.
Development of the Club Idea in Memphis. Annah R. Watson.
The Lyric Poet of America. James L. Onderdonk.
John Keats, Poet. Thomas C. Carrington.
How Shall We Pronounce English? Morrison H. Caldwell.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. June.

Julia C. Dorr and Some of Her Poet Contemporaries. Mary J. Reid.
Bicycle Ride from Fort Custer to Livingstone. Eugene May.
Oxford and Its Students. Mary Bowen.
A Naturalist's Voyage Down the Mackenzie. Frank Russell.
The Iowa Semi-Centennial Again. George F. Parker.
The Nebraska and Kansas Bill of '54. C. B. Aitchison.
A Day in Holland.
The Women's Clubs of Wisconsin. Fanny K. Earl.
Lake Minnetonka. J. D. Cowles.
Club Federation in Iowa. Ella H. Durley.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. June.

The Indians of America. A. T. Pierson.
Fetichism in Africa. Josiah Tyler.
The Forerunner of Moffat and Livingstone. J. I. Good.
Arabia and the Arabian Mission.
Condition of Religious Life in France. Jean C Bracq.
Present Aspect of Mission Work in Madagascar. James Sibree.

Month.—London. June.

The Religious Test Acts. Continued. Rev. T. E. Bridgett.
Newfoundland's Treaty Obligations to France. A. R. Whiteway.
Spurious Records of Tudor-Martyrs. Rev. J. H. Pollen.
The Jesuits in Canada. S. C. Richards.

Music.—Chicago. June.

Pure Music. Edward B. Perry.
On the Inherent Difficulties of Musical Criticism.
Singing and the Wagner Opera. J. S. Van Cleve.
Beethoven's Note-Book of 1803.—III.
Music in North America.—I. J. C. Fillmore.

National Review.—London. June.

A Grant to the Irish Catholic Clergy: a Chance of Redeeming a Promise.
A Sermon for the Season. Rev. James Adderley.
The Protectionist Revival. J. H. Round.
The Currency Question—for Laymen. Lord Farrer and Bertram Currie.
Guyot of Provins Miss Edith Sellers.
Is Our Military Administration Hopeless? Major Darwin.
Ghosts: Concerning "Duppies." Alice Spinner.
A Socialist View of the Government. G. Lansbury.

Natural Science.—London. June.

Artesian Water in Queensland.
Primæval Man.
Hanging Foliage.
The Assogue (*Putorius hibernicus*); a Peculiar British Mammal. Oldfield Thomas.
The Cañons of Southern France. A. J. Jukes-Browne.
Individual Variations. Rev. G. Henslow.
The After-Shocks of Earthquakes. C. Davison.
Eozoön and the Monte Somna Blocks. Sir William Dawson and Others.
In the Home of the Nautilus. A. Willey.

New Review.—London. June.

The Interest of the Lieges.
Tailor-made in Germany. M. F. Billington.
What About Amateurs? Sir Herbert Maxwell.
The Criticism of Acting. William Archer.
The Character of the Politician.
The New Plutarch. Charles Whibley.
Macaire; Farce by R. L. Stevenson and W. E. Henley.

The New World.—Boston. (Quarterly.) June.

Broad and Narrow in the Episcopal Church. S. D. McConnell.
Frances Power Cobbe. John W. Chadwick.
Sentimentalism and Political Economy. W. Kirkus.
Present Standing of the Synoptic Problem in Germany. H. H. Wendt.
Democracy and Religion. J. H. Crooker.
Philosophical Basis of the Supernatural. John Bascom.
The Pauline Eschatology. Orello Cone.
The Alleged Sympathy of Religions. Joseph Henry Allen.
The Book of the Dead. Sara Y. Stevenson.

Nineteenth Century.—London. June.

England and France on the Niger: "The Race for Borgu. Captain Lugard.
Alliance or Fusion?
The Case for Alliance. St. Loe Strachey.
The Case for Fusion. Edward Dicey.
The Mussulmans of India and the Armenian Question. Khawji Ghulam-us-Saqlain.
In the Days of Her Youth. Harry Quilter.
The After-Careers of University-Educated Women. Mrs. J. E. H. Gordon.
The Anglican Church; the Celestial Empire of the West. Dr. Jessopp.
Advertising as a Trespass on the Public. Richardson Evans.
Chitral and Frontier Policy. Sir Lepel Griffin.
Bimetallism:
As a Bubble. Henry Dunning MacLeod.
As a "New Way to Pay Old Debts." J. W. Cross.
True and False Conceptions of the Atonement: Reply to Mr. Gladstone. Mrs. Besant.
Provincial Patriotism. Professor Mahaffy.
A Journey to Scotland in 1436. J. J. Jusserand.
The Recent "Witch-Burning" at Colonmel. E. F. Benson.
The Gentle Art of Book Lending; a Suggestion. George Somes Layard.

North American Review.—New York. June.

Power and Wealth of the United States. M. G. Mulhall.
England, Venezuela, and the Monroe Doctrine. Henry Cabot Lodge.
A Cable Post. J. Henniker Heaton.
Can West Point be Made More Useful? Gen. John Gibson.
Glimpses of Charles Dicken.—II. Charles Dickens the Younger.
Military Lessons of the Chino-Japanese War. Hilary A. Herbert.
Germany's Attitude as to a Bi-Metallic Union. Count von Mirbach.
The Silver Standard in Mexico. M. Romero.
Some Thoughts on Canada Marquis of Lorne.
Personal History of the Second Empire.—VI. A. D. Vandam.
Nordau's Theory of Degeneration.

Our Day.—Springfield, Ohio. June.

A Résumé of the Teachings of Rev. G. D. Herron. H. P. Douglass.
Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D.D. Walter B. Murray.

Outing.—New York. June.

Trotting and Pacing Champions of 1894.
Outfit for a Tramping and Camping Trip. W. H. Hobbs.

Bear Hunting in Japan.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel.—Rangoon, Burmah, to Calcutta, India.
Keep Your Weather Eye Open.
Trout and Trout Lake.
The Illinois National Guard. Lieut. William R. Hamilton.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. June.

Evolution of Hawaiian Land Tenures. Sanford B. Dole.
Will it Pay the United States to Annex Hawaii? Peter C. Jones.
Practical and Legal Aspects of Annexation. Charles J. Swift.
How Has Hawaii Become Americanized? Sereno E. Bishop.
Hawaiian Climate. Curtis J. Lyons.
Commercial Development. Thomas G. Thrum.
Kamehaha the Great. Joaquin Miller.
Kalakua's Trip Around the World. W. N. Armstrong.
Hawaiian Cable. Hugh Craig.
Hawaii for Tourists. John D. Spreckles.
The Sugar Industry in Hawaii. H. P. Baldwin.
Coffee Planting in Hawaii. Charles D. Miller.
California and the Railroad. John P. Irish.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. June.

Birds; When Leaves are Green. "A Son of the Marshes."
Portsmouth, Past and Present. Capt. S. Eardley-Wilmot.
Lord Chancellor Erskine. Stuart Erskine.
Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign. Continued. Lieut-Gen. Sir E. Wood.

Photo-American.—New York. May.

Artificial Light. Portraiture.
Handling the Studio Light. Fenimore Cornell.
Toning Platinum Prints. Alfred W. Dollond.
Composite Photographs. George G. Rockwood.
The Effect of Focal Length. Chapman Jones.
Control Over Results in Development. Alfred Watkins.
Astronomical Photography.
Pinhole Work.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. June.

Address of M. A. Seed.
How to Produce Photographic Pictures. H. Holcroft.
Photo-Engraving with Silver Salts. L. Warnerke.
Plain Surface Silver Paper. Harry Wade.
Pin-Hole Cameras George G. Rockwood.
Notes on Lantern-Slide Making. T. Perkins.

Photographic Times.—New York. June.

The Photography of Flying Projectiles.
Truth in Photography. Chapman Jones.
Binocular Photomicography. A. A. Adee.
The Opera Glass as a Tele-Photographic Objective. O. G. Mason.
Short Chapters in Organic Chemistry.—I. A B. Aubert.
New and Successful Way of Toning Platinotypes. Hector Maclean.
Artificial Illumination for Photographic Purposes. J. H. Janeway.
Naturalistic Photography. G. A. Sawyer.
Hand-Camera Work. James R. Smith.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. June-July.

Virgil's Art. John Albee.
Theocritus: Father of Pastoral Poetry. Joshua Kendall.
Greek Traits in Walt Whitman. Emily C. Monck.
Ruskin's Letters to Chesneau.—III. W. G. Kingsland.

Political Science Quarterly.—Boston. June.

The Modern Use of Injunctions. F. J. Stimson.
Static and Dynamic Sociology. Lester F. Ward.
Colonial and State Income Taxes. E. R. A. Seligman.
Is the Senate Unfairly Constituted? S. E. Moffett.
Kossuth the Revolutionist.—II. J. B. Moore.
State, Sovereignty, Government. Charles M. Platt.

Popular Astronomy.—Northfield, Minn. June.

Measures of the South Polar Caps of Mars. E. E. Barnard.
Spectroscopic Observations of Saturn.
Comet Rordame. W. J. Hussey.
The Lunar Eclipse of March 11, 1895 L. A. Eddie.
Almanacs.—III. R. W. McFarland.
Progress of Astronomical Photography. H. C. Russell.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. June.

From the Divine Oracles to the Higher Criticism.—I. A. D. White.
Professional Institutions.—II. Physician and Surgeon. Herbert Spencer.
Two-Ocean Pass. Barton W. Evermann.
The Decline in Railway Charges. H. T. Newcomb.
Pleasures of the Telescope.—V. In Summer Star-lands. G. P. Serviss.
The Psychology of Woman. G. T. W. Patrick.
Irritability and Movement in Plants. D. T. MacDougal.
The Spirit of Militarism. A. B. Ronne.
Journeying in Madagascar. Frank Vincent.
Survivals of Sun-worship. Fanny D. Bergen.
Timothy Abbott Conrad. Charles C. Abbott.

Review of Reviews.—New York. June.

Chicago Newspapers and Their Makers. W. J. Abbot.
College Oratory in the West
This Year's Passion Play at Höritz, and Kindred Spectacles.

The Rosary.—New York. June.

Typical Tertiaries. Venerable Olier.
The Eighth Centennial of the First Crusade. Reuben Parsons.
St. John's, Utica.—III. Hatton Walsh.
Our Lady of Perpetual Help. A. J. McInerny.

The Sanitarian.—New York. June.

The Sanitary Engineer in Time of Epidemics. W. P. Gebhard.
The Period of Death as Indicated by Natural History. T. P. Corbally.
Infectious Diseases in Public Schools. Moreau Morris.
Sewerage in Foreign Cities: Amsterdam. Edward Downes.
Pneumatic System for Small Sewage Works. William Fairley.

School Review.—Hamilton, N. Y. June.

Six Years in Latin in Our Secondary Schools. A. F. West.
The Plan of a Six-Year Latin Course. A. F. Nightingale.

Social Economist.—New York. June.

The Standard of Taste for Parks.
Constructing a British Empire.
Deserts the Hot-Bed of Populism.
Ship Subsidies and Bimetallism.
Professor Mallock's Forgotten Artist. Alice Sterne.
Duty of Protectionists Toward Ocean Navigation. W. W. Bates.
The Gratuitous Benefactions of Capital. T. B. Stork.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. June.

Hints on Typewriting.
Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.
The Woman Shorthander and Typewriter as a Reformer. C. Burns.

Strand Magazine.—London. May 15.

Tobogganing in the Engadine. Celia Lovejoy.
Portraits of Miss Esther Palliser, Mr. Justice Mathew, Waller H. Paton and Sir Edmund F. Du Cane.
Sarah Bernhardt. Interview. E. J. Hart.
London; Anno Domini 1795. A. Whitman.
The Census Up to Date. J. Holt Schooling.
Some Popular Hymns and How They Were Written.

Students' Journal.—New York. June.

The Story of the Moon.
A Mexican Holiday.
Engraved Phonography—Eight Pages.
Part of Chief Justice Fuller's Opinion in the Income Tax Case.

Sunday at Home.—London. June.

New Testament Proverbs. Rev. S. G. Green.
Before and After Emancipation in South Carolina.
The Shells of the Sea of Galilee. Rev. Hugh Macmillan.
Growth of the Bible in China. Dr. W. Wright.
A Visit to Bashan and Argob. Continued. Major A. Heber-Percy.
Sunday in George Yard, Whitechapel, and King Edward Mission.

Sunday Magazine.—London. June.

The Pyramids of Egypt; Where Moses Stood. Rev. R. W. Winston.
Dr. Donald Macleod at Home. A. W. Stewart.
Sophia Albrecht; Women in the Mission Field. Rev. A. R. Buckland.
Birds; Voices of the Indian Night. "Eha."

Temple Bar.—London. June.

Notes on J. G. Lockhart.
Weather Preferences of Authors. Pauline W. Roose.
Letters of Edward Fitzgerald to Fanny Kemble, 1876-1883. Continued.
The Modern Novel.
Walter Savage Landor. John Fyvie.
New Serial Story: "Scylla or Charybdis?" by Rhoda Broughton.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. June.

The Regular Army and the National Guard. Capt. H. R. Brinkerhoff.
English Food Gifts after the Siege of Paris.

A Forgotten General (William Eaton). E. Shippen.
The Sea-Coast Guns of the United States Service. Lieut. W. E. Ellis.

United Service Magazine.—London. June.

French Operations on the Betsiboka. Captain Pasfield Oliver.
Smokeless Powder ; Its Influence on Tactics. Colonel Carlos von Banus.
The Confederate States Army.
Functions of the Army and Navy. Captain W. H. James.
Camel Corps ; a Memorandum by Sir Charles Napier.
Napoleon on Board H. M. S. *Bellerophon.*
Campaign of Flodden. C. Stein.
The Federation of the Empire. John Johnston.

Westminster Review.—London. June.

The Collapse of Socialism. Walter Lloyd.
The Political Situation. D. Balsillie.
Sex in Fiction. D. F. Hannigan.
How to Revive Trade ; the Old Finance and the New. Arthur Withy.
What is the Silver Question ? L. Irwell.
Intimations of a New Poetical Dawn. Thomas Bradfield.
What to Do with Our Habitual Criminals. Dr. S. A. K. Strahan.
An Anomaly in Our Sanitation. G. W. Steeves.
Dancers, Dances, and Dancing. A. W. Beckett.
Cattle Ships and Abattoirs. M. E. Haweis.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. June.

Papers for Professional Photographers.—VI. J. A. Tennant.
Practical Points from the Indiana Convention.
An Old Process. Jex Bardwell.
Hyposulphite of Soda. M. H. Reeb.
Wood-Engraving *vs.* Half-Tone Engraving.
Photographing Animals.
Practical Photo-Engraving.—IV. A. C. Austin.
Developing Bromide Prints. C. W. H. Blood.

Yale Review.—New Haven. (Quarterly.) May.

The Government and the Bond Syndicate. Brayton Ives.
Views of Napoleon. T. R. Bacon.
Recent Reforms in Taxation. E. R. A. Seligman.
The Western Posts and the British Debts. A. C. McLaughlin.
The London County Council and Its Work. George L. Fox.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. June.

Madagascar. M. Klein.
The Language of Birds. G. Kessler.
Louis XVII of France.
Costly Wedding Festivals. R. March.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

May 4.

Institution for German (Women) Teachers. Dr. G. Kreyenberg.

May 11.

The French in Tonquin. P. von Szczepanski.
Cats. Anna Aldenhoven.

May 18.

The Restoration of the White Hall in the Royal Castle at Berlin. H. Schliepmann.

May 25.

Chasot and the Battle of Hohenfriedberg, June 4, 1745. K. T. Gaedertz.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 10.

Joseph Spillmann.
Dr. Burghardt Freiherr von Schorlemer-Alst. With Portrait. Dr. M. Fassbender.

Heft 11.

Freiherr von Schorlemer-Alst. Concluded.
Wagner's Works at Bayreuth and Munich. K. A. Stelhe.
The Hand as a Symbol. Dr. Dreibach.
The German Catholic Hospice at Jerusalem.
The Court Life of Louis XIV. Dr. J. Rübsam.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. May.

Unpublished Memoirs of Barras.
Personal Liberty in France Under Louis XIV and Louis XV ; the Lettres de Cachet. F. Funck-Brentano.
Reminiscences of Lothar Bucher. H. von Poschinger.
Prince Bismarck and the Parliamentarians. Concluded. H. von Poschinger.
The Anti-Revolutionary Bill. Prince Heinrich zu Schoenaich-Carolath.
Giuseppe Verdi. Prof. J. Mähly.
The Origin of the Seven Years' War. H. Ulmann.
Hebbel's Views on Art and Religion. F. Lemmermayer.
The Armenian Question. H. Vambéry.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. May.

Maxime Du Camp. F. X. Kraus.
The Wallenstein of the Schiller Tragedy in the Light of Recent Historical Research. R. Freiherr von Liliencron.
The Symbolism and Poetry of Bees and Honey. B. Kübler.
Sir Harry Parkes. M. von Brandt.
Johanna Ambrosius. H. Grimm.
Udo in England. Concluded. Marie von Bunsen.
Dr. Heinrich von Stephan, German Postmaster-General. J. Ronge.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 5.

Child-Field-Laborers; the "Schwabenkinder" of the Tyrol. A. Achleitner.
The Sign Language of the Italians of the South. W. Kaden.
The Krinitza Field-Laborers' Colony in the Caucasus. K. von Rengarten.
The Jungfrau Railway. S. Simon.
The Sea as a Profession. Max Lay.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. May.

M. E. Delle Grazie's Epic "Robespierre." K. Bienenstein.
Autobiographical. With Portrait. M. E. Delle Grazie.
The Association of Ideas in Poetry. Dr. S. S. Epstein.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. May.

Madagascar. Spanuth-Pöhlde.
Reminiscences of Weimar.
Letters from Java.

Neue Revue.—Vienna.

May 8.

Gustav Freytag. C. Alberti.
Materialism. Dr. L. Büchner.

May 15.

Materialism. Concluded.
Libraries for the People. E. Reyer.

May 22.

Italy Before the Elections. N. Colajanni.
Fifty Years of the Woman Question. J. Duboc.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 31.

The Bankruptcy of Russia. P. Lafargue.
Proportional Representation and the German Elections. Concluded.
Skilled and Unskilled Workmen. F. Lessner.

No. 32.

Gustav Freytag.
Jean Paul Marat Before 1789. L. Héritier.

No. 33.

The Labor Movement in the United States, 1886-1892. F. A. Sorge.
Marat. Concluded.

No. 34.

The Labor Movement in the United States. Continued.
Sanitation in Glass Factories.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. May.

Heymann Steinthal. With Portrait. C. Achelis.
Accident Insurance. H. Böttger.
Sketches of Rome Before the Fall of the Papal Supremacy. K. E. Hasse.
Lord Tennyson. F. Althaus.
Maria Joniaux, Poisoner. Concluded. Paul Lindau.
Franz Vollberg, Musician. Emil Burger.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. May.

The Opening of the Baltic and North Sea Canal. Prof. D. Schäfer.
On Art in Italy in the Twelfth Century. Dr. C. Neumann.
The Westminster Convention. F. Luckwaldt.
History and Explanation of Article 15 (on the Independence of the Churches) of the Prussian Constitution. Dr. Norden.
The Training and Use of Cavalry. Frhr. von Bissing.
The Currency Question. "Quartus."
A Social-Democratic Essay.
Ludwig Feuerbach and Hegel. Dr. P. Nerrlich.

Sphinx.—Brunswick. May.

Theosophy and the Theosophical Society. Dr. Hübbe-Schleiden.
Thoughts on Theosophy. Dr. E. Hartmann.
The Lord's Prayer Musically Explained. H. Goring.
Immortality. F. von Weingartner.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 11.

Corfu.
Tasso. Dr. M. Landau.
Influenza. Dr. O. Gotthilf.
Ascent of the Winklerturm.
Johann Christian Günther, Poet.
Heinrich von Rustige, Artist. Prof. Beyer.
Tea and Coffee. Paul von Weilen.
Bismarck Days in Friedrichsruh. P. Lindenberg.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. May.

Luise Begas-Parmentier, Artist. P. von Szczepanski.
The Berlin Flower Corso. Prof. L. Pietsch.
Artistic Birds' Nests. Adolf and Carl Müller.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.

Heft 18.

The Modern Ironclad. F. Linder.
Katharina Klafsky. With Portrait. P. J. Sittard.
Homburg.

Heft 19.

Napoleon in Picture.
The Grand Cañon of the Colorado in Arizona Dr. Max.
Gustav Freytag. With Portrait. Graf von Zeppelin.
Bronislaw Hubermann. With Portrait.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Paris. May.

The Question of Morocco. Pierre Martel.
Compulsory Assurance. Numa Droz.
The Pursuit of Big Game in Africa. Abel Veuglaire.
The Sensibility and Imagination of George Sand. Concluded. L. Marillier.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

May 1.

Two Letters from Georges Sand to Sainte-Beuve. C. de Lomenie.
Curiosity. Sully Prudhomme.
I Become a Colonist. Hughes Le Roux.
Choiseul at Rome. A. Hallays.
How the Bicycle Affects Women. Dr. J. Championnière.
The Tasso Tercentenary. P. de Nolhac.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

May 15.

On Love. Georges Sand.
Europe and Japan.
The Empress Josephine's First Marriage. F. Masson.
How Paris is Fed. P. H. F. Brentano.
A Ministerial Crisis under Louis XVI. Comte P. de Ségur.
The Art of the Salons. G. Geffroy.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris. May.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
An Enquiry into Decentralization.

Quinzaine.—Paris.

May 1.

Oriental Schisms. Abbé Duchesne.
Paul Bourget, Essayist. Félicien Pascal.
Léon de la Sicotière. Gustave le Vavasseur.
Proportional Representation. J. Angot des Rotours.

May 15.

The Church of France and the Constituent Assembly of 1790. Marius Sepet.
The Propaganda for Universal Peace. A. Lefaivre.
The Exhibition of the Champ de Mars. Gustave le Vavasseur.
Song: "Délivrance," by G. Lefebvre.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

May 4.

Balzac and His Correspondence. Gustave Lanson.
France and Alsace. Jean Heimweh.

May 11.

Education and Society in England. Henri Marion.
Gustave Freytag. C. Alberti.
The Siege of Paris and the Commune. Jules Levallois.

May 18.

The Last Years of Marshal de Ségur. Comte P. de Ségur.
Early Conflicts Between the Church and the State in France A. Rambaud.

May 25.

J. M. de Hérédia. Raoul Rosières.
The Bourbon Freemasons. H. Monin.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

May 1.

Lacordaire as Friend and as Priest. Comte d'Haussonville.
Spain, Lisbon, Grenada, Gibraltar. R. Bazin.
Bonaparte at Toulon; a Fragment of Barras's Recollections.
The Morality of Revolutionary Doctrine. F. Brunetière.
Havre and the Maritime Seine. J. Fleury.
Cardinal Dossat; A French Negotiator at Rome. Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé.

May 15.

From Leoben to Campo Formio. A. Sorrel.
The Reign of Gold.—V. A. Leroy-Beaulieu.
Leconte de Lisle. J. Dornis.
The Crisis in German Metaphysics. L. Bruhl.
The Mecca Pilgrimage and the Propagation of Epidemics. A. Proust.
American Railways. L. P. du Bois.
The Tasso Tercentenary. V. Cherbuliez.

Revue Générale.—Paris. May.

Mgrs. Ketteler and Manning. Charles Woeste.
The Journal of a Parisian Priest. Ch. de Ricault d'Héricault.
The Congo Question Before the French Parliament.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

May 1.

Barras and the Revolution. G. Duruy.
Autograph Fragments of Barras's Recollections.
In the Holy Land. P. Bourget.
Napoleon the Third and Drouyn Lhuys in 1855. L. Thouvnel.
The Suicide of Democracy. J. Izoulet.

May 15.

France and England in Turkey.
Recollections of a Sailor. G. Hugo.
The Academy of Charles the Ninth and Henry the Third. V. du Bled.
Folk-Lore Poetry in Bresse and Bugey. G. Vicaire.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

May 1.

Is Lunacy On the Increase? Prof. C. Lombroso.
New Guinea. Comte Meyners d'Estrey.

May 15.

Is Lunacy On the Increase? Concluded. Prof. C. Lombroso.
Tasso's Tercentenary. Dr. Cabanès.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

May 4.

The Fauna of the North Pole. Axel Ohlin.
The Means of Transport in the United States. Continued. L. Wuarin.

May 11.

Microcephaly and the Descent of Man. Illustrated. J. V. Laborde.
The Immortality of Protoplasm. A. Sabatier.

May 18.

The Nile. Colin Scott-Moncrieff.
Natural Order and Its Scientific Explanation. A. Naville.

May 25.

The Evolution of Modern Architecture. G. Sorel.
Coast Defense and the Naval Forces of France. Th. Fix.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. May.

The State and Socialism. Gabriel Deville.
Labor From the Sanitary Point of View. Dr. J. Pioger.
The New Church Alliance in Italy. Momigliano.
The Economic and Social Depression. Continued. G. Rouanet.

Vie Contemporaine.—Paris.

May 1.

Literature and Art in Parisian Prisons. Continued. J. Besse.
Involuntary Wintering at Spitzbergen. Charles Rabot.
Saint Francis de Sales. Edouard Herriot.

May 15.

The Extreme Orient and Europe. Marcel Dubois.
Adrien Duquesnoy; a Liberal Deputy in 1789. C. Gomel.
Literature and Art in Italy. G. Larroumet.
The Salons of 1895. Robert Vallier.

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THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.

May 4.

The Letter of Leo XIII to the English Nation (Latin Version).
The Claims of the Pope and of Italian Liberalism.
The Hittite-Pelasgians in the Ægean Sea.
The Actions and Instincts of Animals.

May 18.

Irreligious Science.
The New Assailants of the Spiritual Power of the Pope.
The Equity of the Papal "Non Expedit" in Political Elections.
Pope Nicholas III (Orsini), 1277-1280.

Nuova Antologia.—Rome.

May 1.

Torquato Tasso. Isidoro del Lungo.
Venice; Her Arts and Industries. P. Molmenti.
Giuseppe Giusti: A Sketch. F. Martini.
A Glance at the Chino-Japanese War. I. G. Lorenzini.
The Moon. O. Zanotti-Bianco.

May 15.

Petrarch's Ascent of the Mont Ventoux. B. Zumbini.
The Constitutional Venture at Naples in 1820. Luigi Palma.
The Latest Vicissitudes of Exchange.
A Sketch of the Eighteenth Parliament of United Italy E. Arbib.

Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

May 1.

Torquato Tasso. A. Monti.
The Agrarian Strikes in the Province of Cremona. A. Armanni.
Social Progress and Christian Thought. V. Giachi.
From Senafé to Monte-citorio. (On the Colonial Policy of Italy). P. Turiello.
Socialism. L. J. de Cambray-Digny.

May 15.

Tyranny According to Savonarolo and Alfieri. A. Zardo.
Earthquakes in Tuscany. G. Giovannozzi.
Socialism. Continued. L. G. de Cambray-Digny.
Evils and Their Remedies: An Electoral Manifesto. E. di Parravicino.
Is it a Sin to Vote?

THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE MAGAZINES.

Arte Portugueza.—Lisbon. No. 3.

May 5.

Art Criticism. G. Pereira.
Manuel Pereira's Statue of St. Bruno.
Portuguese Naval Architecture in the Sixteenth Century. H. Lopes de Mendonça.
Alvaro Gonçalves; a Fifteenth Century Artist.

Ciudad de Dios.—Madrid.

Spanish-American Literature. F. B. Garcia.
A Christian-Rabbinical Congress. F. Perez-Aguado.
The Right of Precedence Among Religious Orders.
The Pope's Letter to the English People (Spanish Version).

May 20.

Science and Freethought. Zacarias Martinez.
"Mar-Saba:" the Convent of San Sabas in Palestine. Jan. Lazcano.
Catalogue of Augustinian Writers, Spanish, Portuguese and American. B. Moral.

España Moderna.—Madrid. May.

Mysticism and Humanism in Spain. Prof. M. de Unamuno.
Recollections. José Echegaray.
The National Archæological Museum in Its Old Home. J. M. Mélida.

Revista Brazileira. Rio de Janeiro. No. 9.

Geological Researches in Brazil. Orville A. Derby.
Linguistical Studies: Accentuation According to Recent Publications. Said Ali.
Psychical Science: Myers's Theory. A. Alexander.
Unpublished Poems of Claudio Manoel da Costa.

Revista Contemporanea.—Madrid. April 30.

Pastor Diaz, His Life and Work. J. A. P. Sanjurjo.
National Opera, "La Dolores." M. Walls y Merino.
The Hurdes; a Primitive Tribe in Estremadura. C. Soler Arques.

May 15.

A Trip to Guadaloupe. C. Soler Arques.
The Reign of Capital. Anselmo Fuentes.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

De Gids.—Amsterdam. May.

Dr. P. J. Veth and His Works on Eastern Subjects. J. F. Niermeyer.
Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Marcella." F. J. van Uildriks.
Superstition in Japan. H. S. M. van Wickevoort-Crommelin.
Ozone as a Means of Purifying Drinking-Water. Prof. Julius.

Nederland. The Hague. May.

A Winter in Berlin. Geertruida Carelsen.
How a Style of Dressing the Hair Led to a War. A Chapter in the History of the Reformed Church of Holland. M. A. Perk.
Spring. Liane.

Teysmannia.—Batavia. No. 3.

Beautifying our Cities H. J. Wigman.
The Absorption of Nitrogen by Certain Plants.
A Laboratory for the Study of Diseases of Plants.

Vragen des Tijds.—Haarlem. May.

Utilizing the Money in the Post Office Savings Bank for Building Workmen's Homes. A. Kerdijk.
The Task of our Military and Naval Forces. A. L. W. Seyffardt.
The Position of Women in Holland. Elise A. Haighton.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Dagny—Stockholm. No. 3.

Women as Guardians of the Poor. Carl Lindhagen.
The Ideal Woman from the Fin-de-Siècle Point of View. Hellen Lindgren.
Louise Otto-Peters.

Nordisk Tidskrift.—Stockholm. No. 3.

Protestant Churches. F. Meldahl.
Leconte de Lisle. Tor Hedberg.
Old Time Scenes from the Norwegian Colonies.
What the People Sing. E. Wrangel
Holger Drachmann's Melodramas. Niels Möller.

Nyt Tidskrift.—Christiania. May 15.

Gold and Silver. Einar Einarsen.
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INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AI.	Art Interchange.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
AmAnt.	American Antiquarian.
Ant.	Antiquary.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
Arg.	Argosy.
Ata.	Atalanta.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).
Bank.	Banker's Magazine (New York).
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
Bkman.	Bookman.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.
BW.	Biblical World.
C.	Cornhill.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.
ChMisI.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CRev.	Charities Review.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.
CW.	Catholic World.
D.	Dial.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
DR.	Dublin Review.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.
EconR.	Economic Review.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).
EdRL.	Educational Review (London)
Ed.	Education.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ex.	Expositor.
F.	Forum.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
G.	Godey's.
GJ.	Geographical Journal.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.
GW.	Good Words.
HC.	Home and Country.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
IA.	Irrigation Age.
JEd.	Journal of Education.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
JurR.	Juridical Review.
JAP.	Journal of American Politics.
K.	Knowledge.
KO.	King's Own.
LAH.	Lend a Hand.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LQ.	London Quarterly Review.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.
Luc.	Lucifer.
LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.
M.	Month.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Men.	Menorah Monthly.
MidM.	Midland Monthly.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
Mon.	Monist.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
MP.	Monthly Packet.
MR.	Methodist Review.
NAR.	North American Review.
NatR.	National Review.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NR.	New Review.
NSR.	New Science Review.
NW	New World.
NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
NN.	Nature Notes.
O.	Outing.
OD.	Our Day.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PAst.	Popular Astronomy.
PL.	Poet Lore.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
PT.	Photographic Times.
PR.	Philosophical Review.
PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
PsyR.	Psychical Review.
Q.	Quiver.
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
RR.	Review of Reviews.
RRL.	Review of Reviews (London).
RC.	Review of the Churches.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SRev.	School Review.
San.	Sanitarian.
SEcon.	Social Economist.
ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
ScotR.	Scottish Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
TB.	Temple Bar.
Treas.	Treasury.
UE.	University Extension.
US.	United Service.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.
YE.	Young England.
YM.	Young Man
YR.	Yale Review.
YW.	Young Woman.

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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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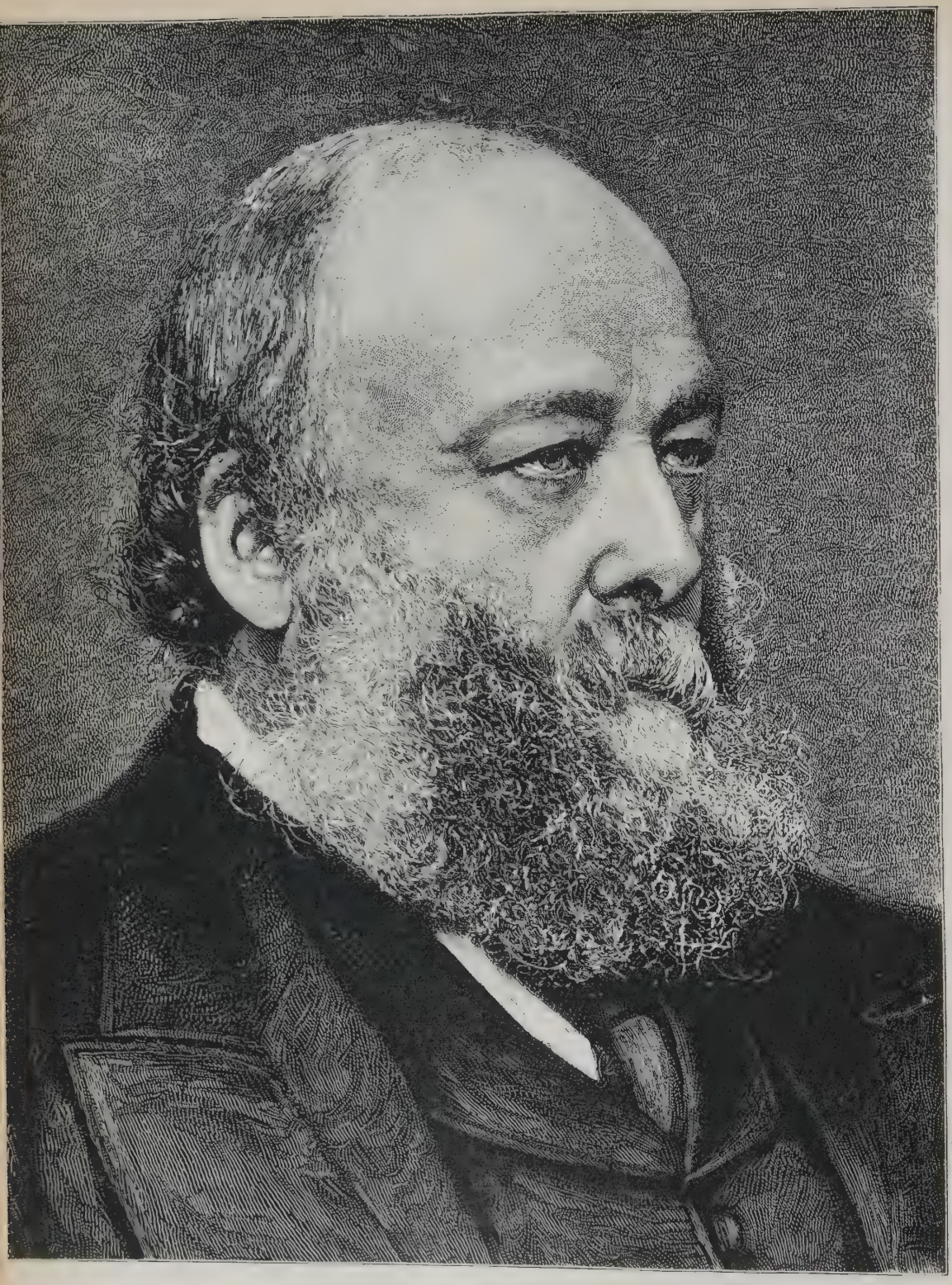

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THE HEAD OF THE THIRD SALISBURY GOVERNMENT.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XII. NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1895. NO. 2

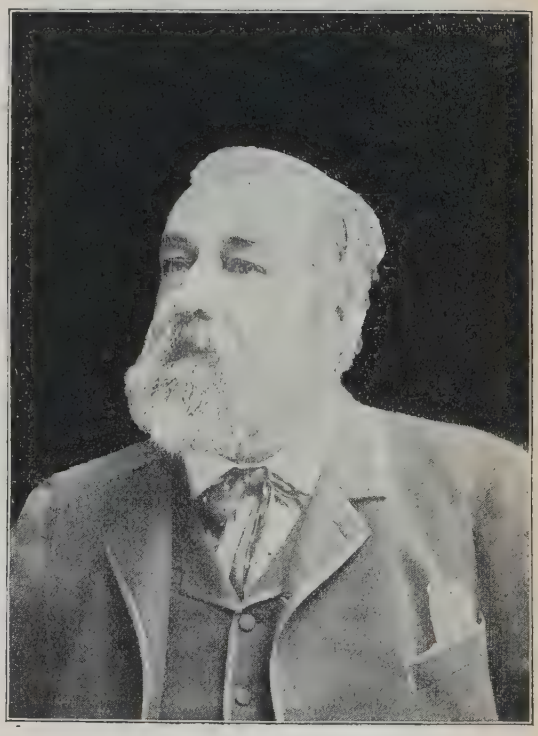
THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

Two Speeches and Their Consequences.

Fourth of July utterances as a rule possess more of general ardor than of particular significance. It happens, however, that at least two Fourth of July speeches made this year have attracted a remarkable degree of international attention; and results of some pith and moment seem destined to follow from them. One of these speeches was made by M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the Independence Day banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris. The other was delivered in New York at the Tammany Hall celebration by the Hon. James E. Campbell, of Ohio, formerly congressman and governor. M. Hanotaux was the guest of honor at the Paris banquet and sat at the right hand of Minister Eustis. His speech was a very brilliant and intelligent tribute to the United States of America as the foremost of modern nations, and nothing has been said in a long time that has been so deftly designed to promote warm relations between the French republic and our own as M. Hanotaux's frank and hearty speech. But the speech finds its principal significance when it is examined in connection with several other contemporary events.

The Influence of Minister Eustis.

It is evident that our minister, Mr. Eustis, has been exerting himself to the end of securing a sound understanding with the French foreign office. Mr. Eustis has been expressing himself of late with a large degree of freedom regarding the foreign policy of the United States, and particularly with regard to European colonies and European intervention in the Western hemisphere. It is true that Mr. Eustis has disavowed the elaborate interview published in the *Figaro*, in which he was quoted as favoring the annexation of Cuba by the United States, a strong American policy against the English in their encroachments upon Venezuelan soil, and the ultimate acquisition of Canada. But although Mr. Eustis' protest—that he said none of these things by way of interview for publication—is accepted on all sides, nobody is in doubt as to his real views and opinions, and there is every reason to believe that he has had



HON. JAMES B. EUSTIS,
United States Minister to France.

abundant opportunity to impress those opinions upon the mind of the French foreign minister. M. Hanotaux is the ablest and boldest minister who has conducted the foreign policy of his government for many decades. Unless we are greatly mistaken in reading what seems as simple as the alphabet, the French republic has wisely concluded that the best possible course for the French to pursue in their dealings with Western hemisphere questions is to consult frankly and cordially with the United States and to make their policy so far as possible conform with the policy and wishes of this country. In his speech M. Hanotaux said of the United States that this nation is "employing admirable practical sense

M. HANOTAUX, FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER.

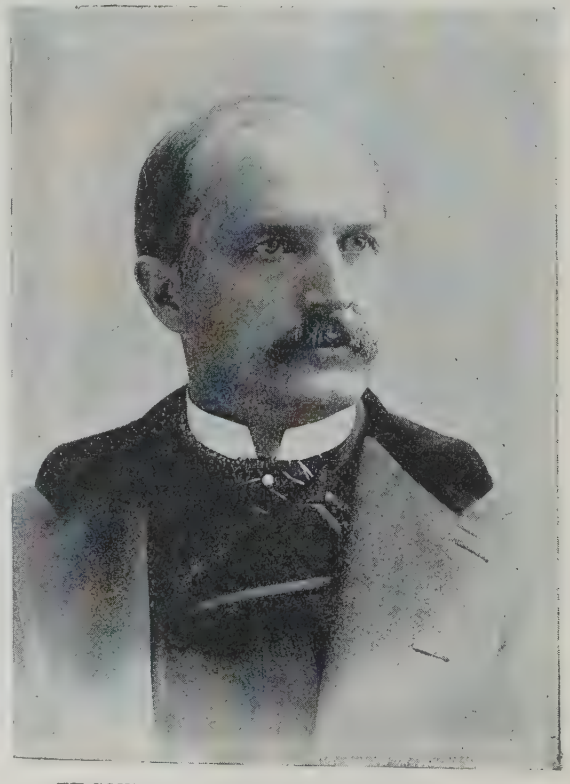
and legitimate authority among the nations to restrain warfare and develop the benefits of peace."

Consequences of M. Hanotaux's Policy.

Two highly significant steps have followed. One has been the announcement that France and Brazil will settle by friendly arbitration the dispute which has lasted for several generations concerning the boundary line between French Guiana and the great South American republic. Meanwhile the administration of the disputed strip of territory is to be in the hands of a Dual Commission in which France and Brazil are to have equal representation. The little map which we present herewith is to show the position of the French, Dutch, and British parts of Guiana relatively to Venezuela and Brazil. It is reproduced from a recent publication by the United States government, and the boundary lines it indicates are those which are claimed by Venezuela and Brazil rather than by the European powers which have a foothold on the mainland of South America. We do not publish it, however, with any reference to the precise claims of the parties in dispute, but rather because it conveniently shows the general geographical situation. The piece of territory which France and Brazil both claim is large enough to have very considerable importance, but the principle at stake is much more important than the strip of territory. The United States, France and Brazil are the world's three greatest republics. It is through the influence of the United States that France and Brazil have been willing to settle this boundary dispute by arbitration. It is now expected that the President of the Swiss republic will be arbitrator. Following this step, as if by way of acknowledging the influence of the United States in bringing about so fortunate a termination of so disagreeable a dispute, the French Chamber of Deputies and the French Senate have concurred in adopting a resolution asking M. Hanotaux and his ministerial colleagues to endeavor to negotiate a permanent treaty for the arbitration of all disputes that may ever arise between France and the United States. We must beg to assure our readers that we consider the policy of M. Hanotaux toward North and South America, and his great desire to cultivate intimate and cordial relations with the United States, as one of the greatest steps in the progress of the world that the past month has revealed.

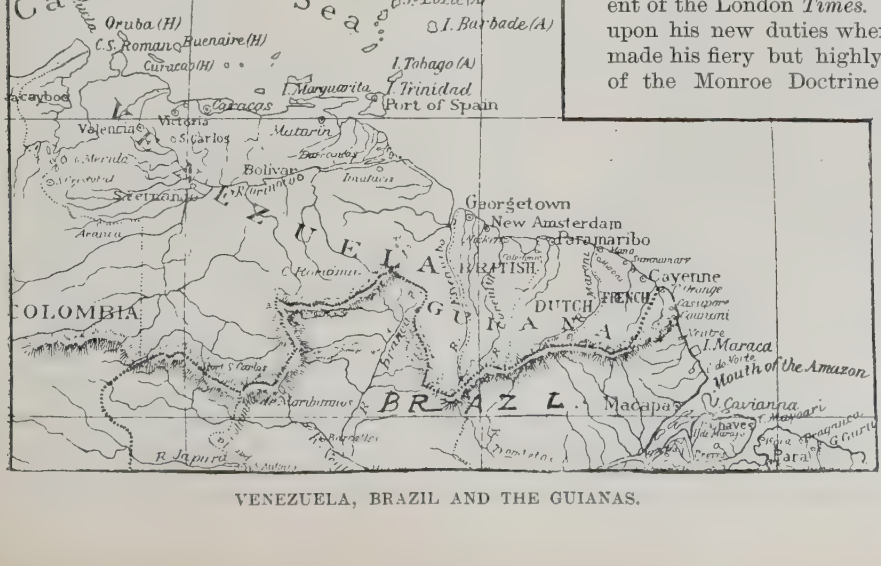
Mr. Campbell on the Monroe Doctrine.

Let us now turn to the other significant Fourth of July speech and some circumstances which have helped to enhance its importance. Tammany Hall, while it has grown into a most pernicious and corrupt influence in practical politics, has managed to retain from its earlier and better days certain patriotic customs and observances, chief of which is its annual celebration of the national holiday by bringing together leading Democratic orators from different parts of the country. This year its principal speaker was Ex-Governor



EX-GOVERNOR JAMES E. CAMPBELL, OF OHIO.

Campbell, of Ohio. Mr. Campbell appeared on the platform with an elaborate speech which he had evidently prepared with great care. It was in defense of the Monroe Doctrine, and its particular burden was the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela touching the boundaries of British Guiana. This is no new topic to the readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, for this periodical, as it happens, has been foremost in urging the plain duty of the United States with reference to England's continued refusal to arbitrate. Mr. Campbell presented the facts regarding British encroachments, and their bearing upon the position and policy of the United States, with unusual clearness and force. In doing this Mr. Campbell was not performing a pioneer duty. The Republican leaders are quite as strongly aroused upon this question as any of their opponents. For example, Senator Cushman K. Davis, who is a high international authority, had recently taken the same grounds in an address delivered to some of his constituents in Minnesota; while Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, has not only made eloquent speeches but has published a somewhat impassioned article in the *North American Review* invoking the Monroe Doctrine as against British aggressions. Furthermore, Governor Campbell, Senator Davis, Senator Lodge, and all the hundreds of other orators of both parties who are taking up Venezuela and the Monroe Doctrine, are merely following out the tone and spirit of a resolution passed by both Houses of Congress before the adjournment of the session four months ago, calling upon the executive branch of our government to urge Great Britain to consent at once to arbitrate with the aggrieved South American republic.



VENEZUELA, BRAZIL AND THE GUIANAS.

Mr. Smalley's New International Function.

And now for the reason why Governor Campbell's speech, delivered at a Tammany celebration, should have been the one destined to make an impression and therefore take on a real significance. It happens that the London *Times* has revolutionized its policy to the extent of having decided to admit

MR. GEORGE W. SMALLEY.

some real American news and correspondence to its columns. To this end it secured the services of that eminent journalist George W. Smalley, who has for ever so many years,—perhaps for a quarter of a century,—been living in London as the chief foreign correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. Mr. Smalley has accordingly resigned from his position as correspondent of the *Tribune* and has taken up his residence in New York as American correspondent of the London *Times*. He had only just entered upon his new duties when the Hon. Mr. Campbell made his fiery but highly specific speech in praise of the Monroe Doctrine and in condemnation of Great Britain. It seemed to Mr. Smalley that it ought to be worth while for English readers to know that these things were being said in the United States. Consequently in his regular dispatches to the *Times* he insisted upon attaching very great significance to the anti-English tone of Governor Campbell's address. Now it may seem an incredible thing to

BURUNDIANA PUBLIC

American readers, yet it is the simple truth that until Mr. Smalley's letter was published in the London *Times*, nobody in England had taken the slightest interest in the attitude of the United States toward the Guiana boundary question. The fact that American public opinion had been stirred to such a point that both Houses of Congress had taken action and had instructed the executive to intervene and ask Great Britain to arbitrate, had not, so far as we can learn, ever been made public as a matter of news in Great Britain. We have insisted that our English friends ought to perceive the importance to themselves of maintaining frank and cordial relations with the United States. But we have also now ascertained, in a manner sufficiently direct to be satisfactory to us, that no representations have been made to the foreign and colonial offices in London which have given them any reason to so much as suspect the extent of the anti-British feeling which the Venezuelan question has aroused in the United States. They had never so much as dreamed of the real American sentiment.

Correspondent versus Ambassador.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Bayard has somehow not been able to make the same impression upon the high officials of the British government that Mr. Eustis seems to have had no difficulty in making at Paris. Mr. Bayard is an exceedingly creditable figure, and deservedly popular in Great Britain. It is quite possible that Mr. Bayard himself had not become acquainted with the state of American opinion upon this question. If he had really ever heard of the resolution passed by Congress, perhaps he took it in a Pickwickian sense and did not deem it essential to annoy the British cabinet with any very insistent explanation of the feeling of the American people as expressed by their highest law-making body. Anyhow, we are prepared to say upon authority entirely convincing to us, that the outgoing British government has not for a moment dreamed of the actual state of American opinion. This is why Mr. Smalley's new office is so important. We hope he will continue to make the most out of it. The British people are sound and right-meaning, but unfortunately they have long been in the blackness of darkness respecting American news and views. Out of this fact has grown the danger of occasional serious frictions. Mr. Smalley in the *Times* can render to both countries a service a hundred times greater than that which Mr. Bayard at London and Sir Julian Pauncefote at Washington can perform by their methods of so-called "diplomacy." It is not "diplomacy" that we want, but rather that frank and generous understanding which would always exist if the real feelings and sentiments of the two countries were perfectly understood the one by the other. England reads the *Times*, and Mr. Smalley has a great opportunity to promote international good-will. The Venezuelan question, in the partition of ministerial duties, belongs to the Secretary of State for the Colonies rather than to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and now that the Marquis of Ripon has been superseded by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain it is possible that such questions may be handled at least with keenness and decisiveness. Meanwhile M. Hanotaux and Mr. Eustis have scored a point and France will have gained many friends in North and South America. The French claims in Guiana are far more plausible and respectable than the British; and in consenting to arbitration the French government is making a real concession that deserves praise.

The Month at Home and Abroad.

The past weeks have been comparatively quiet here at home. The crop outlook is unusually favorable; prices are better than for two or three years; a ten per cent. increase of wages in large mills and factories has been quite general; the increased clearing-house returns show an immensely enhanced activity in business circles; and many circumstances point to a respite from the intensity of the silver agitation. But if the month has been an unusually quiet one at home, it has been full of stir and excitement in other parts of the world. A Tory cabinet under Lord Salisbury has succeeded the Rosebery Liberal cabinet in England, with the rapid consequence of the dissolution of Parliament and the holding of a general election. The Japanese have sent heavy forces to Formosa, and a lively contest is going on for the suppression of the revolutionary Black Flags and the actual occupation of the island by its new possessor. The French meanwhile are prosecuting the Madagascar enterprise, and the French illustrated papers abound with pictures of Madagascar scenes and of incidents in the process of the conquest of the Hovas. It is turning out a very serious undertaking for France,—although Spain might well rejoice if her Cuban struggle were as comparatively a holiday matter as the French expedition to Madagascar. With reinforcements now reported on the way, we are told that the Spanish army in Cuba will have grown from about sixty thousand troops last month to about seventy thousand this month. The insurgents are supposed to have perhaps twenty thousand men under their standards, many of whom, however, are badly armed and wholly undisciplined. Alike in Madagascar and in Cuba the unacclimated European troops are dying by the hundreds from epidemics and fevers. In Germany the opening of the Kiel Canal has led to more outspoken feeling against France than has been heard for many years, and by common consent it has been determined to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Sedan, which will occur on September 2, in a manner which shall lay aside all pretensions to consideration for the sensitiveness of the vanquished neighbor. The assassination of Stambuloff, of Bulgaria, the growth of the revolt in Macedonia, and the open sore of the Armenian question, these are all matters of the most critical international importance. And so it would be possible to cite various other incidents and occurrences which have

made the budget of old world news an unusually heavy one this month.

England's Responsibility in S. E. Europe.

In some of the most awkward and annoying of these international complications the responsibility of England is a thing that could scarcely be envied. Thus the Armenian massacres and the grave issues which have resulted therefrom, are directly traceable to English diplomacy at the end of the war between Russia and Turkey. If Lord Beaconsfield with the assistance of his lieutenants like Lord Salisbury had not made their wicked and selfish interference, the Armenians would have been duly protected from the rapacity of the Turk. It will be remembered that Turkey and Russia had signed a treaty which gave to Bulgaria a large area, including that Turkish province which is called Macedonia; but the English diplomatists insisted upon the division of the proposed Bulgaria into three parts, each of which should bear a different degree of relationship to the Turkish empire, Macedonia remaining a fully constituted and wholly unprotected Turkish province. Under Bulgarian rule Macedonian peace would have been practically assured, and the present revolt would not have occurred. The long course of troubled domestic and international politics with which Bulgaria has been afflicted and which has now culminated in the infamous assassination of Stambuloff, the patriot-statesman, would in all probability have been averted in whole or in part if England had not meddled, for her own selfish interests as against the interests of Christendom. It is not a pleasant record.

Russia and the Decayed Turkish Fleet.

The present disturbances in Southeastern Europe lend a peculiar interest to the condition of the Turkish fleet. At the great Kiel demonstration in June that fleet was represented by one forlorn ironclad. It was well, no doubt, that the Crescent should fly at the masthead of one ship at least in the combined navies of Christendom, but its presence emphasized and accentuated the extent to which the power of the Ottoman has faded out of Europe. It is stated on the best authority that this solitary Turkish ironclad was the only vessel in the whole of the Turkish fleet whose boilers were in a condition to get up steam, and possibly the only survivor of the fleet which, thirty years ago, ranked as one of the best half-dozen in the world. Europe has by no means adequately recognized the way in which the Eastern Question has been affected by the rust that has eaten into the boilers of the Turkish ironclads, lying in a huddle at their moorings in the Golden Horn. In the war of 1878 the Turkish fleet, under the command of Hobart Pasha, had an unquestioned supremacy in the Black Sea, and in the waters of the Levant. Hence the Russian advance upon the Bosphorus was of necessity made by land. In the future there will be no necessity for crossing the Danube and marching through Bulgaria. The Russian Black Sea fleet could in a moment seize Constantinople, and hoist the Russian eagle over the Mosque of St. Sophia. Of course this might mean a European war, though not necessarily with England, for with her the Constantinople superstition is rapidly dying out. But the capital of the Turk would be in the hands of the Russians almost as soon as the rest of Europe heard of the declaration of war. There is no immediate reason to anticipate any such bold and dashing stroke as this on the part of the Russian Czar. He might seize Constantinople, but whether he could retain it would depend upon the issue of the war which would then almost of necessity be raging along the whole of his Western frontier. Still, it is well to remember when people are discussing the chances of the great war which some people anticipate will break out this autumn, that if France and Russia should really go campaigning together, Constantinople would fall into Russia's hands almost without a blow.

France, Russia and Germany.

Rumors were rife all through last month as to the understanding between France and Russia. The alliance is now acknowledged on both sides, thanks to the circumstance of the Kiel celebration. The political aftermath of that splendid naval pageant is taking forms that were scarcely anticipated. The completion of a mere engineering feat, which cost only $40,000,000, may exercise incalculable influence upon the history of the world. It is estimated that the canal will be equivalent to the doubling of the fighting force of the German navy, and may at the same time so facilitate the dispatch of a German expedition from the Baltic to the North Sea and the Channel, as to affect decisively the fortunes of some future war. Of all this nothing was said, however, when the diplomatists, the admirals, and the princes of the Old World and the New gathered together to cheer the German Emperor, and to pay the homage of civilization to the Imperial engineer. One hundred warships, representing all the naval powers, thundered a salute of welcome when the Imperial flotilla, piloted by the Emperor, steered its way through the canal into Kiel harbor. The gathering of the fleets was an event in its way as notable as the mustering of manufacturers of all nations at international exhibitions. But there the competitors, although rivals, are rivals in the arts of peace; whereas at Kiel the exhibitors were armed to the teeth with the latest appliances of science for the purpose of destruction. It is the daily thought and the nightly preoccupation of every officer on board those hundred fighting ships, how he can most speedily wipe out of existence, by torpedo, cannon or ram, the vessels which represent the armed strength of his rivals. The antagonism, latent in times of peace, was very near the surface in the case of France, who on this occasion could hardly suppress her ill-will sufficiently to preserve ordinary

civility in the midst of the international concourse. Her admiral, obeying orders, took his ironclads to Kiel, but rather ostentatiously and sullenly took as little part as he could in the festivities in which he was invited to participate. Still worse, say the Germans and English, the Russian and French ironclads entered the harbor together as if they were one fleet, the command of the entire squadron being vested for the time being in the hands of the French admiral. The Parisian press naturally made the most of this demonstration, and declared that the true significance of the *fêtes* was not the opening of the canal, but the display side by side of the French and Russian fleets. The Germans, for once displaying more *sang froid* than usual, stolidly ignored the French ill-will, so that the incident which might have been serious passed off without creating more than an outward ripple of discontent. Although the Emperor, the war-lord of united Germany, in whose honor this armada of civilization had assembled, was never more visibly the soldier and the admiral, his speech was as peaceable as if he had been a magistrate on the bench. The canal was for peace and for linking of the nations together, and, he added in a significant sentence, "the sea unites, it does not divide." But it is by no means certain that the canal which brings the Baltic nearer France will altogether conduce to the maintenance of the sullen peace which has existed between Paris and Berlin.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.
From a new photograph.

England and the Franco-Russian Policy.

It is stated, not officially, but in quarters where the wish is the father to the thought, that Russia will support France in all African questions. The policy of Russia, so it is claimed in London, ever since the days of the Emperor Nicholas has been that of acquiescence in English ascendency in Egypt; and although there is a new school in power in Russia, it is not quite certain whether the Russian foreign office has so far departed from its traditional policy as to try and take the Egyptian chestnuts out of the fire for the benefit of the French republic. For the moment, France, Russia, and England are all working harmoniously together on the Armenian Question, nor is it likely that the advent of Lord Salisbury to power will jeopardize the good understanding which exists between the three powers on that important point. But the situation is dangerous. The Sultan knows as well as any one else how difficult it is for any of the powers to fire a shot, even to secure the better policing of his Armenian provinces, fearing, as all do, that a spark might be thrown into the European powder magazine. He is not likely, therefore, to do more than make faces politely at his mentors, who are in no position to enforce their benevolent lectures by a display of physical force.

The Peril in the East.

Meanwhile, the situation in Macedonia is serious indeed. Macedonia is the great southwestern province of the Great Bulgaria which Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury, with the aid of Austria, succeeded in 1878 in thrusting back under the rule of the Sultan. By the treaty of San Stefano, Macedonia would have been

part and parcel of the Bulgaria, one and indivisible, which General Ignatieff drew upon the map, from the Danube to the Ægean. At the Berlin Congress the British diplomatists insisted upon dividing Bulgaria into three parts. The principality north of the Balkans became independent in all but name, the second division received a modified autonomy under the name of Eastern Roumelia, while the third and most unfortunate—namely, Macedonia—was made over to the uncovenanted mercies of the Turk, a crime which was scantily veiled from the conscience of Europe by a clause in the Berlin Treaty, which said that the Sultan would make due provision for law, order, and liberty in the province which Europe had restored to him. The Bulgarians in Eastern Roumelia very promptly repudiated the diplomatic settlement, and united themselves to the Bulgarians north of the Balkans. The Macedonians, left without redress and without hope, have at last taken the law into their own hands and, according to latest accounts, a brisk little insurrection is raging in that province. A single insurgent victory on the one hand, or a general Turkish massacre on the other, may set the whole of the Balkans in a blaze.

The New Czar.

It may be said that all these causes of uneasiness existed before, and that many times in the last ten years Europe has seemed as if it were awaiting the general conflagration. That is no doubt true; but one vital factor in the situation has been revolutionized. The peace of Europe was in the firm strong hands of Alexander the Third; he, the keeper of the peace, saved Europe again and again from war. His place has not been taken by his son. Nicholas the Second has shown no disposition as yet to keep the peace, to make war, or to do anything except enjoy himself. It is a new thing for him to be an emperor, and he is hardly out of his honeymoon. The novelty of the one and the joys of the other seem to leave him no time or energy to keep a firm hand upon those forces of disorder and of unrest which unfortunately abound in the government of every state, certainly not excepting that of Russia. At St. Petersburg it seems to be a case of go-as-you-please, with De Witte as the Mephistopheles of the situation, and Prince Lobanoff as the cloak for a policy for which no one in particular seems to be responsible, but which is believed by the English to be due to the financial ambitions of De Witte, the typical new Russian statesman.

The Russo-Chinese Loan.

This state of things has produced for a few weeks a spectacular success for Russian diplomacy; but it seems as if the attempt made by De Witte to reduce China to tutelage by guaranteeing the loan of sixteen millions, which France was to lend on a Russian guarantee, has collapsed somewhat ignominiously. China objects to the Russian loan, and although Russia is quite willing to take the money which France was eager to subscribe, the situation is somewhat ridiculous both for France and for Russia. A new loan for $200,000,000 will be issued, it is stated, in London, Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. If so, the attempt made by De Witte to secure the overlordship of China, with a contingent advantage in the shape of a railway through Manchuria, will be thwarted. Hence great wrath in St. Petersburg, and gnashing of teeth in Paris, with much objurgation of the English marplot. On the other hand, Germany, whose part in this Chinese intervention

M. DE WITTE, RUSSIA'S POWERFUL MINISTER.

has been little better than that of a catspaw for Russia and France, has reason to rejoice that her quondam allies have overreached themselves. The one bad blot in the whole incident is not the attempt to get the loan. That might be all fair game. What is distinctly a menace to the peace of Europe is the evidence which the negotiations afford of the fact that there is no longer in St. Petersburg a strong man who can compel his ministers to speak the truth. If Alexander the Third were living, say the British critics, both Prince Lobanoff and M. de Witte would be sent packing as soon as their master

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discovered that they were capable of saying one thing and doing another. Alexander the Third may not have been a great genius, but he hated diplomatic indirections, or, to speak bluntly, lying.

France outre-mer.

Although France has secured from China provisionally a promise of concessions in Southwestern China, it is doubtful whether the ultimate result of their dealings with the Court of Pekin will prove an adequate *solatium* for the financial adventure into which the French have been lured by St. Petersburg. Meanwhile they are worrying themselves, not without cause, over the heavy price which they are paying for their colonial extravagances. The debates in the French Chamber last month, which actually resolved to hold ministers personally responsible for all the expenditure incurred by them in their official capacity, and then refused to vote the credits demanded for carrying on French policy in the Soudan, show that even French Chauvinism is becoming restive under the continual increase of burdens, which to the taxpayer seem to be chiefly incurred for the benefit of avaricious monopolists, who are able to put into their pockets immense fortunes at the expense of their heavily overtaxed fellow citizens—the said fortunes being the only visible fruit of the policy of colonial extension. Add to all this that the fever is playing havoc with the French troops in Madagascar—invalids are returning to France by the shipload—and there is already a cry for reinforcements which will have to be attended to; otherwise the campaign will terminate in a disaster which will wreck the ministry.

Who Will Keep the Peace Now?

Altogether the situation is full of elements of danger which may at any moment draw to a head with results disastrous to a general peace. It is one of the aggravations of the situation that the foreign policy of Austria-Hungary is no longer in the experienced hands of Count Kalnoky, whose devotion to peace has been counted upon for many years as one of the constant facts which told for tranquillity. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that there are many Englishmen whose one fear at first about the parliamentary elections was lest they might result in the return of a majority too small to render a firm and dignified foreign policy possible. Now that the Czar has gone, it is the Prime Minister of England more than any one else who can hold the balance even, and keep the peace of the world; and a Prime Minister who has no considerable majority behind him in the House of Commons is not in a position to maintain more than his own equilibrium. It happens, though, that Lord Salisbury has an ample margin.

The Fall of Lord Rosebery.

A special article elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW deals with the event which has overshadowed everything else in the British news of the month, namely, the substitution of a Salisbury cabinet for a Rosebery administration. The long-expected end came at last in a very unexpected fashion. The Liberal majority had been gradually dwindling. One bye-election after another had eaten into their narrow margin. Each of the groups which make up the composite majority had developed mutinous elements in the shape of those cut-throats of faction who were prepared to wreck their party if their demands were not immediately satisfied. Ministers lost even the will to live, and more than one of the cabinet regarded the final *coup de grace* with profound gratitude. "Do not condole with me," said one of the most distinguished of their number; "what I have been praying for, for months, has at last come to pass." An outgoing ministry is not often so glad to die as that which gave up the seals of office on June 29.

Last Days of the Liberal Cabinet.

At the beginning of that month it seemed probable that the ministry would be defeated on the Welsh Disestablishment bill in committee or on the second reading of the Local Veto bill. It was well known that they had not a majority for local option. The Liberal brewers could not be induced to vote for a bill which Sir William Harcourt supported with a zeal due possibly to the fact that in his old age he has found the one enthusiasm of a lifetime. It was understood, however, that the difficulty about local option would be solved by shelving it to an autumn session, which would have to deal with "one man one vote," clipping the claws of the House of Lords, and the introduction of prohibition in patches. The Welsh Church bill remained. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Thomas were showing their teeth. On one division the Government majority went down to seven. It was quite on the cards that at any moment this slender majority might disappear altogether. The action of the Liberal Whips in canceling Mr. Gladstone's pair, in order that he might have a free hand to deal with the Welsh bill, increased the uneasy feeling in the Liberal ranks that the ground had shifted under their feet; and it was with more incredulity than satisfaction that they heard that Mr. Asquith at the last moment had succeeded in pacifying recalcitrant Welsh members, and that the bill was safe. The mutinous MacGregor, who had shaken the dust off his feet in wrath against the Government because their assurances about the crofters were not good enough for him, brought upon the Government an ugly defeat at Inverness, the only subsidiary advantage of which was the quietus which it administered to Mr. Donald Macrae. The Irish bill, which had been well received by those whom it concerned, appeared to be the only piece of legislation which would be got through this session. Unfortunately, even in Ireland, the ministers contrived inadvertently to provoke an effervescent outbreak of dissatisfaction which contributed indirectly to their final overthrow.

The Cromwell Statue.

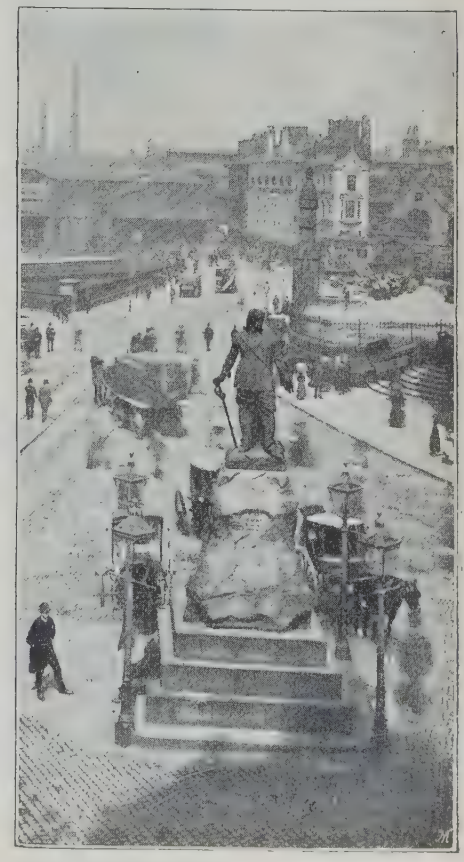
This penultimate misfortune arose out of a proposal, originating no one knows exactly how, to erect a statue to Oliver Cromwell. Lord Rosebery is probably the first English Prime Minister who had publicly proclaimed his admiration for the Lord Protector, and it was assumed, without evidence, that the proposal to erect a statue outside Westminster Hall to the victor of Naseby and of Dunbar emanated from the Prime Minister. Such, however, was not the fact. The proposition seems to have originated in the Office of Works. Somebody discovers from time to time that Cromwell has no statue, and writes to the papers or to ministers suggesting that the omission should be repaired. One of these innumerable communications seems to have put the Office of Works in motion, and the First Commissioner consulted the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject. They decided that it would be a good thing to erect a statue to Cromwell, and thereupon consulted their colleagues as to where the statue should stand. Some said one thing and some another, but only two raised the prior question whether there should be a statue at all. No one had any objection to do honor to the greatest of English rulers, but a small minority demurred to bringing forward a proposal which was certain to irritate the Irish beyond bounds. Their warnings were unheeded and the proposal went forward.

The Revolt of the Irish.

When the first vote for £500 was taken for the commencement of a statue which Mr. Thornycroft had agreed to erect for £3,000, ministers had not long to wait in order to discover the blunder they had made. Of course, if Mr. Balfour had risen superior to the temptation which assailed him, all might have been well. Unfortunately, for one of the few times in his career, Mr. Balfour played the part of a Randolph Churchill. Instead of rising to the occasion with a magnanimity which would have done him honor, he eagerly seized the chance of discrediting the Government by stooping to a course which was unworthy of his reputation. No doubt ecclesiastical rancor against the great Protector still exists in many a country parsonage; but Mr. Balfour seldom plays to his gallery so meanly as he did when he attacked the memory of Cromwell for the sake of embarrassing Sir William Harcourt. On the 250th anniversary of the battle of Naseby the House of Commons voted the money for the statue by a majority of fifteen. Ministers were saved from defeat solely by the votes of a few Liberal Unionists and Ulster Tories. The question came up again on report. Another division was challenged, and the Whips reported adversely as to the chances of success. So, making a virtue of necessity, ministers put up Mr. Morley to announce the abandonment of the proposal. The Conservatives were of course in high glee and the Irish for the moment were appeased, but the wrath of many Liberals and Nonconformists knew no bounds. The sum of £3,000 necessary for erecting the statue was at once contributed in the House of Commons, but the mischief was done. Ministers had escaped by a humiliating retreat from a position into which they should never have blundered. But although they had saved their lives by the skin of their teeth, the incident created an uneasy feeling that the end was near.

The Resignation of the Duke.

How near the end was, however, no one anticipated. On Friday night, June 21, the House assembled with no suspicion that the end was at hand. Ministers were in good spirits, for Mr. Campbell-Bannerman was able to announce the successful completion of a long and delicate negotiation which he had been conducting, in order to clear the ground for the reorganization of the army. The Duke of Cambridge, who for some time past has been little more than a dignified figure-head of the army, had consented to resign the office of Commander-in-Chief, and henceforth the command of the army would be vested in an officer appointed for a term of five years. Everybody congratulated everybody else on the achievement of an object which had long been regarded as inevitable.



THE CROMWELL STATUE AT MANCHESTER.

and Sir William Harcourt, it is stated, for the first time that session went off to the Terrace to enjoy a quiet smoke with his faithful gossips, Mr. Labouchere and Sir Wilfrid Lawson. He is said to have remarked, as he took his seat on the Terrace: "Here is at least one night on which there is no danger of a ministerial crisis." Yet it was on that night of all others that the ministry fell.

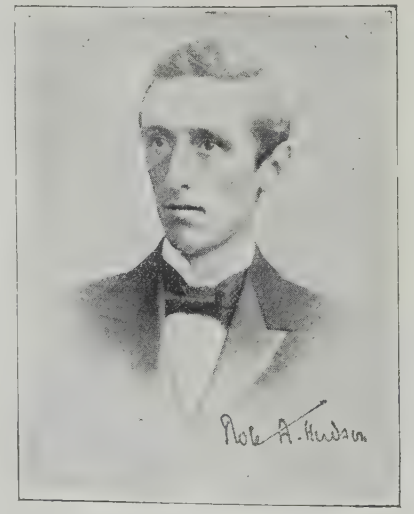
The Fatal Division.

The occasion was insignificant enough. Mr. Brodrick, acting as the mouthpiece of Mr. Chamberlain, who had been chafing impatiently against the refusal of the Government to give up the ghost, moved to reduce the salary of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, the Secretary of War, by £100, in order to bring before the House what he declared was the neglect of the War Office to keep in stock an adequate supply of cordite cartridges for small arms. The ministerial Whips were caught napping. In vain Mr. Campbell-Bannerman assured the House that not only was he satisfied with the supply of cartridges in reserve and at command, but he could give the most positive assurances to the same effect by Sir Redvers Buller, the Chief-of-Staff, who for some time past has virtually been the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. These assurances, however, went for nothing with the Opposition, who snatched a division at the dinner hour, and to their own infinite surprise put the Government in a minority of seven. Half a dozen ministers were absent and very few members voted. It is interesting to note that the only Liberal who voted with the majority was Sir Charles Dilke. And now his re-election has been unopposed.

HON. ST. JOHN BRODRICK, M.P.

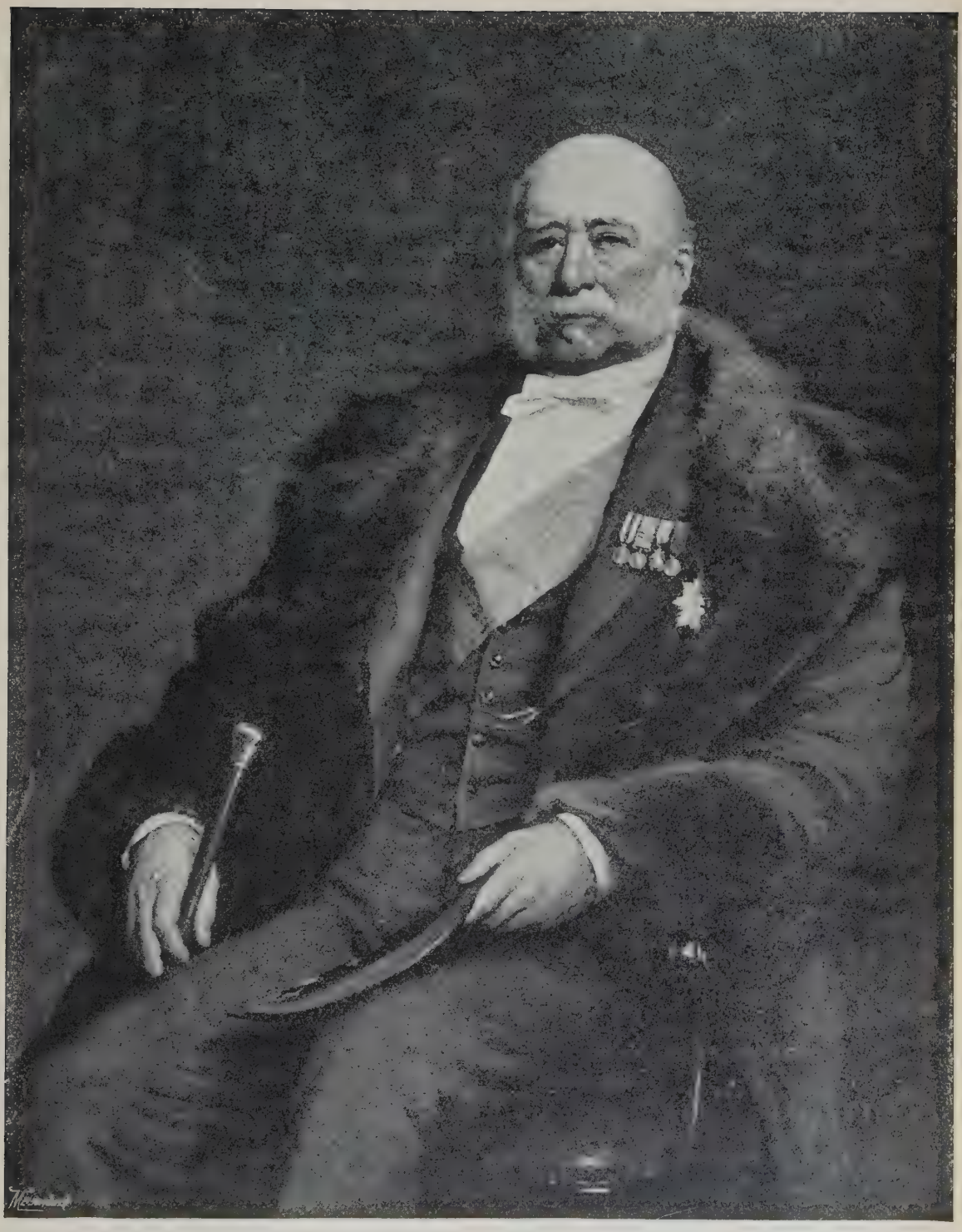
Lord Salisbury's Accession.

The defeat, unexpected as it was, was not unwelcome. A cabinet council was held on Saturday, and in the evening Lord Rosebery tendered the resignation of his cabinet. The Queen accepted it, and sent for Lord Salisbury to undertake the formation of a ministry. Mr. Balfour complained somewhat bitterly that Lord Rosebery had resigned instead of dissolving, but as the House had censured the Secretary of State for War for not providing adequately for the national defense, it is difficult to see what other course it was possible to have taken. After a little delay a new cabinet was formed, and on the following Saturday, June 29, Lord Rosebery and his colleagues handed their seals of office to Her Majesty. Later in the day she entrusted them to Lord Salisbury, who by that time had completed his cabinet and was in a position to undertake the administration of affairs. The policy of the incoming administration was one of dissolution. By the middle of July the elections were in full swing, to extend through a period of nearly two weeks. It soon became apparent that the Conservatives were to have a large majority over the Liberals and the Irish Nationalists together. A number of the outgoing ministers failed of re-election, and everywhere the Liberal vote was greatly reduced. Mr. Stead sends us (see page 179) an elaborate sketch of the new cabinet. Captain Middleton and Mr. Hudson, respectively the election agents of the Conservative and Liberal parties, became the masters of the situation until August, when the new House of Commons assembles to vote the necessary supplies. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who is now Secretary for the Colonies, is the most conspicuous member of the cabinet after the Prime Minister; and these two, with Mr. Balfour and the Duke of Devonshire (better known as Lord Hartington) form an inner quartet which will constitute the real Government. The one question that everybody asks has to do with the possibility of Mr. Chamberlain's working long in harness with his Tory colleagues. They could get along without him.



MR. R. A. HUDSON,
Election Agent for Liberal Party.

CAPTAIN R. W. E. MIDDLETON,
Election Agent for Conservative Party.



H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., K.C.S.I., K.P., G.C.B., ETC.

From the Painting by W. W. Ouless, R.A.

PUBLIC

Spain, America, and the Mora Claim.

There is a gentleman in New York named Mora who has some reason to consider the Cuban outbreak a fortunate event. Mr. Mora is an American citizen who at the time of the last patriotic attempt of Cuba to gain release from the Spanish yoke was the owner of a large and immensely valuable Cuban sugar plantation with mills and all the costly paraphernalia of a sugar-making plant. The Spanish government seized Mr. Mora's property and confiscated it, with the consequence of subsequent negotiations with our government which made it plain that something like $3,000,000 was actually due to an American citizen. Spain at length agreed to pay a million and a half, and this adjustment was accepted by our government on behalf of Mr. Mora, and so the case was considered settled. This was many years ago. The only thing that has been lacking to the completeness of the settlement has been Spain's failure to pay over the money. It appears that within the last few weeks, with the new Cuban rebellion on her hands, Spain had become alarmed lest the United States should adopt the English plan and seize the custom house at Havana for Mr. Mora's million and a half, just as Great Britain seized Corinto in order to collect £15,000 from poor little Nicaragua. Moreover, Spain is exceedingly anxious to have the aggressive co-operation of the United States in keeping all aid and comfort away from the struggling Cubans. Consequently the money has actually been voted, and it is said that Mr. Mora is to be paid immediately. Thus for the second time the Mora claim is considered as settled. For our own part we shall prefer to wait for Mr. Mora's acknowledgment that he has received the money, before considering that Spain has actually fulfilled the solemn agreement made with our government many years ago.

Our Duty in re Cuba.

As for Cuba, it is the American doctrine that the European colonial system represents only a transitional stage. Cuba is an American country, and her political connection with Spain ought not to last any longer than Cuba herself desires. It is monstrous that war should be waged in Cuba, and the whole land devastated by Spaniards, because Cuba prefers to establish her own independent government. It is no duty of ours to assist Spain in holding Cuba. On the contrary, it is our duty at the earliest possible moment to recognize Cuba's belligerent rights, and to give her moral sympathy in her struggle. At the present moment our government is incurring a large amount of expense in the attempt to keep Americans from going to Cuba. A reasonable amount of precaution on our own soil to prevent the fitting out of notorious filibustering expeditions must be exercised, under the terms of the existing treaties with Spain; but it certainly is a question whether our government is not showing misdirected zeal in sending ships to patrol the Cuban coast, lest some aid may come to Cuba from Cuban friends and sympathizers in the United States. The question is a difficult one for our government, and the Washington policy must not be condemned without good cause. But certainly the American people do not expect that the strength of the United States will be used to aid the Spanish monarchy in keeping its brutal hand upon the throat of an American island community.

SENOR TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA.

The Claims of Humanity.

The Cubans are doing their best to give some sort of political organization to their military revolt. The death of Marti having been fully confirmed, Mr. Tomas Estrada Palma has been designated by the Cuban clubs and societies in America as the political head of their movement. Mr. Palma at present resides in the State of New York. Credit is said to be due to our minister at Madrid, Mr. Hannis Taylor, for the recent decision of the Spanish authorities to pay the Mora claim; but it is to be hoped that neither Mr. Taylor nor our public servants at Washington have said anything that would lead the Spanish government to think the payment of this long standing debt could affect the American opinion of Cuba's rights and proper destiny. The savage butchery and rapine with which Spain is now devastating Cuba is an outrage that calls for the indignation and wrath of the whole civilized world. Has not the moment already come when our government, in the name of humanity, should protest with vigor, and ask Spain to stop? In case of anything like the protraction of hostilities which carried the last struggle through a period of ten years, our government

should have courage enough to interfere in the name of human decency and modern progress. Congress may well take up this question next December. If Spain can keep her colonies by peaceful methods she is welcome to them; but it is intolerable that we should be compelled to witness perennial war and confusion off our very coasts, through Spain's mediæval methods of military coercion.

Enforcement of Liquor Laws in New York.

In the realm of American public affairs the most interesting topic of the past month has been the enforcement of the laws against Sunday liquor selling, by the Police Commissioners of New York City. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt as president of the new police board has taken the astonishing ground that he will observe his oath of office and respect the laws. New York has never been so shocked and surprised in all its two hundred and fifty years of existence. The great Republican politicians are aghast, and are declaring that the party will be ruined. They protest that it was not for this that they helped to elect the reform ticket last November. Mr. Roosevelt's intrepidity seems even to have disconcerted Mayor Strong himself a very little, but upon the whole the Mayor evidently likes Mr. Roosevelt's logic and intends to support him to the end. It happens that Mr. Roosevelt's colleagues on the police board are in absolute harmony with their president, and are as actively committed to the execution of the policy as Mr. Roosevelt himself. Colonel Frederick Grant, who is one of the commissioners, has not forgotten that his illustrious father used to say that the best way to deal with an unpopular law is to enforce it. The Police Commissioners do not give themselves much concern with the question whether the law is wise or mistaken. They simply stand upon its enforcement until the legislature chooses to alter it.

How Tammany Profited by the Sunday Law.

The existing excise laws of New York have been carefully maintained on the statute books by Tammany Hall. Sunday closing has been by no means a dead letter. Last year the Tammany police officials made at least five thousand arrests for violation of the Sunday closing feature of the liquor laws. But Tammany had maintained the statute for purposes of blackmail. The arrests made last year were in no case due to a desire to uphold the majesty of the law, but in every instance they were made to punish saloons which were not properly contributing to the police and Tammany blackmail funds. There are ten thousand saloons in New York City, nearly all of which were paying regular monthly sums for police protection and were never molested in their Sunday business. Mr. Roosevelt simply instructed the police that the law was to be enforced entirely and without discrimination. The great object has been to break up the blackmail system, and this end will certainly be accomplished.

The Sunday Question, per se.

In Brooklyn, where there is also a reform municipal government under Mayor Schieren, this blackmail system has never been highly developed. The Brooklyn saloons have always been permitted to do business in violation of the Sunday closing law, so long as their customers were admitted by the side door, and nobody made complaint of noise or unusual disturbance. For some weeks past, under the same general state law requiring the Sunday closing of saloons, we have witnessed the curious spectacle of the reform government of New York enforcing the law as drastically as Cromwell himself could ever have done it, while across the bridge in Brooklyn every saloon in the city has continued its Sunday business without molestation and with the advantage of an immense patronage from thirsty New Yorkers. Meanwhile, there is a state law from which New York City is exempted that requires the all-day closing of barber shops on Sunday, and this law is strictly enforced in Brooklyn. In New York City the barber shops are allowed to remain open until 1 o'clock P.M. The simple fact as regards Sunday closing in New York City is, that the law has never been kept upon the statute books because it corresponds to any prevailing sentiment, or because it was meant to be honestly enforced; but solely because its existence gave the Tammany organization a powerful club with which to hold the liquor interest in line. The liquor sellers have had to buy the right to sell on Sunday by giving both their political support and also a share of their profits to the conspiracy of thieves and blackmailers who have carried on business under the name of Tammany. Several of the great New York papers have been endeavoring to break down Mr. Roosevelt's policy, but all in vain. They have adopted the very ignoble plan of endeavoring to confuse the minds of their readers upon the distinction between the law and its enforcement. They are endeavoring to rally all those who would wish to have the law different, in opposition to Mr. Roosevelt's enforcement of the law as it is. The next legislature will have to face the whole question frankly; for Mr. Roosevelt and his colleagues are in office to stay for three years, and nobody has the power to remove them except upon charges of misconduct which nobody would ever have the effrontery to suggest. Consequently there will be nothing to do but to attempt to bring the law itself into conformity with the desires of a majority of the population.

A Lesson in Law and Government.

Sunday closing is certainly not popular in New York. Strict and impartial enforcement of law is, on the other hand, by no means unpopular. It has opened the eyes of New Yorkers to possibilities which they had never dreamed of, and it is giving them an object lesson in the meaning of law and government which will sink into the very depths of their inner

consciousness. There will be many to take the ground that since Mr. Roosevelt shows us how the Sunday law can be enforced, its requirements ought not to be weakened. But this does not necessarily follow. The commissioners themselves are not expressing a public opinion, although it may be strongly suspected that, in view of the habits and customs of a large portion of the population in New York, they might personally favor the adoption of the English plan which permits the public houses to be open for certain hours on Sunday, but which closes them literally and absolutely during the rest of the day. The question will now have to be decided for New York. Perhaps the proper solution of it would be to give all the communities in the state the right to decide for themselves on a local option plan. Thus a general law could be framed which would provide several alternative schemes, and it could be left to popular vote in every community to decide which of these it would adopt. There are many good men who would rather have a law which allows saloons to be opened several hours on Sunday with rigid enforcement, than a closing law which is not enforced at all. The State of New York has a number of large towns, including Buffalo, Rochester, Elmira, Syracuse and Albany, as well as New York and Brooklyn. So far as we are aware, President Roosevelt's literal enforcement of Sunday closing in New York City stands alone in the state. In all the other large towns most of the saloons do a quiet but thriving business on the prohibited day of the week. The law and the facts ought somehow to be harmonized.

Mr. Roosevelt the "Man of the Month."

Mr. Roosevelt is accused of bravado in his policy, but the charge is meaningless and foolish. He is simply doing his sworn duty as an executive officer, and thereby giving the whole people of the United States an object lesson which they need above all others. Such a lesson is not necessary in other countries, because the enforcement of law in England or France or Germany is taken as a matter of course. Mr. Roosevelt, in this July of 1895, has been emphatically the man of the month. We therefore have great pleasure in offering our readers a character sketch of him by a well-known writer who has long appreciated him and believed in him. Mr. Roosevelt comes to his New York position after six years of hard and somewhat thankless work in the national Civil Service Commission at Washington; but it was the kind of work that is making history. For the real political history of our own times in the United States is centring about the reform of our administrative methods; and no man has been closer to the heart of the struggle than Mr. Theodore Roosevelt. He has seen great progress in the practical reform of our civil service, and he sums that progress up in an article contributed to *Scribner's Magazine* for August, which our readers will find freely cited in another part of this magazine.

Other Reforms in New York.

While police and administrative reform has thus been making strides in New York, the reform of unwholesome physical conditions has also something cheering to report. Mr. Jacob A. Riis, the journalist who has been the long-time chronicler and student of tenement

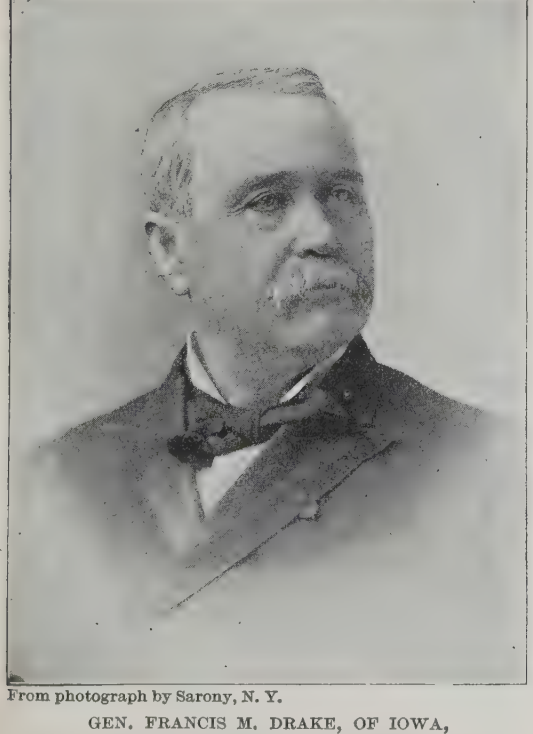
MR. JACOB A. RIIS.

life and slum conditions, tells our readers this month about the improvement of one of the worst neighborhoods in the city. Street-cleaning operations under Colonel Waring are giving the tenement districts a much more comfortable summer than they have known for many years. A tremendous reform also has been made in clearing away from the streets of scores of thousands of empty trucks which lined the gutters by night and on Sunday. Asphalt pavements are making their way in the crowded districts. The movement for public baths of a modern character under municipal auspices is about to result in something tangible. There is much else that looks hopeful near-at-hand in the way of tenement-house and lodging-house reform, and general improvement in the physical environment of the working people of the great metropolis.

Silver's Reverses.

Two events have greatly helped to turn the tide, temporarily at least, against the sixteen-to-one free coinage movement. One of these has been the result of the critical contest between the Democratic factions in Kentucky, while the other has been the attitude officially taken by the

Republicans of Iowa. The free-silver Democrats early in the season were confident that they would control the Kentucky convention; but Mr. Carlisle and the administration took an active hand, and the silver men found themselves in a minority. The convention adopted resolutions agreeable to Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle, though it gave the nomination for governor to Mr. Hardin, a pronounced free-silver man. The state committee of Kentucky, having mapped out the subsequent campaign against the Republicans upon other lines, emphatically objected to Senator Blackburn's free-silver speeches, and the Senator was requested to abstain from further participation in the contest. Inasmuch as he is a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate, the situation is not a strictly harmonious one. It is quite possible that Mr. Blackburn may be able to hold his seat in the Senate, but his success will in that case be in spite of his silver views rather than on account of them. The position of the Kentucky Democrats is declared by the party leaders in general to mean that the free-silver movement is checked in the Democratic ranks, and that there is no further probability that the silver men will dominate the national convention next year. In like manner the shrewd Republican forecasters regarded the refusal of the Iowa Republican convention to countenance in any way the free-silver movement, as an indication that the Republicans of the Mississippi Valley will, by a large majority, stand with Eastern Republicans in opposition to anything so radical as the silver men have proposed. It must not for a moment be considered that the honest convictions of hundreds of thousands of American citizens who believe in free coinage have undergone any change in these past weeks; but it does not now seem probable that their views can materially influence the position or avowed doctrines of either one of the two leading parties in next year's contest. They will be obliged either to subordinate their monetary views to their old-time party allegiance, or else to break away from their Republican or Democratic connections and ally themselves with a separate movement.



From photograph by Sarony, N. Y.

GEN. FRANCIS M. DRAKE, OF IOWA,
Republican nominee for Governor.

GEN. P. WATT HARDIN, OF KENTUCKY,
Democratic nominee for Governor.

The Rowing and Sailing Contests.

The visit of the Cornell oarsmen to England and their participation in the rowing contests at Henley on the Thames were given great prominence in our daily newspapers, and aroused a widespread interest among the people. The defeat of Cornell was a disappointment here at home, but the chief regret was due not to the defeat but to the unpleasant circumstances which accompanied it. The American visitors may have made some slight mistakes of judgment, but they conducted themselves in a manly and straightforward fashion, and their country has no cause to be ashamed of them. The records show that in almost every form of athletic sport the American college students, both East and West, are upon the average superior to those of England or any other country. In the single item of oarsmanship it is possible that our American amateurs are inferior. These international contests ought to assume a broader and more general character. An athletic meeting between English and American students which should in

PUBLIC

THREE VIEWS OF THE DEFENDER.
From a sketch by W. H. Loomis for the *Providence (R. I.) Journal.*

clude a great variety of sports and contests would be an interesting one, because average results would signify something. Americans do not rest content under the sting of defeat, and the fate of Cornell at Henley will probably do more to develop an interest in college rowing than anything else that could have happened. The great international yachting contest will excite more interest this year than ever before. Lord Dunraven's new boat, *Valkyrie III,* built by the famous Scotch designer Mr. Watson, is trying her wings in British waters before crossing the ocean to compete for the America's cup. The *Defender,*—which is the appropriate name of the marvelous new boat built by the Herreshoffs for the New York gentlemen who propose to keep the trophy on this side of the water,—is now believed, as a result of some preliminary trials, to be the fastest and in all respects the most remarkable racing yacht ever built. The American yachtsmen are enthusiastic and seem to have no doubt about the victory that the *Defender* is to score against *Valkyrie III;* but it is well not to be over confident.

The Weather Bureau.

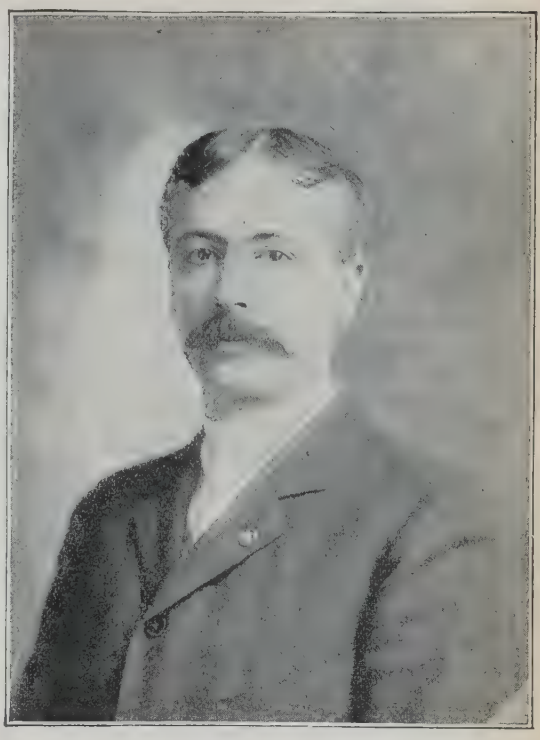
A scientist who takes a keen interest in the work of the government's scientific bureaus has sent us a letter in which he deplores the retirement of Professor Harrington from the Weather Bureau. It is not primarily to criticise the Secretary of Agriculture for making the change that we quote from this letter, but because the subject itself has wide interest and our correspondent has dealt with it most instructively. He writes as follows :

It is announced that the President has displaced as Chief of the Weather Bureau Professor Mark W. Harrington, who has held this position during the past four years, and appointed as his successor Willis L. Moore, of Illinois. No cause has been assigned for this change and it is difficult to see one, since Prof. Harrington has conducted this bureau in a manner above the criticisms of scientific men, on the one hand, who insist on careful and accurate work, and politicians on the other hand, who demand a careful expenditure of money and adequate practical returns for the sums spent. For many years there existed a feeling that the Signal Service, as an army organization, was not doing all that might be done by a civilian corps of meteorologists and weather experts. Our government was paying about a million dollars a year for weather information, and four years ago Congress decided to see if the money could not be better spent under civilian control. The Weather Bureau was then established in the Agricultural Department and the observers of the U. S. Signal Service were transferred bodily to this civilian bureau. But the Weather Bureau needed a head. It needed some person who had viewed the work of the Signal Service as an outsider ; one who saw the limitations of that service and who recognized lines of improvement which might be instituted ; one who was a thoroughly drilled scientist and who had a thorough knowledge of past and current work in the field of weather knowledge, and, hardest of all to find, an upright man who was qualified to make the most of an annual million dollar disbursement, and who had the executive ability necessary for the control of five hundred scientific observers scattered all over the country. The President made no mistake when he *sought* the services of Professor Harrington, the professor of astronomy at Ann Arbor, and editor of the *American Meteorological Journal.* No one who knew Professor Harrington could help exclaiming, "Just the man for the position !" His work during the past four years has shown his mastery of the situation. The cost to the government has been less than under military rule ; the scope of work has been greatly expanded and the amount increased several fold in many cases. Professor Harrington gave up a life position in one of our leading universities to accept the position which sought him. He has labored for four years unceasingly. He has won the admiration of all competent judges in his administration of the affairs of the greatest scientific service ever undertaken by any government. His reward is displacement.

While the making of weather predictions is undoubt-

From photograph by Bell, Washington, D. C.

Professor Mark W. Harrington.



Mr. Willis L. Moore.

THE OLD AND NEW CHIEFS OF THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

edly the most practically important of the services of the Weather Bureau, yet it is but a small part of the work performed by that bureau. The chief of the bureau has absolutely no direct connection with the weather predictions, for this work is done by his assistants. It would be physically impossible for him to make the predictions himself and do his administrative work beside. The regular predictors are not allowed to stand the strain of predicting for more than a month at a stretch. The fact is, that weather predictions are made by a purely empirical process. Just as good predictions can be made by an uneducated man, who may develop a certain necessary faculty or skill, as by the best informed meteorologist. One thing is certain. The limit of accuracy by this old method of predicting has been reached. Further progress can only be made by the careful student of the physical questions involved. So far as the writer is aware, no one in this country is at present employed by the government in such a study. Justice will never be done to American scientific labors until the government asks the aid of some such body as the National Academy of Science in selecting proper heads for scientific bureaus.

Mr. Moore, the new incumbent, has had experience in the government's weather service in the West, and it is believed that he will succeed well at his new post. But Professor Harrington's removal, following Dr. Mendenhall's withdrawal from another scientific position in the government's employ, tends to give an uncomfortable feeling to scholars and experts, who do not like to see our great scientific bureaus made the footballs of politics.

Christian Endeavor Convention at Boston.

The meeting of the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor at Boston seems to have been the most important of these great annual gatherings that has yet been held. The number of delegates is said to have reached fifty-six thousand. All evangelical Protestant denominations were represented, the Presbyterians taking the lead. The Methodists and Baptists were not so numerously represented, because each of these great denominations has formed an organization of its own quite analogous to the Christian Endeavor societies. These young people's organizations stand for an exceedingly hopeful and significant movement in the church life of the present decade. They emphasize above all things the carrying of the clear and simple principles of practical religion into the affairs of daily life, whether private or public. The Boston meeting laid its principal stress upon "Christian Endeavor" in public affairs. The leaders of the movement have had the wisdom to perceive that administrative reform and honest politics are the crying needs of our public life, and that it is the business of Christian men and women to work actively for the adoption of higher political standards. True patriotism and civic duty were the watchwords of the great meetings held in Boston, and historical pilgrimages to revolutionary shrines in the vicinity of the New England capital were also made

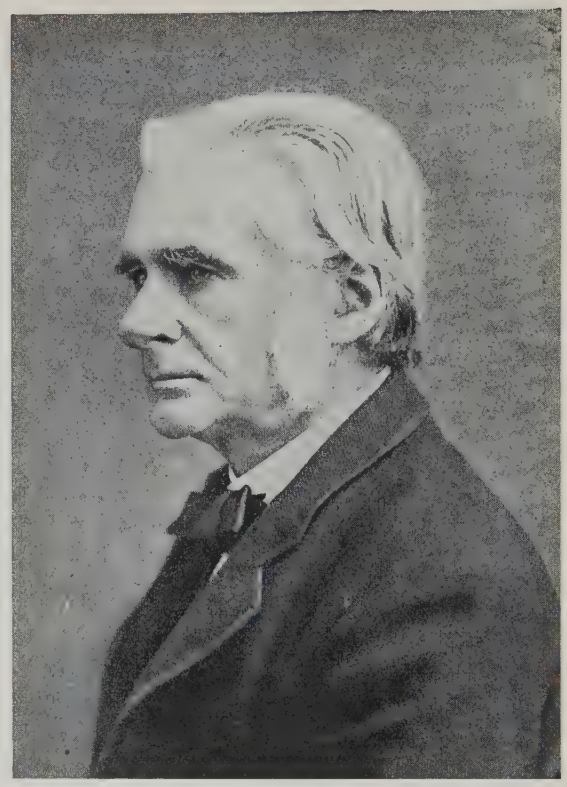
by many thousands of the delegates, in the spirit of a new consecration to the true principles of American liberty.

The World's Women's Convention in London.

Women sent as delegates from no fewer than twenty-three different countries assembled this summer in London under the presidency of Miss Frances E. Willard to hold the third Biennial Convention of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union. This informal international parliament of crusading womanhood was enthusiastic, unanimous and jubilant. Lady Henry Somerset was the most influential woman present after Miss Willard, and the proceedings were characterized from first to last by a burning hatred of strong drink and a cheering spirit of self confidence unusual in an assembly exclusively feminine. There were receptions to the delegates at the Mansion House and at Reigate Priory, crowded meetings in the Queen's Hall and an immense demonstration and spectacular display in the Albert Hall, where deputations from all lands, clad in appropriate costume, defiled before the President. It was a memorable illustration of the undying power of an idea. What was it that gathered all these thousands from so many lands to the Albert Hall? Simply the idea of an American farmer's daughter that the time had come for concerted action on the part of women as women, to combat intemperance and its related curses all around the world. Is it any wonder that, having achieved so much, these white ribboners should be speculating whether, after all, "the parliament of man, the federation of the world," may, like man himself, have to come into being through a woman?

Death of Professor Huxley.

After long and lingering illness, the man who of all others was best known to the public as an exponent of modern science has passed away. A few years ago, when men talked of science, the names of Huxley and Tyndall were always the first to rise to the mind. Others may have made greater discoveries, and there may be many who would be considered much more important by the scientific experts; but to the man in the street Huxley and Tyndall were the great Twin Brethren of modern science, and what they said was regarded very much as the law and the testimony on the matter in discussion. Both of them probably owed this unique distinction more to literary ability than to the originality or profundity of their scientific study. As for Professor Huxley, he gained more attention by the vehemence and energy with which he assailed the conventional orthodoxy of the day than by any contribution which he made to science. He was a tremendous "slugger," and whenever he took off his coat, whether it was against Mr. Gladstone or a Bishop, or the Pope or General Booth, the public always gathered around the ring, knowing they would have some rare sport. The last article which appeared from his pen in periodical literature was the opening of his reply to Mr. Arthur Balfour's "Foundations of Belief." In that, however, he



THE LATE PROFESSOR HUXLEY.

hardly began his attack,—an attack which now, alas, must remain for ever undelivered. His death leaves a gap in the ranks of our modern leaders of thought which no one at present seems qualified to fill.

Stambuloff Assassinated.

The Bulgarian statesman, Stambuloff, whose ugly assassination was one of the great political events of July, had scarcely more than completed his fortieth year. He was one of the young Bulgarians who had been trained by American teachers in Robert College on the Bosphorus, but his staunchest colleagues and most high-spirited supporters consisted of the Robert College boys. Leaving school at Odessa in 1875 when twenty years old, Stambuloff joined the patriotic revolt of the Herzegovinians. He served in the Russian army of Bulgarian liberation, and at once entered Bulgarian public life at the end of the war against Turkey. He rose rapidly, and before he was thirty he was the acknowledged political leader of his countrymen—the "Bismarck of Bulgaria." His hand dominated Bulgarian affairs for the ten years from 1884 to 1894. The reigning prince turned against him last summer, and for the past twelvemonth Stambuloff had been in retirement. If Bulgaria keeps a distinct existence after generations will make a mighty hero out of Stambuloff. He was a sincere patriot and a political genius.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

June 19.—Eighth annual convention of the National Republican League at Cleveland, O....Commodore Bunce is appointed to the command of the North Atlantic Squadron in place of Admiral Meade....Count Kilmannsegg, a Protestant, undertakes to form a temporary Austrian cabinet....The Italian Chamber of Deputies holds a stormy session over the question of amnesty to political offenders....General Eloy Alfaro, provisional President of Ecuador, announces his cabinet.

June 20.—Seventh annual congress of the Scotch-Irish Society of America at Lexington, Va....Celebration of the opening of the Baltic Canal; the German Emperor, with many guests, sails through from Brunsbüttel to Kiel. ....M. Jules Lemaitre, poet and critic, is elected a member of the French Academy....New Zealand Parliament opened.

THE LATE PRIME MINISTER STAMBULOFF, OF BULGARIA, Assassinated in July.

June 21.—The British Ministry is defeated in the House of Commons on a question of war estimates by a vote of 132 to 125....The National Republican League convention at Cleveland adjourns after voting to leave the silver question and other party issues to the national convention of the party....Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan returns from Europe and makes a statement concerning the demand for American securities abroad....Emperor William sets the keystone of the Baltic Canal, which he christens the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, in memory of his grandfather.

June 22.—Senator Quay issues a statement that he is a candidate for chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee....The steamer *Portia* sails from Brooklyn, N. Y., for St. John's, N. F., with an expedition for the relief of Lieutenant Peary in North Greenland.

HARCOURT ANNOUNCING THE RESIGNATION OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 23.—The resignation of Lord Rosebery is officially announced....In New York City the law against Sunday liquor-selling is vigorously enforced....Memorial services for Professors Dana and Whitney are held at Yale University.

June 24.—The college boat race on the Hudson between Cornell, Columbia and Pennsylvania is won by Columbia. ....Judge Brown, of the U. S. District Court, denies the application for the removal of Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York *Sun*, to Washington on a charge of libel. ....The anniversary of the assassination of President Carnot is observed throughout France....The resignation of the Rosebery Ministry is announced in the British Parliament....Fighting between Turkish troops and bands of Macedonians in revolt....Bill introduced in the Newfoundland Legislature to reduce the salaries of the Governor and Judges.

June 25.—Lord Salisbury becomes Premier of Great Britain....The Illinois Legislature meets in special session....Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., celebrates its centennial....The Kentucky Democratic Convention at Louisville is controlled by the opponents of free silver.... The Italian Chamber of Deputies sustains Premier Crispi by a vote of 383 to 151....U. S. Minister Terrell makes a demand on Turkey for the punishment of the murderers of Lenz, the American bicyclist....Princess Hélène is married to the Duke of Aosta....New commercial agreement between France and Switzerland ratified....New slavery convention agreed to by Egypt....Maynooth centenary celebrations begin.

June 26.—Commencement exercises at Harvard, Yale,

Amherst, Williams, Dartmouth and other New England colleges....Kentucky Democrats nominate Gen. P. Watt Hardin for Governor....The Belmont-Morgan syndicate makes the last payment on the bond contract with the United States Government....The new British Ministry declares its determination to dissolve Parliament at the earliest possible date....International Railway Congress opened at London by the Prince of Wales.

June 27.—International convention of the Epworth League opened at Chattanooga, Tenn....A meeting of the railway presidents in New York City adopts resolutions to restore and maintain eastbound and westbound freight rates....Sir Graham Bower is appointed Governor of Newfoundland....Lord Salisbury announces dissolution of Parliment as the only present policy of the British Ministry....Legislative Assembly at Victoria rejects Mr. Murray Smith's motion to establish a maximum ad valorem duty of 25 per cent....Lord Salisbury completes his new cabinet....Lord Rosebery is invested by the Queen with the Order of the Thistle....The Sultan appoints Shakir Pasha "Imperial Inspector of Armenia."

June 28.—Yale wins the boat race with Harvard over the four-mile course on the Thames at New London, Conn., by twelve lengths....Five firemen are killed in a Minneapolis fire....Ten thousand miners in Alabama receive an increase in wages of 10 per cent....McCarthyites win in the Parliamentary election for the city of Cork.

June 29.—The U. S. District Court at San Francisco decides against the government in the suit to recover $15,000,000 from the estate of Leland Stanford on account of the Union Pacific Railroad....Opening of the season at Chautauqua....Laying of the foundation stone of the new Catholic Cathedral at Westminster, England.

July 1.—The bronze statue of Gen. John Buford is unveiled at Gettysburg....The revised charter of the city of Boston goes into effect....The new City Magistrates and Justices of Special Sessions begin their duties in New York City; formal protests are made by the old Police Justices....The gambling houses of Montana are closed under the new law....The first electric power transmitted for commercial purposes from the plant of the Niagara Power Company is delivered at the shops of the Pittsburgh Reduction Company, one mile distant....The appointment of Gerald William Balfour as Chief Secretary for Ireland is announced....The formal transfer of the territory of the British East Africa Company (1,000,000 square miles, embracing a large part of Somaliland, the Equatorial Province, Uganda, Unyoro, etc.) to Great Britain, takes place at Mombassa.

July 2.—Prof. Mark W. Harrington, Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau, is removed by President Cleveland.... Governor Morton, of New York, appoints a commission to consider changes in methods of legislative procedure. ....Dr. von Plener, leader of the German Liberals in the Austrian Parliament, resigns his seat....The Assembly of Victoria, Australia, by a vote of 64 to 21, passes the first section of the bill for the reduction of customs dues.... The Norwegian Storthing votes only $800,000 for the support of the army.

July 3.—Prof. Willis L. Moore succeeds Prof. Harrington as Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau....Judge Showalter, in Chicago, announces his intention to sign the order decreeing the sale of the Whiskey Trust plant to the reorganization committee....Mr. Gladstone sends a farewell letter to the Midlothian Liberal Association.... *Valkyrie III* is beaten by the *Britannia* in a fifty-mile race.

July 4.—Serious rioting in East Boston, Mass., on the occasion of an A. P. A. parade; one non-combatant is killed by a pistol-shot, and several persons are wounded. ....More than sixty persons are injured at Bristol, Ind., by the breaking of a bridge over the St. Joseph River.... Three alleged post office robbers escape from the Ludlow Street Jail, New York City....A Fourth of July banquet is given in Paris by the American Chamber of Commerce. ....The Prime Minister of Servia resigns.

July 5.—Great loss of life and destruction of property are caused by storms extending over an area of 200 miles square, with a centre in southwestern Missouri....Judge Showalter, of the U. S. District Court at Chicago, signs the decree authorizing the sale of the Whiskey Trust property....All the gambling places in Saratoga are closed....The Norwegian Storthing votes to repay the outlay of Sweden for diplomatic and consular service up to July 1.

July 6.—Trial of the yacht *Defender* results successfully. ....The Kansas Insane Asylum investigating committee finds the State Board of Charities incompetent and guilty of accepting bribes from contractors....President Cleveland approves the new Army Regulations, which lay down important rules for the guidance of the army in dealing with mobs....The British Parliament is prorogued till August 12....In a Hindoo-Mahometan riot at Kattywar, India, three persons are killed and 184 wounded.... M. de Lamothe, Governor of the French colony of Senegal, is appointed Governor of French Guiana....An imperial ukase relating to Russia's guarantee of the Chinese loan is issued at St. Petersburg....The Hotel Metropole at Geneva, Switzerland, is burned....M. Novakovitch forms a Servian cabinet.

July 7.—The Catholic Summer School at Plattsburg, N. Y., begins its sessions....A daughter is born to Mrs. Cleveland at Buzzard's Bay, Mass....A wind storm does much damage in Chicago and vicinity; lives are lost by the capsizing of boats on Lake Michigan; on Lake Geneva, Wis., a steam launch is swamped and six persons drowned.

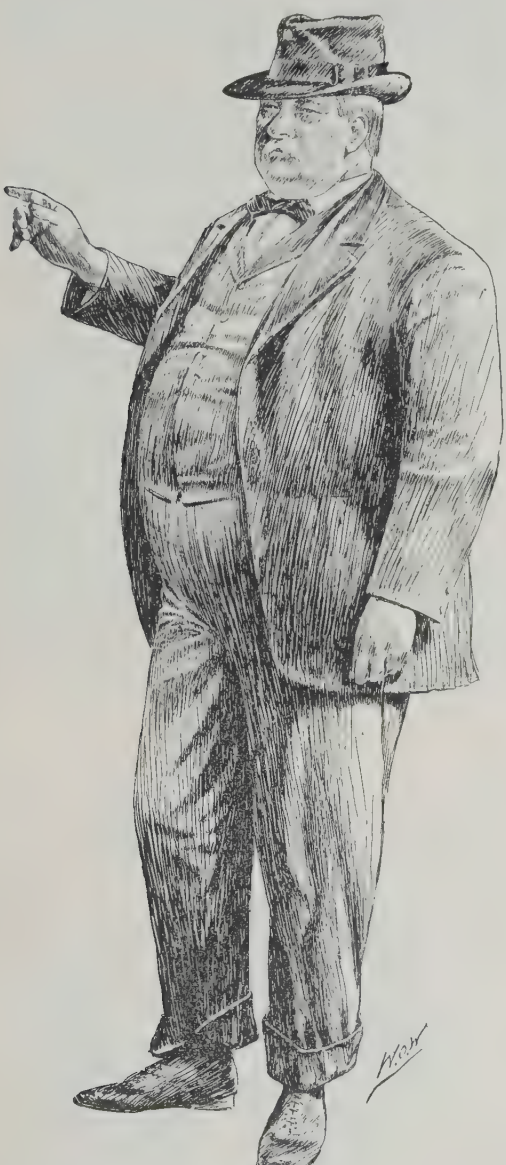
July 8.—The annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen opens at Asbury Park, N. J., with 3,000 cyclists in attendance....The three French Catholic members of the Canadian Ministry resign office on account of the failure of the government to announce remedial legislation in the Manitoba school matter....The French Chamber of Deputies asks the government to negotiate a permanent treaty of arbitration with the United States.

July 9.—The Connecticut Legislature adjourns....Governor Altgeld makes charges of bribery against members of the Illinois Legislature....The National Educational Association meets at Denver....Grand Trunk Railway train is telescoped near Quebec; about twenty passengers are killed....Democrats are victorious in the Peruvian elections....Cambridge accepts Yale's challenge for a contest in track athletics.

July 10.—Iowa Republicans nominate Gen. Francis Marion Drake for Governor....The annual convention of the Societies of Christian Endeavor meets in Boston with an attendance of nearly 50,000 delegates....Negroes from twenty-three of the thirty-five counties in South Carolina meet in Columbia and issue an address to the people of the United States reciting their wrongs....Bolivia sends an ultimatum to Peru demanding satisfaction within twenty-four hours for offenses against the persons and property of Bolivians committed during the recent civil war in Peru. ....Thomas Estrada Palma is chosen president of the affiliated Cuban Revolutionary Clubs.

July 11.—The Nicaragua Canal Commission completes its examination of the Isthmus....The yacht *Defender*

has a satisfactory trial....Senator Hill criticises the action of the New York City Police Commissioners in enforcing the excise laws....Two thousand persons are made homeless by the burning of a small village in Hesse-Nassau....Mexico puts into effect the decree reducing letter postage from 10 cents to 5 cents....The Peary relief



Sketched from life for the N. Y. *World*.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AT BUZZARD'S BAY.

expedition sails from St. John's, N. F., on the *Kite*, for Greenland....The Japanese in Formosa successfully repulse an attack of 700 Chinamen.

July 12.—A World's Christian Endeavor Union is formed in Boston....Two Chicago aldermen are indicted by the Grand Jury for soliciting bribes....Great damage is done by forest fires in Michigan....Parliamentary elections begin in England...."Orange Day" is peacefully observed in Montreal and other Canadian cities....The Duke of Genoa is received by Queen Victoria at Windsor.

July 13.—Violent wind storms in New Jersey and on Long Island cause great damage to buildings, and several deaths....Justice Herrick, of the New York Supreme Court, decides that the State Department of Public Works is subject to the civil service laws....Liberals lose heavily in the British Parliamentary elections; Sir William Harcourt, leader in the House of Commons under Rosebery, is defeated in Derby....It is announced that the French and Brazilian Governments have agreed to place the disputed territory on the frontier of French Guiana under dual control.

July 15.—The Christian Endeavor convention closes at Boston, 56,000 delegates having been in attendance during the sessions....The Interstate Commerce Commission grants an extension of one year in the time allowed by law for the placing of safety appliances on railway freight cars....The Banque du Peuple, of Montreal, suspends payment for 90 days, pending an investigation....Ex-Premier Stambuloff, of Bulgaria, is shot twice and repeatedly stabbed in the streets of Sofia....In the British Parliamentary elections Unionist gains continue; the labor leader, J. Keir Hardie, is defeated; Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, is elected for Lambeth as a Unionist.

July 16.—The Horr-Harvey debate on the silver question opens in Chicago....Five thousand iron miners in Michigan go on strike for higher wages....In the case of the city of Oakland, Cal., against the Southern Pacific Company, involving the title to eleven miles of water front, the Superior Court decides in favor of the city....The Council of the Legion of Honor resigns because of the reorganization demanded by the Chamber of Deputies as a result of the retention of M. Eiffel on the membership rolls after the Panama Canal disclosures.

July 17.—Troops are ordered by the U. S. War Department to protect Wyoming settlers against a threatened Indian uprising....Sir William Harcourt receives a second nomination to Parliament....The remarks of a socialist member of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies attacking the royal family, cause great excitement.

July 18.—The International Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union begins at Baltimore....John Collins, the negro who killed Frederick P. Ohl, the Princeton student, is found guilty of murder in the second degree....Maria Barberi, the Italian murderess, of New York City, is sentenced to death by electricity....Ex-Premier Stambuloff, of Bulgaria, dies from wounds received at the hands of his assailants....The Rt. Hon. John Morley, English Liberal leader, is defeated for Parliament in the Newcastle election.

OBITUARY.

June 19.—John Evans Hodgson, R.A., a well-known English painter.... William H. H. Lynn, a prominent Free Mason, of Staunton, Va.

June 21.—William Henry Schieffelin, of New York City. ....Henry Howard Houston, Philadelphia millionaire philanthropist....Quartermaster General George M. Devlin, of the Michigan National Guard....Col. C. H. Manship, of Jackson, Miss.

June 22.—Henry Moore, R.A., the London artist.... Cardinal Amilcare Malagola, Archbishop of Fermo, Italy. ....George Smith, of Coalvilla, Eng., a noted philanthropist....Dr. Edward Spalding, of Nashua, N. H.

June 23.—James Renwick, one of the most widely known of American architects....Prof. William C. Will-

iamson, English biologist and geologist....Mgr. Francois Lagrange, French prelate and ecclesiastical writer.

June 24.—Col. Philip W. Stanhope, U. S. A. (retired). ....Charles P. Libby, a well-known Chicago meat packer. ....Eugene Bianchi, once a famous operatic tenor.... "Chaplain" Philo G. Cook, of Buffalo, N. Y....Rev. Francis Haas, of Fond du Lac, Wis.

THE LATE MR. HENRY MOORE, R.A.

June 25.—Philip Phillips, singing evangelist....The Dowager Duchess of Lansdowne....Frederick James Prentiss, one of the founders of the Republican party in Ohio....Silas Watson Ford, scientific writer....Marcus D. Boruck, a San Francisco editor.

June 27.—Rev. Tiberius Gracchus Jones, well-known Southern Baptist preacher, formerly president of Richmond College....Dr. Joseph S. Shaw ("Brother Julian,") professor at Rock Hill College, Md.

June 28.—Ex-Congressman Louis McKenzie, of Alexandria, Va....Captain Ambrose Snow, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

June 29.—Prof. Thomas Henry Huxley....Gen. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, veteran preacher, soldier and politician....Daniel Cady Eaton, professor of botany at Yale....Ex-President Peixoto, of Brazil....Dr. Albert C. Gorgas, Medical Director, U. S. N.

June 30.—Ex-Congressman William F. Parrett, of Evansville, Ind....Alderman Kennedy, member for Montreal Centre in the Quebec Legislature....James Viosca, U. S. Consul at La Paz, Mexico.

July 1.—Henry Lambeth, Scottish musician....Judge Orsell Cook, of the Chautauqua (N. Y.) bar.

July 2.—Edward Bascomb Harper, president of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, of New York City....Rev. Herman Albright Brickenstein, a well-known Moravian clergyman.

July 3.—John Meyer, speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives.

July 4.—Chief Justice Harlow S. Orton, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court....Hiram E. Sickels, reporter of the New York Court of Appeals....Ex-Lieutenant Governor Charles D. Sherwood, of Minnesota....Joseph B. Stearns, inventor of the duplex system of telegraphy.

July 5.—Alexander Hesler, a pioneer photographer of the Northwest.

July 6.—Ex-Governor E. A. Stevenson, of Idaho.... Lieut.-Col. James Henton. U. S. A....Judge Moses Kirkpatrick, of Butte, Mont.

July 7.—General Swortzoff, Chief of the Russian Commissariat....Captain James Wiley, U. S. Marine Corps.

July 8.—David A. Daboll, of Connecticut, publisher of Daboll's Almanac....Ex-Congressman J. P. Cowan, of Ashland, Ohio....Edwin J. White, one of the oldest merchants of New Orleans....Rev. Dr. Leeds H. Reid, of Hartford, Conn.

July 9.—Colonel John Evans Brown, formerly member of the New Zealand Parliament, and U. S. Consul to New South Wales.

July 10.—Seth Richards, an Iowa pioneer....Mme. Marie Carvalho-Miolan, the celebrated French soprano.... Rear-Admiral Curtis (retired) of the British Navy....Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, New York City.

July 11.—Dr. James Caleb Jackson, of Dansville, N. Y. ....Ex-Congressman John H. Graham, of Brooklyn, N. Y....Rev. Dr. McAnally, of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*.

July 12.—Lieut. Findlay Dalziel, late of Her Britannic Majesty's Dragoon Guards.

July 13.—James G. Rule, a well-known Pacific Coast mining man....Everett A. Stevens, of the Massachusetts Board of Railroad Commissioners....Col. Arthur A. Esdra, of the Confederate Army.

July 14.—Frederick Remann, Congressman from the Eighteenth Illinois District....Prof. Norton Strange Townshend, of the Ohio State University....Rev. Dr. W. McCulloch, of Truro, N. S....Cornelius Yeager, a California pioneer.

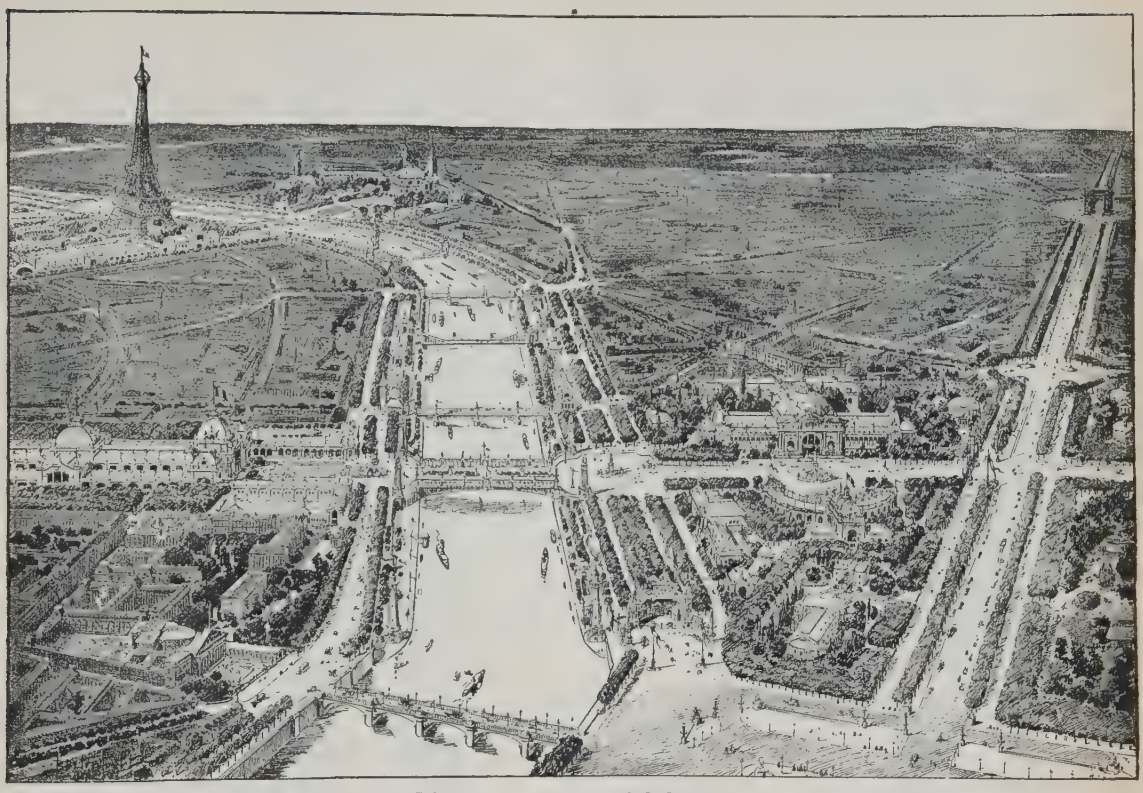
July 15.—William Alleyne Cecil, third Marquis of Exeter.

July 16.—Alban Nelson Towne, second vice-president and general manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad.... Judge Simon M. Ehrlich, Chief Judge of the City Court of New York....August Reichensperger, once leader of the

THE LATE PHILIP PHILLIPS.

German Clericals....Lady Parkes, wife of ex-Premier Sir Henry Parkes, of New South Wales.

July 18.—Stephan Nicolof Stambuloff, ex-Premier of Bulgaria....Ex-President Charles Emmanuel Schenk, of Switzerland....Dr. Albert F. Tracy, of Westfield, Mass.



Eiffel Tower in distance. River Seine. Place de la Concorde. Avenue des Champs Elysées.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900, FROM A POINT ABOVE THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

THE OCEAN GROVE SUMMER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

Announcements have been published of a School of Theology to be held in the new auditorium at Ocean Grove, N. J., August 7-16.

The general plan embraces: 1. Two morning lectures, daily, accompanied with a syllabus, giving results of latest scholarship and most advanced thought upon items under the general heads of philosophic and systematic theology, Old Testament, New Testament and Church history. 2. Afternoon lectures in pastoral theology, Christian sociology, hermeneutics, etc., and conferences on methods of practical work. 3. Lectures as aids to the mastery of the course of conference studies. 4. Evening lectures for the general public, in the main auditorium, on great themes where the Church and the world meet.

The Rev. Dr. J. E. Price, the dean, has planned an attractive programme, the principal features of which are as follows: There will be several courses of lectures on philosophic and systematic theology by Dr. Borden Parker Bowne, professor of philosophy, Boston University; by the Rev. Dr. J. R. Van Pelt, professor of systematic theology, University of Denver, and by the Rev. Charles H. Snedeker; in Old Testament theology, by the Rev. Dr. Milton S. Terry, professor of Old Testament and Biblical theology, Garrett Biblical Institute; in New Testament theology, by the Rev. Dr. George S. Burroughs, president Wabash College, and by Professor J. R. Van Pelt; in historical theology, by the Rev. Dr. Charles J. Little, professor of historical theology and president of Garrett Biblical Institute; in pastoral theology, by the Rev. Dr. George K. Morris, professor of practical theology, Boston University; by the Rev. Dr. S. F. Upham, professor of pastoral theology, Drew Theological Seminary; by the Rev. Dr. T. B. Neely, Union Church, Philadelphia; by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hanlon, president of Pennsylvania Seminary, and one lecture by the Rev. Dr. William V. Kelley, editor of the *Methodist Review*, "Robert Browning, the Poet of Ministers."

Sabbath services will be held as follows: August 11, sermon, 10.30 A.M., by Bishop John P. Newman; sermon, evening, by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Bashford, president of Ohio Wesleyan University. Special lectures will be given by H. W. Blair, ex-United States Senator, "The Present Outlook for the Temperance Cause;" J. B. Gordon, United States Senator, and a member of General Lee's staff, "The Last Days of the Southern Confedercy;" the Rev. John Dewitt Miller, "The Stranger at Our Gates;" Albion W. Tourgee, "The Righteousness of Olivet;" the Rev. Dr. J. W. Bashford, president Ohio Wesleyan University, "The Outlook for the Twentieth Century," and by Bishop Charles H. Fowler, "Abraham Lincoln."

All these lectures are open to the public and free to all. The only charge for admission will be that made to the oratorio of "The Messiah," Friday evening, August 16. This performance is to be given under the direction of Walter Damrosch. The solo singers will be Mrs. Moore Lawson, Mrs. Mary Louise Clary, J. McKinley and Ericson F. Bushnell.

BURLINGAME PUBLIC

SARATOGA SUMMER LECTURES.

At Saratoga Springs twenty lectures on various subjects are to be given from July 30 to August 30, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, each lecture beginning at 10 A.M. Each group of four lectures will have a unity of theme. Bishop Newman will begin the course with discourses on the four original religions—Buddhism, Confucianism, Zoroastrianism and Christianity (July 30-August 2); Prof. Otis T. Mason will follow with four lectures on ethnology (August 6-9); William H. McElroy will lecture on George William Curtis, Oliver Wendell Holmes, "Repartee as a Fine Art," and "Famous Men at Famous Dinners" (August 13-16); Prof. G. Frederick Wright will speak on the world's glacial periods and allied topics (August 20-23), and the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts will present the subject of sociology from four points of view (August 27-30).

THE CHICKAMAUGA DEDICATION.

The dedication of the battlefield of Chickamauga as a national military park September 18-20—the week after the Grand Army encampment at Louisville—will be the occasion of one of the greatest military reunions since the close of the Civil War. Both Union and Confederate veterans will participate.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The seventeenth conference of American librarians is to be held at Denver, August 12-18. Special railway rates have been secured and many Eastern librarians will probably attend the conference.

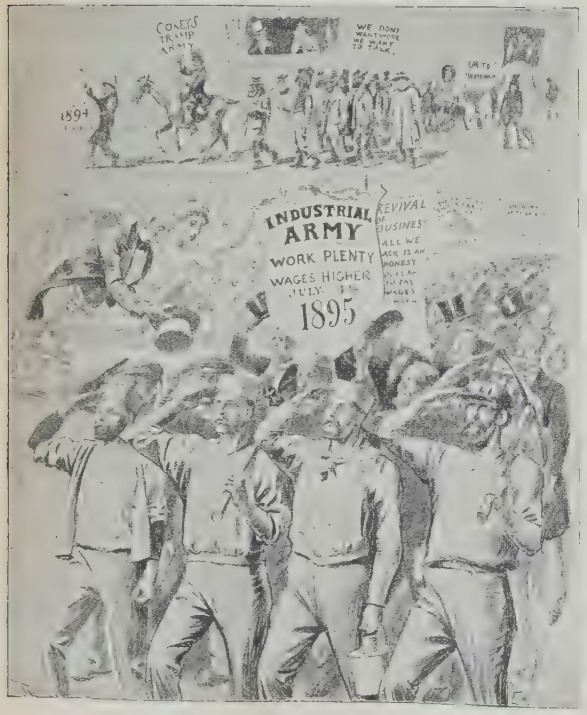
NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

Another Denver gathering will be the meeting of the National Prison Congress, which is appointed for September 14-18. For the first time in the history of the organization, it is said, the question of capital punishment will be discussed, and a resolution will be adopted expressing the sentiment of the delegates concerning the advisability of continuing this method of punishment. It is expected that every State in the Union will be represented. The Congress has met every year since 1870. One of the features of the Congress will be a paper by A. G. Warner, professor of economics in the Leland Stanford University of California, on "Politics and Crime." Papers will be presented also by J. H. Crooker, secretary of the State Board of Charities of Montana; Dr. W. Mittermaier, professor in the Heidelberg University, Germany, and other prominent men. The Congress will be composed of from five to ten delegates from each state, appointed by the Governors, prison officials and delegates from prison reform associations.

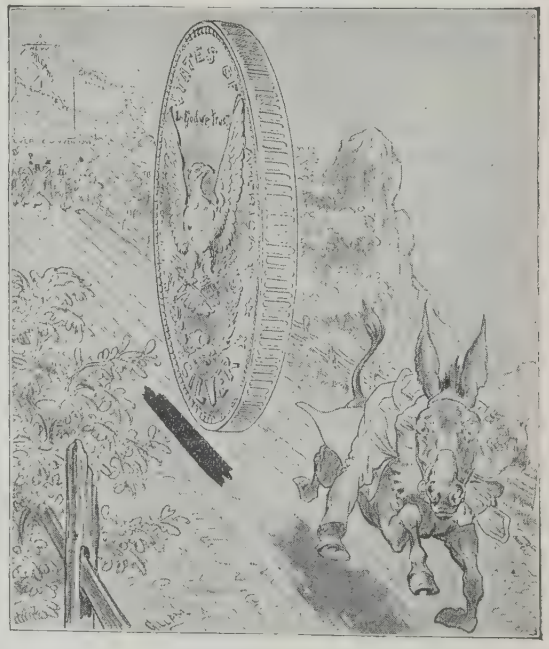
A PAN-AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL PARLIAMENT.

The Farmers' National Congress will meet this year at Atlanta, in connection with the Exposition, October 10-16. It is expected that the Dominion of Canada and the Central and South American republics will be represented. The secretary of the Congress, Mr. John M. Stahl, of Chicago, is making every effort to bring about a successful and profitable meeting.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



THE GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY.
From *Harper's Weekly.*

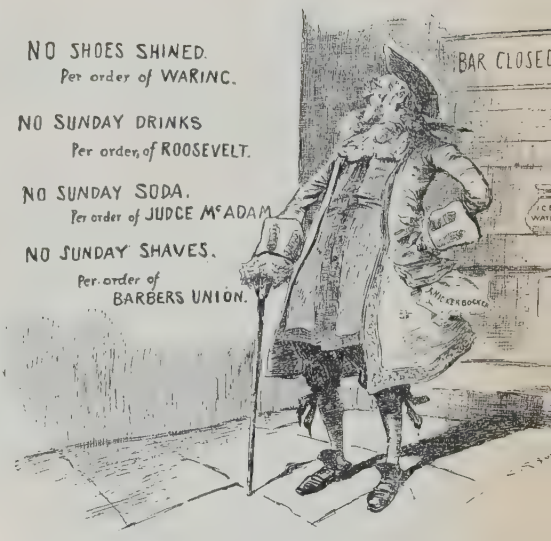


IT'S FUN FOR THEM BUT DEATH TO THEIR PARTY.
The Democrats have started their free silver campaign.
From *Judge* (New York).

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, OF THE NEW YORK POLICE COMMISSIONERS, LAYING DOWN THE LAW.

"I would rather see this administration turned out because it enforced the laws than see it succeed by violating them."

From the N. Y. *World*.

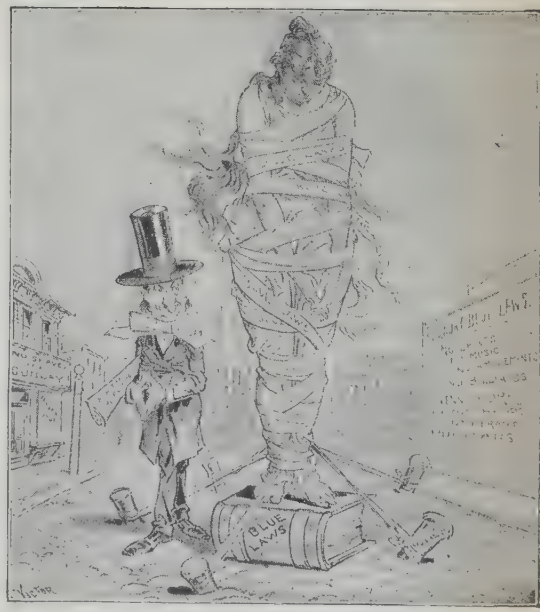


FATHER KNICKERBOCKER: "Gracious! What next?"

From the N. Y. *Herald*.

AN AWFUL POSSIBILITY UNDER THE NEW YORK CITY BLUE LAWS.

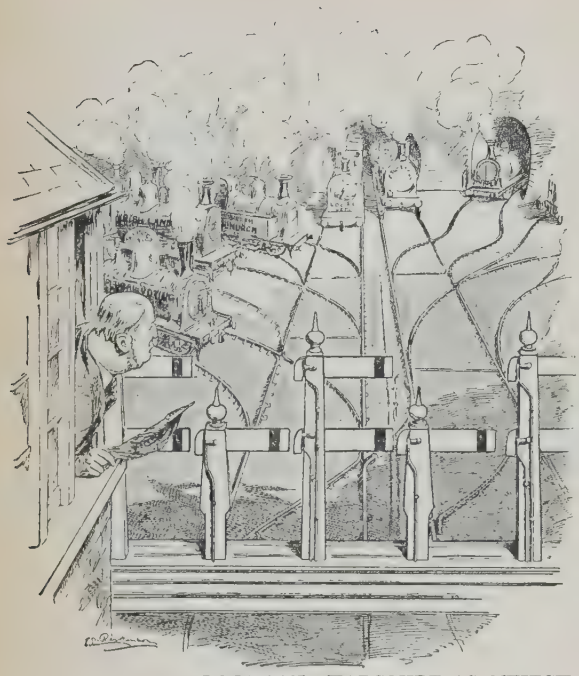
From the N. Y. *World*.



A SLAVE TO BLUE LAWS.

Is New York getting too much reform?

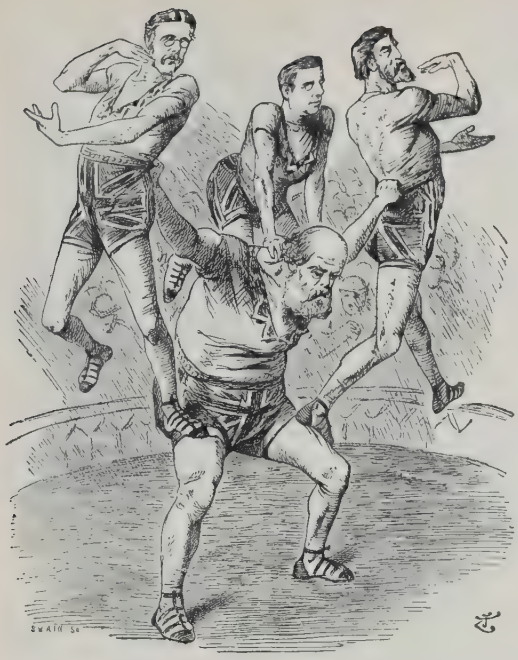
From *Judge* (New York).



MUDDLE-PUDDLE JUNCTION. HARCOURT AS SWITCHMAN.
From *Judy* (London).

SALISBURY AND CHAMBERLAIN ALLIANCE.
Union is not always strength.
From the *Westminster Gazette* (London).

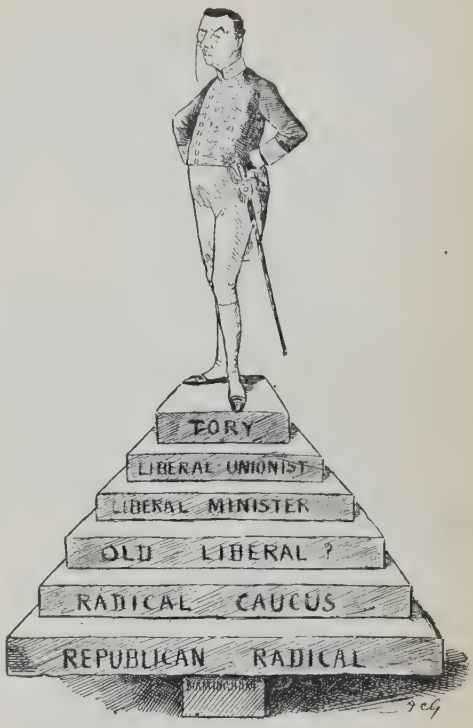
THE DEFENSE OF DOWNING STREET.
(The Rosebery-Harcourt ministry was defeated on June 21, owing to an insufficient supply of ammunition for small arms.)



THE GREAT POLITICAL COMBINATION TROUP

Salisbury (the Strong Man), Balfour, Duke of Devonshire and Joe Chamberlain (the "Climbing Boy").

From *Punch* (London).



CHAMBERLAIN ON STEPPING STONES OF HIS DEAD SELVES.

From the *Westminster Gazette*.

WILLIAM THE WAR-LORD.—A FRENCH VIEW.

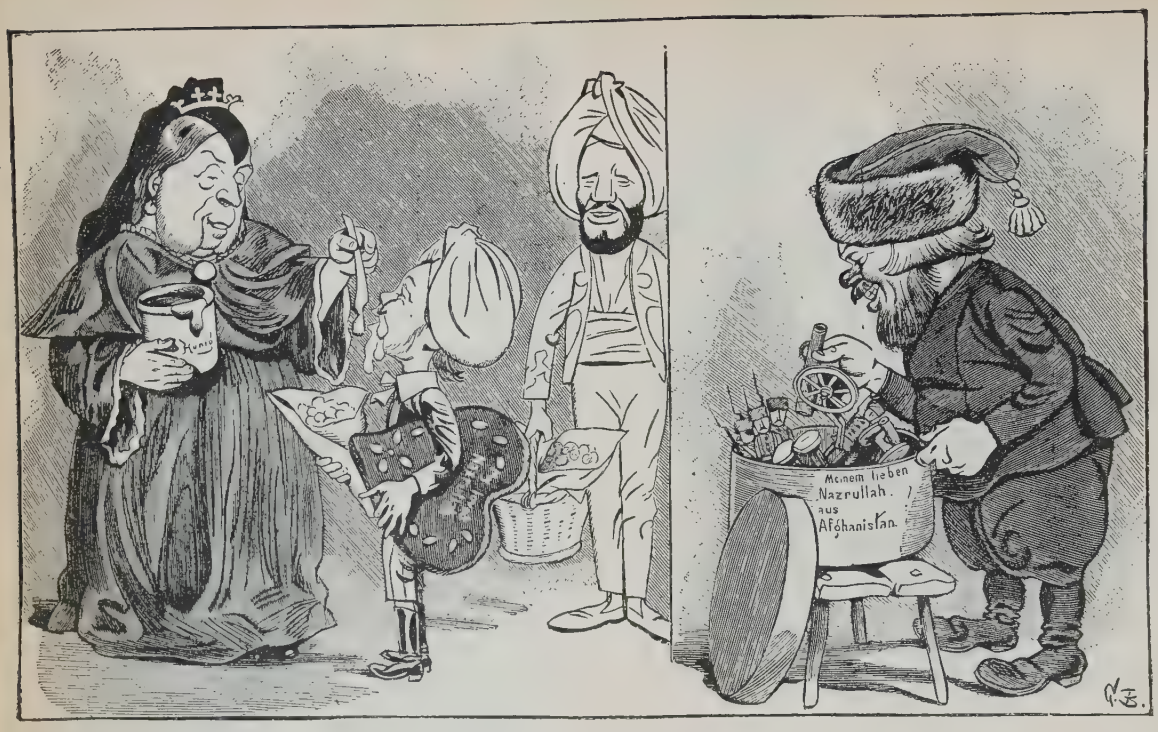
From *Le Grelot* (Paris).

A VERY WARM HUGGING!

Loo: "How we love and dote on each other my little cub!"

[Prince Nassarullah Khan, the second son of the Amir of Cabul, arrived in Bombay on April 26 and left for England on Monday last by H. M.'s troopship *Clive* on a visit to Her Majesty the Queen.]

From the *Hindi Punch*.



WHEN TWO ARE GOOD FRIENDS.

"Sweets, nothing but sweets," thought the Afghan prince in London.
"The young man may be helped," said the good Uncle Ivan in St. Petersburg."

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE NEW MONSTER.

THE RUSSIAN BEAR: "Go on! Go on! Drive him back! Drive him back, or he'll swallow us all up." ***(But the others don't see it).***

From the *Melbourne Punch*.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY JULIAN RALPH.

AS the most sensational result of the long and heroic crusade of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst against one phase of the misgovernment of New York City, we had the election of Mayor Strong and the destruction of Tammany Hall rule by an unprecedented uprising of the people and change in the direction of the majority vote. But as the most fitting and accidentally logical result of the Parkhurst disclosures we have Theodore Roosevelt, the President of the Police Commission. In saying this I do not forget or belittle Mayor Strong's part in appointing the new commissioners; I do not mean even to seem to detract from the vigorous, wholesome part that is being played by the other Police Commissioners, Parker, Grant and Andrews. They have elected Roosevelt president of their board, and he is the formal head in the movement which precisely aims at what Dr. Parkhurst strove toward, for we all know now that the stern and invincible clergyman paid only subordinate heed to the disorderly houses, which were the source of millions of dollars of blackmail money; only incidental attention to Tammany, for its methods were also the methods of every other party and hall and clique that was sufficiently important to have a seat at the spoils-laden table of the greater Hall. He was bent upon exposing the corruption of the police force and its part in the dire misgovernment of the city. Therefore, Mayor Strong's election and his appointment of a zealous Street Cleaning Commissioner, necessary as these were to the work in hand, are less exactly what the Parkhurst movement was aimed at than the later triumphs, the beginning of the rehabilitation of the police by the appointment of new heads to direct the force and new magistrates to stand behind them.

The public thus analyzes the situation. It feels that this is the best outcome of the last election; that thus it is rewarded for its votes. It was impossible to reform everything at once, and often, here and in other cities, the attempt to do so has resulted in nothing but the disheartening of the voters. But here are two reforms well under way, that of the Street Cleaning Department and that of the police—and the police reform is immeasurably the greater, and is the thing for which the agitation of the voters was begun. This the public sees and it sees also that Mayor Strong appointed to the Police Commission four men who are apparently as thoroughly fitted for the tremendous work they have in hand as any four he could have chosen if every citizen had had his qualifications examined by the Mayor. Neither professional reformers nor machine politicians, they yet are high-minded, earnest, sturdy and young, and certainly three of them have held political offices and understand politics well enough to hold their way against selfish and corrupt politicians. At the head of the young and ambitious quartette is Theodore Roosevelt, whom the REVIEW OF REVIEWS selects for me to write about as "the man of the month." If this is an error it is only so in the limi

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

tation which the phrase implies; it is not an error of judgment in analyzing the mood of the public. From San Francisco and New Orleans to Bangor and Minneapolis the daily newspapers are giving to him the space that is allotted to the most important subject before the people, and here in New York Roosevelt is the absorbing figure.

The reasons for this are several. First of all, the earnestness he displays and the singleness of his purpose, merely and fully to enforce the laws, appeal to the public love of sincerity and right. Then again it is the picturesqueness of Roosevelt's figure that appeals to the sentimental side of the people or to the dramatic and poetic feeling they possess. He is a New Yorker of New Yorkers, a scion of Diedrich Knickerbocker, a young Peter Stuyvesant come to town to walk about the streets as the more testy and stubborn original used to do, stick in hand, when he and the Roosevelts were in at the beginning of the

life of the original Dutch city. He is of a family that has been very active on Manhattan Island for nearly 250 years, and a street and a hospital bear the name that he continues to make so very much alive.

The people remember his first appearance in public life as an Assemblyman from this city, and recall that even then he stirred up the dry bones in politics and stood for reform and decency and was beloved for the enemies he made. Those who read the literature of the time know him as a forcible, broad-minded political writer and historian; as a valiant spokesman for the new West, and as a picturesque descriptive writer. At this point the masses know him again as a man of the once despised tenderfoot citified breed who went into the rudest region and took his part there as a ranchman and hunter and courageous manly fellow so well that the other brave and hardy men of the plains adopted him and admired him and are as keenly interested in his career as his schoolfellows and neighbors between State Street and the Bronx River. Between whiles the whole people have seen him managing the Civil Service reform and developing and extending it, with amazing fidelity to principle and without providing the spoils politicians, who stood in his way, with any means of hindering, annoying or attacking him—for in all his career he has been straightforward, clean, and never less than admirable.

I saw him the other day at the police headquarters, and noted that it seemed what it was, the heart of "the hurly-burly," of which he is as fond as an actor is of applause. The other reform commissioners came and went, and the topics I heard them discuss made me say to two of them that I believed if they knew the magnitude of what they have undertaken they would be paralyzed; but that in the stress of taking up one thing at a time they lost sight of the whole mass.

"One thing that helps us all," said President Roosevelt, "is that we are none of us candidates for anything."

I said something to the effect that this was a dangerous condition, since the active men who are not candidates are very apt to find themselves such.

"But, really," Mr. Roosevelt went on, "the task to which we are set is perfectly simple, if we are honest, have common sense and don't care for anything but our duty. Handling this work is a step-by-step process, and we take up one phase of it at a time, with no other rule than the ten commandments. We are all agreed and work in the fullest harmony, and our three prime watchwords are courage, honesty and common sense. We don't need genius. The rascals have the genius. All we have got to do is to be game—willing to accept responsibility and to take punishment."

This is no place for discussing the details of the work the new board has in hand, but I will mention the strict enforcement of the Sunday closing law, in order to exhibit the spirit in which the new board does its work.

"It is a mistake to think that the Sunday law was a dead one," said Roosevelt. "It was very much alive against the man without money or political influence and against any man whose political enemies wished to punish or persecute him. In that way it was alive, and where it was dead or inoperative it was an instrument of blackmail. It has got to be enforced."

"What will be the effect of the strict enforcement you insist upon—will we have a legal 'continental Sunday?'"

"We have not thought of the consequences," said the President. "What we are doing is simply executing the law. That is absolutely simple, and we have no right to consider consequences. Its partial non-enforcement was the greatest source of corruption and blackmail in the Police Department, and that must not continue."

Mr. Roosevelt is a veritable dynamo of earnestness, force and physical and mental energy. In build he is of the medium height, broad, very thick-set, solid and muscular. Even through the large-lensed glasses he is obliged to wear when at work he looks boyish, and is constantly thus referred to in the press. That is because he is not only young, but his youth has been preserved by an active outdoor life rationally directed. He has a plump, almost round face, thick brown hair, the small light mustache of a younger man than he is, and snapping blue eyes. His photographs make him look a trifle stern, because they (all that I have seen) are taken with his glasses off, and the strong light makes him half close his eyes, like a man influenced by a stern resolution or character. In reality, he is a kindly, genial, happy man, too full of animal spirits and too fond of fun to be stern except upon rare occasion.

His mind works so quickly, and he is so quick in every impulse, that he talks fast and seems to explode his words, which fly from him in short volleys, not in a loud tone, but with only half restrained energy. He is noted for his high ideals, but he is nevertheless exceedingly practical. I asked him once what he expected to be or dreamed of being when he was a boy, and he said, "I do not recollect that I dreamed at all or planned at all. I simply obeyed the injunction, 'whatever thy hand findeth to do, that do with all thy might,' and so I took up what came along as it came. Since then I have gone on Lincoln's motto, 'Do the best; if not, then the best possible.'"

He has never laid up anything to be carried out in future. Whatever has occurred to him to do, that he has done at once with all his might and main, whether it was hunting bears, or writing books, or climbing mountains. And in that way the whole country has seen him go at the task of reforming the New York police.

Perhaps it is the singularity of his life as a son of one of the old Dutch families of this city that throws a glamor about him which the sensitive public was from the first quick to see. There are others of that

THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLICE BOARD AT HIS OFFICIAL DESK.

race that have had ten times Mr. Roosevelt's opportunity, for he is not a rich man as riches go with the families that owned the soil on which we built the metropolis. These men have taken very little part in public life or upon the public behalf. Of late they have too often merely gravitated between New York and London in the pursuit of pleasure and the toils of nothing more serious than Fashion. Mr. William Waldorf Astor, who once seemed a promising exception, had the wealth which Roosevelt lacked, and entered public life at nearly the same time. But he began by deliberately demanding, not work, but the blue ribbon positions—the rewards of public life—without earning them. He went to England, where the eternal guinea can buy what the almighty dollar cannot get here, and so he made the contrast between such as he and such as Roosevelt all the stronger.

THE ROOSEVELTS OF NEW YORK CITY.

Between the years 1652 and 1694, the church records show that a number of Rosenvelts were born on Manhattan Island, but the name was properly spelled in the Dutch church marriage records that have been published for the years 1682-1774. In a directory of the inhabitants of the city for 1665 we find a Roosevelt living in Beaver street, east of Broad street.

The following are the Roosevelts who are recorded as having held public offices in the city as I find them in "Valentine's Manual:"

Nicholas Roosevelt (bolter), alderman	1700–1701
John Roosevelt (merchant), assistant alderman	1748–1767
Cornelius Roosevelt, alderman	1759–1764
Cornelius C. Roosevelt (merchant), alderman	1785–1801
Assembly	1803
James Roosevelt (merchant), alderman	1809
Assembly	1796–1797
James J. Roosevelt, assistant alderman	1828–1829, 1839
Supreme court justice	1854–1860
Assembly	1835–1840
Congress	1841–1843

In that gossip's masterpiece and New Yorker's delight "The Old Merchants of New York," the

Roosevelts are mentioned as sugar refiners, merchants, bankers, trustees of charitable institutions and public officials. The Roosevelt sugar house behind Franklin square, where Cliff street is now, was built before the Revolutionary War, according to this volume, and was maintained for forty years afterward. The proprietor, Isaac, was also president of the Bank of New York, a governor of the New York Hospital, and a State Senator in the time of Governor George Clinton (1801). This same gossip accounts for the naming of Roosevelt street by saying that in 1728 Jacob Roosevelt bought a tract of land "in the swamp near the Cripple Bush," and through this that street was presently opened.

The Roosevelts figured patriotically during the Revolution. One of the militia companies organized under the spur of the approaching conflict, in 1775, was "the Corsicans," independent foot guards, of which a Nicholas Roosevelt was first lieutenant. These men wore a tin heart on their coats, with "God and our Right" on it, and upon the bands of their hats was the motto, "Liberty or Death." Another Roosevelt was an officer in an up-country company of the same sort. I am almost certain that in that war and the following one of 1812 members of the family bore arms in conflict with the enemy. A Roosevelt was one of those Dutch merchants who so generally gave unwavering support to our quarrel and our arms at the outbreak of the Revolution, and thence onward. In a petition which he and many other men of that stock signed, they referred to themselves as former exiles, as having furnished large sums to the new government, and as having buoyed up its credit by accepting its paper money at the value of coin.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S BOYHOOD.

Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt was born on October 27, 1858, and is therefore in his thirty-seventh year. "I was born in my father's house, No. 28 East Twentieth street, New York City," he told me, adding, "for eight generations my father's people have lived in this city." About as distinct a New York family as can be found. "Originally," he says, speaking of a quarter of a thousand years ago, "my people lived on the Battery, then in Roosevelt street, which runs through what was then our farm. We gradually moved up town, and my grandfather built a big house in what was then the country, at the corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway."

I had always thought of his Dutch blood, that has followed the Roosevelt name, and when one looks at him he sees that the Holland build has stuck to the line, for Mr. Roosevelt is short and thick of body and of neck, and yet he is not at all Dutch in his temperament—not at all stolid or phlegmatic, or given to long inert periods of reflection and enjoyment of ease. He is quick, intense, nervous, incessant—an actor in, not a spectator of, the drama of the times; a doer all the while. He calls himself only a quarter Hollandish and three-quarters Scotch, Irish and French Huguenot—which accounts for his disposition. His father's mother was a Bonhill, and among her relatives were persons of such Irish names at Lukin and Craig. The New York Huguenot family of Lamontaigne come into his near ancestry also. This French blood pours into both sides of his parentage, for in his mother's blood is that of the Devoes, of Georgia and South Carolina. His mother was a daughter of the Bullocks, of Georgia, of Hi'land Scotch origin, and stirring Americans. Roosevelt's uncle, James D. Bullock, built the noted privateer, *Alabama*, and another of the Bullocks, Irwin S., fired the last gun aboard of her. When she was sunk by the *Kearsarge*, as she was going down, he shifted the gun from side to side of the ship and fired it twice.

But Theodore Roosevelt owes a great deal to his father directly. He is named for him; he loved him, and his father made a great impression upon his life and did much to mold it. The elder Theodore Roosevelt was one of the leading men of his day—the heat of which was the time of the Rebellion—in the metropolis. He was a merchant, a philanthropist and a robust, active participator in outdoor life. He more than any other one man founded the present newsboys' lodging house system. He devised and carried out the plan of the war-time Allotment Commission, which, though dead and gone now, did as much good in its time as anything under heaven. Its work lay in enabling our soldiers of the Rebellion period to allot and send back to their families a certain portion of their pay. The bent of the father's mind (and heart) was humane and philanthropic, but he was a shrewd and successful merchant, and could drive a four-in-hand team better than any New Yorker of his day. He died in 1878.

"What strong direction did your home influences take in your boyhood?" I asked.

"Why," said Roosevelt, "I was brought up with the constant injunction to be active and industrious. My father—all my people—held that no one had a right to merely cumber the earth; that the most contemptible of created beings is the man who does nothing. I imbibed the idea that I must work hard, whether at making money, or whatever. The whole family training taught me that I must be doing, must be working—and at decent work."

As a boy he was sent first to a private school—Cutler's, here in the city; a famous school. He says of himself that he was a sickly boy, "pig-chested," very delicate. He says he could not play at the games of other boys, and, moreover, he was very slow to learn anything out of books or away from books. So the first strong, active work that engaged him was making himself a physically able fellow.

"I made my health what it is," he said. "I determined to be strong and well, and did everything to make myself so. By the time I entered Harvard College I was able to take my part in whatever sports I liked. I wrestled and sparred and ran a great deal while in college, and, though I never came in first, I got more good out of the exercise

than those who did, because I immensely enjoyed it and never injured myself. I was very fond of wrestling and boxing; I think I was a good deal of a wrestler, and though, as I tell you, I never won a championship, yet more than once I won my trial heats and got into the final round. I was captain of

MR. ROOSEVELT AFTER "BIG GAME."

my polo team at one time, but since I left college I have taken most of my exercise in the 'cow country,' or hunting game in the mountains."

EARLY WESTERN ADVENTURES.

He spoke a trifle more freely of himself in this than in most regards. The contrast between the delicate boy he had been and the robust man he made of himself impressed him, for the moment. To be sure, the record is peculiar. Since his twenty-seventh year, when he first took to ranch life, the author of "The Making of the West" let the West do a great deal of the making of himself. Out there, year after year, he has hunted, ridden, walked and climbed in the Rockies after game. The rifle and the horse have been his adult favorites, and have taken him into the invigorating air and the hardening changes of heat and cold and storm. In fact, he began with toilsome sport. On leaving college (1880), he went to Europe and, seeing his first immense mountains, determined to climb a rock peak and snow peak, for the fun of it. He succeeded in mounting the snow-clad Jungfrau and the rocky Matterhorn—which is why he is today a member of the Alpine Club of London. James Bryce, the historian, and E. M. Buxton, the member of Parliament and hunter of big game, were his sponsors before that club of men who have dared and done. His father was a silent sponsor for him there and since, but there was another whom I do not believe he will mind my mentioning, even in the form of a quotation.

"I'll tell you what books did a great deal to influence me in my youth," he once said. "Those of Mayne Reid. They spurred me more than any books I read. They were popular when I was a boy, and I devoured them all. They put a premium upon manliness and courage." Roosevelt is a great believer in athletic sports from football up, or down. But I have also heard him say he believes "that in a free republic like ours it is a man's duty to know how to bear arms and to be willing to do so when the occasion arrives." To that end he joined the Eighth Regiment of the New York State National Guard, in 1884, as a second lieutenant, and rose to be the captain of one of its companies. He remained a militiaman until 1888. I had the curiosity once, when the thought struck me that he was of distinctly soldierly appearance, to ask him if he was not an admirer of military life. "I have always had the heartiest sympathy with the soldier's life," he said.

"A man with a horse and a gun is a picture or idea that has always appealed to me," he says. "Mayne Reid's heroes and the life out West also always appealed to me. I wanted to see the rude, rough, formative life in the far West before it vanished. I went there just in time. I was in at the killing of the buffalo, in the last big hunt, in 1883, near Pretty Buttes, when the whites and the Sioux from Standing Rock and Pine Ridge were doing the killing. I went West while I was in the Assembly, in the long vacations—went hunting—went to the Bad Lands and shot elk, sheep, deer, buffalo and antelope. I made two hunting trips, and in 1884 I started my cattle ranch. After my terms in the Legislature, and until I was appointed Civil Service Commissioner, I lived most of the time out West in the summers and spent only the winters in New York. I never was happier in my life. My house out there is a long low house of hewn logs, which I helped to build myself. It has a broad veranda and rocking chairs and a big fireplace and elk skins

and wolf skins scattered about—on the brink of the Little Misssouri, right in a clump of cottonwoods; and less than three years ago I shot a deer from the veranda. I kept my books there—such as I wanted—and did a deal of writing, being the rest of the time out all day in every kind of weather."

HE ENTERS POLITICS.

Mr. Roosevelt spent three winters in the Legislature of this state, having been three times elected from the Twenty-first Assembly District, then known as Jake Hess' district, because it had been the bailiwick of a Republican boss of the name. It is one of the so-called "brown stone districts," which is to say, a district of fine homes and largely of Republican voters.

"I had always believed, and do yet, that a man should join a political organization," he said, "and should attend the primaries; that he should not be content to be governed, but should do his part in the work. So, upon leaving college, I went to the local political headquarters, attended all the meetings and took my part in whatever was up. There came a revolt against the member of Assembly from that district, and I was nominated to succeed him, and was elected."

My own memory of the matter—I was a political reporter at the time—is that there was dissatisfaction with the district leadership, as well as with the Assemblyman, and that a number of the dissatisfied hit upon Roosevelt as a suitable man to send to the Legislature. This choice entailed a conflict within the organization, but Roosevelt triumphed. Then he and his supporters beat the old leader completely, controlled the organization, whipped out the former lieutenants in the management and sent, the next year, their own reform delegates to the county, state and national conventions of 1884. That was the year of James G. Blaine's first candidacy for the office of President. Roosevelt escaped the contagion of the Blaine magnetism. In the state convention, which was thought to be in the hands of the Blaine men, he first became conspicuous before the whole state and the country by his activity and success. He made a combination between the Edmunds and Arthur men, and broke the control which the Blaine men held, so that he was sent to the national convention at Chicago, along with such men as Andrew D. White and George William Curtis, uninstructed, as I remember it, but in favor of Mr. Edmunds.

Roosevelt never left the Republican party, but always felt that upon a question of principle he was bound to act upon his own judgment. From what

A SUCCESSFUL HUNTING TRIP (MR. ROOSEVELT ON THE RIGHT).

MR. ROOSEVELT'S RANCH ON THE LITTLE MISSOURI, IN THE BAD LANDS.

I know of him, I should say that he would stay with a party as long as he could do so honorably, and that upon a given issue he would not hesitate to leave it —but such a crisis has not arisen, though he has shown independence in municipal affairs. He has held that city politics should be divorced from those of the state and nation; that politics are not a grab game for spoils, but a dignified, honorable science to be unselfishly pursued; and yet he recognizes the fact that in order to do good work in politics one must work with his party, which is to say with an organization.

He was in the Assembly in 1883, 1884 and 1885. In legislatures no better, to say the least, than many that have succeeded those, he fought sturdily and untiringly against corruption and idle and evil legislation. A soldier could scarcely have won reputation as a fighter better than he did as he headed a little band composed of such high-minded men as the late Walter Howe, Louis K. Church and two or three others in onslaught after onslaught upon the ring jobs and private steals as they came up. From his first week's reputation as a "dude" to the final acceptance of him as a conscientious, earnest, manly fellow was a long cry, but it was quickly spanned by the main body of the men in the Legislature, even the most lawless of whom respected and admired him. He did there what he has done ever since, and what, especially, he is doing just now at Police Headquarters; he fought in the open, with little caution or diplomacy, and no care for punishment. He did not lack tact, for that is based on consideration for others, but he went straight at his object and gave no one a chance to wonder for a minute where he stood. It is a question whether any man in the Legislature was ever more hated and feared than Roosevelt was by the "bosses" in New York.

One of the reforms he effected through the Legislature made possible his present activity at the head of the police force—made his appointment possible, I mean to say. It gave to Mayor Strong the power and opportunity to do his best in wielding the appointing power. The Tweed charter was in operation when Mr. Roosevelt was in the Assembly, and it vested in the Aldermen the power of confirmation or rejection of all the Mayor's appointments. The Roosevelt aldermanic bill, as it was called, took this pernicious clause out of the charter. It was perfectly simple. It simply declared that all appointments theretofore made by the Mayor, with the consent of the Aldermen, should thereafter be made without such consent. That was the most important thing that Roosevelt did in Albany. He also

originated the Roosevelt investigation of that day. It was aimed to reach the police force, but there was not sufficient time. It sprang out of the knowledge that there was corruption in many of the departments, and that even then there was blackmailing under cover of police methods. The time of the committee that came down to New York was devoted to the offices of the Sheriff, County Clerk and Register. Much good came of that inquiry. The County Clerk then took $82,000 a year in fees, and the office has been salaried ever since. The Sheriff's office was then reckoned to be worth $100,000 a year, and the Register was largely overpaid. The Aldermanic bill grew out of and its passage was made possible by this investigation.

A sidelight upon the methods of the city officials of that day is gained from a question and answer put and made during the investigation. The County Clerk was being examined. He could not tell, except in the most general way, what were the duties of the post he held. "I have a deputy to do the work of the place," he said; and he added that his own time was taken up in political work, "bailing the boys that got arrested," and so on.

In 1886 Roosevelt ran for Mayor of his city and polled a larger proportion of the total vote than was polled by any Republican candidate until W. L. Strong was elected last year. Mr. Roosevelt accepted an independent nomination and was then indorsed by his own party. His opponents were Henry George, the labor candidate, and Abram S. Hewitt, the Democratic nominee, who was elected. After General Harrison's election as President he appointed Roosevelt Civil Service Commissioner, and that post Roosevelt held until he became a Police Commissioner in the spring of this year. He made a remarkable record in the six years he acted as Civil Service Commissioner. In that time he saw the law applied to twice as many offices as when he took office; in fact, he added 20,000 places to the scope of the reform law, and the law was five times as well executed as ever before. He was interested in the work and believed in the reform. He enjoyed developing its area of usefulness. He was able to do what he projected better than any man who ever held the place, because, while he had as high an idea of the benefits of the law as any, he knew better than any how to meet the politicians on their own ground. And, too, he was willing to fight for the advancement of the principle.

When Mayor Strong first sent for Mr. Roosevelt it was to ask him to take the place of Street Cleaning Commissioner in this city. He did not care to leave his other work for that, and even when Mayor Strong asked him to enter the Police Board, he at first refused. But he accepted the honor and the task when they were again offered, and for a characteristic reason: "I thought the storm center was here in New York," he says, "and so I came here. It was a great piece of practical work. I like to take hold of work that has been done by a Tammany leader, and do it as well, only by approaching it from the opposite direction. A thing that attracted me to it was that it was to be done in the hurly-burly, for I don't like cloister life."

HIS LITERARY LABORS.

He is rapidly building up a considerable literary record and long ago earned a high reputation as a writer. Facility, vigor and clearness of expression, a rich descriptive power, a choice of practical and useful work, and, in historical writing, accuracy, breadth and fairness are his distinguishing characteristics. One thing, above all others, I have left to the last: he writes as an American about Americans, with a fervor of Americanism. Throughout the active, busy and important years of which I have told, he has worked steadily with his pen—steadily, I mean, in the sense that few years since he began have passed without an addition to his published works.

To write for publication he first took pen in hand when he was a student at college. Then he was the editor of the *Harvard Advocate*, but his first work of note was his "Naval War of 1812," which was published by the Putnams and written in 1881. He could find no trustworthy American history of that conflict and nothing to contradict the English accounts of it. That the work was needed and that it was well done is now seen in the fact that it is authoritatively quoted in what the English naval men call "Brassey"—Brassey's Naval Annual, I think it is—the year book of English naval matters.

In 1882, 1883 and 1884 he was in the Legislature, and had not begun his activity as a writer.

In 1885 he did begin with a book upon his Western experiences as a ranch owner and hunter. In 1886, the year he ran for Mayor, he wrote the Life of Thomas H. Benton in the American Statesmen series. In 1887 he wrote the Life of Gouverneur Morris. In 1888 he wrote his very popular "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail," published by the *Century* Company, New York. In 1889, the year of his appointment as United States Civil Service Commissioner, he published the first two volumes of "The Winning of the West," which he calls his *magnum opus*. In 1890 he wrote a history of New York City for Edward A. Freeman's series of "Historic Towns," published by Longman's, Green & Co., London and New York. In 1892 he wrote his "Essays on Practical Politics," published by the Putnams, New York. In 1893 the same firm published his book, "The Wilderness Hunter." The next year, 1894, he produced the third volume of his "Winning of the West," and to-day he has in press by the *Century* Company, "Hero Tales from American History," by the Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge and himself. He is hard at work at the fourth volume of "The Winning of the West," or, rather, was so when he accepted the task of reforming the police of this city. Besides this, a year ago and this year

he has worked as part editor and part author of two volumes of the Boone and Crockett Club's "Big Game of the United States." He is president of the Boone and Crockett Club, by the way, and loves its meetings as much as its members love to hear him tell stories of his experiences behind his gun and elsewhere, for he has a very vivid and a very comical (or else thrilling, as the case may be) manner of telling what he has seen and undergone. As a member of the Aldine Club said to me not long ago, "If any one fears that Roosevelt will overdo his work by exposing himself to ridicule while patrolling the streets at night to catch up negligent policemen, just let that man hear him tell a funny story. He exhibits such a keen sense of humor that no one will ever get a chance to laugh at him. He'll see the humor of a situation before any one else has time to laugh."

MR. ROOSEVELT'S SUMMER HOME, OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND.

HIS LIFE ON HIS DAKOTA RANCH.

His book called "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail" will be more and more thought of until it stands as the truest, fullest picture of a waning period soon to be passed. If he had lived only to write that he would have lived valuably. It has been beautifully gotten up by the *Century* Company, and copiously illustrated by that other New Yorker, Frederic Remington, who was on the Western ground when it was being wrested from the red men. In this work Mr. Roosevelt describes his rugged and adventurous life as a ranchman and hunter, and does so with a wealth of descriptive talent and an enthusiasm which never pales between the quoted cry of Browning on the front page:

How good is man's life, the mere living;

and Remington's tail-piece sketch of a jubilant cowboy shouting, "Adios."

A FIREPLACE IN THE LIBRARY AT OYSTER BAY.

Roosevelt says of the ranch country where his herds graze, the basin of the Upper Missouri, that it "might be spoken of as one gigantic, unbroken pasture, where cowboys and branding irons take the place of fences." His one particular part of the grazing lands of the arid belt that reaches from Mexico to Canada is in the Bad Lands of Dakota—his ranch address being "Medora on the Little Missouri, Western North Dakota." It is a slightly varied corner of a region of which I always think as the most monotonous, dreary and depressing waste I have ever traveled, but he assures me that he finds it satisfying and stimulating, and that he even likes the less broken, flat, bare plains land which has not even the dead, burned-out-looking buttes and coulees of the Bad Lands to relieve it. I infer that it provokes in him the feeling a sailor holds for the sea—a love of its boundless elbow-room and freedom, as well as of its insistence upon the survival of the fittest, upon self-dependence and self-support in the supremest degree.

Roosevelt never made the mistake of buying an immense pasturage tract, but grazes his cattle on the common or free range land, having a fixed headquarters, with winter corrals and shelter for such winter feed as he needs. "My home lies on both sides of the Little Missouri," he says, "the nearest ranchman above me being about twelve and the

nearest below me about ten miles distant." In his private talk one can see that he loves his simple ranch house. "I spent most of my time there, prior to 1886, when I was not in the Legislature," he told me; "since then I have had time only to make a trip there once a year for a fortnight or a month, or, mayhap, six weeks—or to the Rockies." When he could do so, he loved to rest there, and there loved to work at literary labor when there was no ranch work on hand needing his superintendence.

In his book he writes: "The stream twists down through the valley in long sweeps, leaving oval wooded bottoms, first on one side and then on the other, and in an open glade among the thick-growing timber stands the long, low house of hewn logs. Just in front of the veranda is a line of old cottonwoods that shades it during the fierce heats of summer, rendering it always cool and pleasant. The other buildings stand in the same open glade with the ranch house, the dense growth of cottonwood and matted, thorny underbrush making a wall all about. Deer still lie in it, only a couple of hundred yards from the house, and from the door, sometimes in the evening, one can see them peer out into the open or make their way down, timidly and cautiously, to drink at the river."

"A ranchman's life is certainly a very pleasant one, albeit generally varied with plenty of hardship and anxiety. Although occasionally he passes days of severe toil—for example, if he goes on the round up, he works as hard as any of his men—yet he no longer has to undergo the monotonous drudgery attendant upon the task of the cowboy or of the apprentice in the business.

"His fare is simple; but, if he chooses, it is good enough. Many ranches are provided with nothing but salt pork, canned goods and bread; indeed, it is a curious fact that in traveling through the cow country it is often impossible to get any milk or butter; but this is only because the owners or managers are too lazy to take enough trouble to insure their own comfort. We ourselves always keep up two or three cows, choosing such as are naturally tame, and so we invariably have plenty of mik, and, when there is time for churning, a good deal of butter. We also keep hens, which, in spite of the damaging inroads of hawks, bob-cats and foxes, supply us with eggs, and, in time of need, when our rifles have failed to keep us in game, with stewed, roast or fried chicken also. From our garden we get potatoes, and unless drought, frost or grasshoppers interfere (which they do about every second year) other vegetables as well. For fresh meat we depend chiefly upon our prowess as hunters.

"During much of the time we are away on the different round-ups that 'wheeled house,' the great four-horse wagon, is then our home; but when at the ranch our routine of life is always much the same, save during the excessively bitter weather of midwinter, when there is little to do except to hunt, if the days are fine enough. We breakfast early—before dawn when the nights have grown long, and rarely later than sunrise, even in midsummer. Perhaps before this meal, certainly the instant it is over, the man whose duty it is rides off to hunt up and drive in the saddle band. Each of us has his own string of horses, eight or ten in number. . . . Once saddled, the men ride off on their different tasks; for almost everything is done in the saddle, except that in winter we cut our firewood and quarry our coal—both on the ranch—and in summer attend to the garden and put up what wild hay we need.

"The long forenoon's work, with its attendant mishaps to man and beast, being over, the men who have been out among the horses and cattle come riding in, to be joined by their fellows—if any there be—who have been hunting, or haying, or chopping wood. The midday dinner is variable as to time, for it comes when the men have returned from their work; whatever be the hour, it is the most substantial meal of the day, and we feel that we have little fault to find with a table on the clean cloth of which are spread platters of smoked elk meat, loaves of good bread, jugs and bowls of milk, saddles of venison or broiled antelope steaks, perhaps roast and fried prairie chickens, with eggs, butter, wild plums and tea or coffee.

"The afternoon's tasks are usually much the same as the morning's, but this time is often spent in doing the odds and ends; as, for instance, it may be devoted to breaking in a new horse. Large outfits generally hire a broncho-buster to do this; but we ourselves almost always break in our own horses.

"If not breaking horses, mending saddles, or doing something else of the sort, the cowboys will often while away their leisure moments by practicing with the rope. A man cannot practice too much with this if he wishes to attain even moderate proficiency, and, as a matter of fact, he soon gets to wish to practice the whole time. . . . When the day's work is over we take supper and bedtime comes soon afterward, for the men who live on ranches sleep well and soundly. As a rule, the nights are cool and bracing, even in midsummer; except when we occasionally have a spell of burning weather with a steady hot wind that blows in our faces like a furnace blast, sending the thermometer far up above 100 degrees.

"A ranchman's work is, of course, free from much of the sameness attendant upon that of a mere cowboy. One day he will ride out with his men among the cattle or after strayed horses; the next he may hunt so as to keep the ranch in meat; then he can make the tour of his outlying camps; or again, may join one of the round-ups for a week or two, perhaps keeping with it the entire time of its working. On occasions he will have a good deal of spare time on his hands, which, if he chooses, he can spend in reading or writing." [Ten days of open air life and then ten days of literary work is something like the division of his time that Mr. Roosevelt once told me he made.—J. R.] "If he cares for books, there will be many a worn volume in the primitive little sit-

ting room, with its log walls and huge fire place; but after a hard day's work a man will not read much, but will rock to and fro in the flickering firelight, talking sleepily over his success in the day's chase and the difficulty he has had with the cattle; or else may simply lie stretched at full length on the elk hides and wolf skins in front of the hearthstone, listening in drowsy silence to the roar and crackle of the blazing logs and to the moaning of the wind outside."

On page after page of bright writing he tells of every phase of the "cowman's" life, of interminable rides over a sea of flowers, of stifling hot noondays, when he "hugged the veranda;" of fearful blizzard days, when no man ventured forth; of reading Hamlet to a cowboy who understood the great play and remarked that "that ere Shakespeare saveyed human natur' some." He tells of the boisterous fun of the men, the inexpressible delights of the chase and of being shot at by a barroom hero, also of acting as constable and of "corraling" some thieves and taking them to the sheriff, who put them in jail, whence one wrote to Mr. Roosevelt that he had read his stories of ranch life and liked them, and would be glad of a visit from him to the jail some day. One cannot help reading between the lines of all this writing and detecting the superabundant health of this picturesque man, his daring and nerve and manliness, and, above all, his love of nature, of freedom, of his fellow men.

HIS QUICK AMERICANISM.

In his character as a public servant and an enthusiastic American and New Yorker, he bares his soul in the very excellent history of New York, which he wrote for the "Historic Towns," series published by Longman's, Green & Co., of London and New York.

He says in the preface: "I have no wish to hide or excuse our faults; for I hold that he is often the best American who strives hardest to correct American shortcomings. . . . Nevertheless, I am just as little disposed to give way to undue pessimism as to undue and arrogant optimism. For instance, there are great European cities with much cleaner municipal governments than ours; but on the other hand the condition of the masses of the population in these same cities is much worse than it is in New York. Our marked superiority in one respect is no excuse or palliation for our lamentable falling off in another; but it must at least be accepted as an offset."

And then he turns aside from his English readers to address himself earnestly, if not gravely—heartily, at all events, as is his nature—to those fellow countrymen who may read this best of the short histories of his native city.

"In speaking to my own countrymen there is one point upon which I wish to lay especial stress; that is, the necessity for a feeling of broad, radical and intense Americanism, if good work is to be done in any direction. Above all, the one essential for success in every political movement which is to do lasting good, is that our citizens should act as Americans; not as Americans with a prefix and qualification—not as Irish-Americans, German-Americans, native Americans—but as Americans pure and simple. It is an outrage for a man to drag foreign politics into our contests and vote as an Irishman or German or other foreigner, as the case may be; and there is no worse citizen than the professional Irish dynamiter or German anarchist, because of his attitude toward our social and political life, not to mention his efforts to embroil us with foreign powers. But it is no less an outrage to discriminate against one who has become an American in good faith, merely because of his creed or birthplace.

"Every man who has gone into practical politics knows well enough that if he joins good men and fights those who are evil, he can pay no heed to lines of division drawn according to race and religion. It would be well for New York if a larger proportion of her native-born children came up to the standard set by not a few of those of foreign birth. . . . In short, the most important lesson taught by the history of New York City is the lessson of Americanism—the lesson that he among us who wishes to win honor in our life, and to play his part honestly and manfully, must be indeed an American in spirit and purpose, in heart and thought and deed."

These words, written in 1890, may fairly be said to describe the Police Commissioner of 1895. They are words that exhibit the man's spirit and soul. What he then counseled all of us to be is what he tried to be then, tries to be to-day, and believes that he and every other American ought to be.

Here is a sentence of his that should be repeated to every young man in the city: "The truth is that every man worth his salt has open to him in New York a career of boundless usefulness and interest." Fewer men have proven this out of his surroundings, perhaps, than out of humbler ones. Of the pampered and luxurious race of born idlers, he says: "As for the upper social world, the fashionable world, it is much as it was when portrayed in the 'Potiphar Papers,' save that modern society has shifted the shrine at which it pays comical but sincere homage from Paris to London. Perhaps it is rather better, for it is less provincial and a trifle more American. But a would-be upper class based mainly on wealth, in which it is the exception and not the rule for a man to be of any real account in the national life, whether as a politician, a literary man, or otherwise, is of necessity radically defective and of little moment."

The closing chapter of this excellent book could all be repeated in the form of an interview with him upon the present condition and the future of our city; its faults, its needs and its prospects. This could be done with fairness to him, for its language is precisely such as he uses to express the same ideas to-day. It could be done with profit because it is the language of a loyal, hopeful, clear-minded citizen. "There ever exists here," he says, "a slumbering volcano, as under all the large cities of the world."

"This danger must continue to exist as long as our rich men look at life from a standpoint of silly frivolity, or else pursue a commercial career in a spirit of ferocious greed and disregard of justice, while the poor feel with sullen anger the pressure of many evils—some of their own making and some not—and are far more sensible of the wrongs they suffer than of the folly of trying to right them under the lead of ignorant visionaries or criminal demagogues." He tells of the "witches' Sabbath" of corruption in politics during the Tweed ring times and of the co-existent era of gigantic stock swindling aided by a corrupt judiciary. But a hopeful, healthy ring sounds in his words here, and whenever he speaks of dread evils. It is one of the two best points about the man. The first of his best points is his patriotic public spirit. This other is his wholesome, healthy, manly confidence in the recuperative moral qualities of the people. It is the normal tone of the born fighter, kept in perfect physical condition, ready to battle with any foe, but always charitable, generous and confident. It is the fireside reformer who always pictures everything at its worst and looks for no help outside of his own little circle. The man in the heat of the battle is much more apt to clearly see the weaknesses of the public enemies and the strength of the side on which he fights.

"For the last twenty years," says Roosevelt, "our politics have been better and purer, though with plenty of corruption and jobbery left still. There are shoals of base, ignorant, vicious 'heelers' and 'ward workers' who form a solid, well-disciplined army of evil, led on by abler men whose very ability renders them dangerous. Some of these leaders are personally corrupt; others are not, but do almost as much harm as if they were, because they divorce political from private morality. As a prominent politician recently phrased it, they believe that 'the purification of politics is an iridescent dream; the decalogue and the golden rule have no place in a political campaign.' The cynicism, no less silly than vicious, with which such men regard political life is repaid by the contemptuous anger with which they themselves are regarded by all men who are proud of their country and wish her well."

The people can always be trusted. Mark how heartily that is insisted upon by this modern cavalier who has so long and so often battled for the people without ever for an instant losing faith in them. He seems to have dipped his pen into prophetic ink and to have foreseen the last local revolution in politics.

"If the citizens can be thoroughly waked up and a plain, naked issue of right and wrong presented to them, they can always be trusted. The trouble is that in ordinary times the self-seeking political mercenaries are the only persons who both keep alert and understand the situation, and they commonly reap their reward. The man of ignorant and vicious voters—especially among those of foreign origin—forms a trenchant weapon forged ready to their hand and presents a standing menace to our prosperity; and the selfish and shortsighted indifference of decent men is only one degree less dangerous. Yet of recent years there has been, among men of character and good standing, a steady growth of interest in and of a feeling of responsibility for our politics. This otherwise most healthy growth has been at times much hampered and warped by the political ignorance and bad judgment of the leaders in the movement. Too often the educated men who, without having had any practical training as politicians, yet turn their attention to politics, are and remain utterly ignorant of the real workings of our governmental system, and in their attitude toward our public men oscillate between excessive credulity concerning their idol of the moment and jealous, ignorant prejudice against those with whom they temporarily disagree. They forget, moreover, that the man who really counts in the world is the doer, not the mere critic—the man who actually does the work, even if roughly and imperfectly, not the man who only talks or writes about how it ought to be done."

Of the two sorts of men interested in politics who have made the most to-do in our country of late he says that "neither the unintelligent and rancorous partisan nor the unintelligent and rancorous independent, is a desirable member of the body politic; and it is unfortunately true of each of them that he seems to regard with special and sour hatred, not the bad man, but the good man with whom he politically differs."

HE PREACHES WHAT HE PUTS IN PRACTICE.

Again and again he preaches what he puts in practice, in these words, at one time:

"Above all, every young man should realize that it is a disgrace to him not to take active part in some way in the work of governing the city. Whoever fails to do this fails notably in his duty to the commonwealth.

"Grim dangers confront us in the future," he says, "yet there is more ground to believe that we shall succeed than that we shall fail in overcoming them. Taking into account the enormous mass of immigrants, utterly unused to self-government of any kind, who have been thrust into our midst, and are even yet not assimilated, the wonder is not that universal suffrage has worked so badly but that it has worked so well. We are better, not worse, off than we were a generation ago. There is much gross civic corruption and commercial and social selfishness and immorality, upon which we are in honor bound to wage active and relentless war. But honesty and moral cleanliness are the rule; and under the laws order is well preserved and all men are kept secure in the possession of life, liberty and property.

"The sons and grandsons of the immigrants of fifty years back have as a whole become good Americans, and have prospered wonderfully, both as regards their moral and material well-being. There is no reason to suppose that the condition of the working classes as a whole has grown worse, though there are enormous bodies of them whose condition

is certainly very bad. There are grave social dangers and evils to meet, but there are plenty of earnest men and women who devote their minds and energies to meeting them . . . but though there is every reason why we should realize the gravity of the perils ahead of us, there is none why we should not face them with confident and resolute hope, if only each of us, according to the measure of his capacity, will, with manly honesty and good faith, do his full share of the all-important duties incident to American citizenship."

HIS HOME AND FAMILY.

Mr. Roosevelt married Miss Edith Kermit Carow in 1886, and they have five children, three boys and two girls. His city home is at 689 Madison avenue, but that is a rented house. His home, where all his children were born, is called Sagamore Hill, and is at Oyster Bay, Long Island. There he spends all his time when not officially engaged, and to the minds of himself and his friends it is as lovely a home as there is in the country, albeit it is a simple one in many respects. It stands on the hill overlooking the Bay and the Sound, and from the corner of the broad veranda, where a row of welcoming rocking chairs invites the visitor, one can see out for a score of miles across reaches of land and water. Mr. Roosevelt declares the view from there at sunset to be such that he does not think there can be one more lovely. In the cool autumn weather he sits in the hall or the library, by the big fireplace, where the hickory and oak logs crack and the fire dances and shines over the elk, moose and buffalo heads on the wall and the bear skins on the floor. His hunting trophies and the heads of the big game he has shot hang all over the house—on the walls, in the halls, in the dining room and in the library. He has a library of about four thousand volumes—especially rich in English and American poetry and American history. For hunting books and books upon outdoor life, in the fields and woods, it is unquestionably the best collection in the country. The library is a favorite sitting place of Mr. Roosevelt's, for it has a huge fire place at one end, and above it the horns of mountain sheep, mountain goats and prong-horn antelope. Half of his books are in the top of the house, where he has a big gun room. He has not many pictures; still there are some fine engravings of Lincoln, Grant, Washington and Hamilton, and two or three reproductions of the old Dutch masters. He has good bronzes, too, the best being some vases and some panther, bison and deer figures by Kemys, the American sculptor.

"If you could speak commandingly to the young men of our city," I asked him one day, "what would you say to them?"

"I'd order them to work," said he; "I'd try to develop and work out an ideal of mine—the theory of the duty of the leisure class to the community. I have tried to do it by example, and it is what I have preached; first and foremost, to be American, heart and soul, and to go in with any person, heedless of anything but that person's qualifications. For myself, I'd work as quick beside Pat Dugan as with the last descendant of a patroon; it literally makes no difference to me so long as the work is good and the man is in earnest. One other thing, I'd like to teach the young man of wealth that he who has not got wealth owes his first duty to his family, but he who has means owes his first duty to the state. It is ignoble to try to heap money on money. I would preach the doctrine of work to all, and to the men of wealth the doctrine of unremunerative work."

MULBERRY BEND.

THE CLEARING OF MULBERRY BEND.

THE STORY OF THE RISE AND FALL OF A TYPICAL NEW YORK SLUM.

BY JACOB A. RIIS.

IT is altogether appropriate that the going of the wickedest of American slums and the coming at last of a practical proposition for housing the poor decently in city tenements, and so of effectually outlawing slums hereafter, should occur simultaneously. Within a week I have seen such a plan, worked out by two enthusiastic girl architects, that promises to render life in a 25-foot tenement—the great stumbling block heretofore—not only tolerable, but even desirable to a degree, and have watched the tearing down of the rookeries in the Mulberry Bend to make room for a park. It seemed little less than a revolution to see them go down, looking back over the long struggle that had been so full of discouragement. In fact, it was just that. It marked the triumph of conscience and common sense over the selfishness and shortsighted greed, the dawn of a better and brighter day in municipal government which must henceforth be the government of the masses here as elsewhere; and in the retrospect the old slum was invested with a dignity impossible while it yet lived and had power for mischief: that of having served a useful purpose after all. The lesson it read us American cities may not for their own safety soon forget. For not only was the Mulberry Bend typical in many ways of city slums everywhere; it had a history. It was the whole story of the degradation of poverty by irresponsible wealth, of the criminal heedlessness of a day that took no thought for the morrow and piled up a fearful interest against its account, of absentee landlordism, of crime and squalor and suffering that will yet bear their evil fruit in generations to come, of "skin" building that never stopped to weigh human life in the scale against the dishonest dollar,

and of the unscrupulous political jobbery that has disgraced the chief American municipality in the century now coming to a close. Up to within very recent times much of the property in the Bend was held by wealthy owners, who collected the outrageous rents by proxy, without any idea apparently that they had any responsibility for its condition. Some of the landlords had probably never seen it and would have found their way with difficulty to Mulberry street—a fact that did not exonerate them, while it rendered the slum so much more hopeless. The reckless tenement builder of the early days ran up his barracks in the Bend unchallenged, and when landlord and builder could no longer stave off the reckoning with an angered community, long years of political jobbery delayed it and helped loot the public treasury.

HOW THE SLUM GREW.

It is an old story, as age is reckoned in American cities. The Bend and the tenement began together. Long before that the locality had been the occasion of concern on the part of the authorities. There was a deep pond of considerable area set in the hills the lines of which may now be sought in Broadway, Worth and Baxter streets, just west of the block now demolished, and it is said that one of the very earliest attempts at local improvement was an order of the town council forbidding the throwing of garbage and offal into it lest it endanger the health of the community. Later, when the farm properties were broken up into building lots, the filling in of the "bottomless" Collect Pond was a serious and troublesome task. It was completed soon after the beginning of this century, just at the time when the first Irishman is recorded as having acquired property in the Bend. He was the vanguard of a vast army which in fifty years possessed and peopled the ward, a mere cluster of garden plots when Patrick Quinn first set foot upon the Van Rensselaer property, formerly the Bayard farm. For a brief season in those days the skirmish line of the old and wealthy residents who were seeking homes in the wooded hills north of Canal street lingered thereabouts, but first the yellow fever and then the great immigration that followed the establishment of peace after the Napoleonic wars and culminated in the year of aqueduct building in New York, drove the last stragglers northward. Then came the Five Points, of infamous memory.

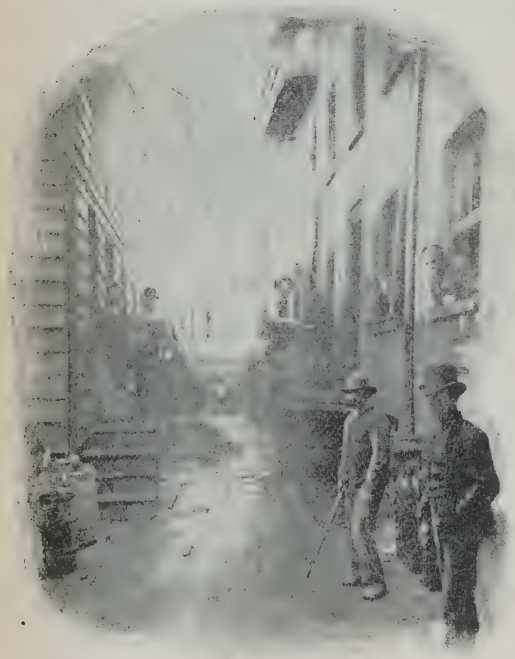
ONE OF THE FIVE POINTS.

Of this notorious slum the Mulberry Bend block formed a part. The southwest corner of the proposed park was one of the "five points" that gave it its name. The whole ward was by that time peopled by the poorest immigrants, who were housed with less care than even a slothful farmer feels bound to take of his cattle. The Council of Hygiene reported in January, 1865, that the native American element formed less than 5 per cent. of the population, two-thirds of the remainder being made up of "the lowest grades of the laboring poor and of vicious classes." There were 406 dramshops in the ward, and six churches. One of the latter "obstructed the ventilation of the adjoining tenements." Another, a church edifice in Mulberry street, abandoned and converted into tenement property on the simple plan of merely partitioning it off to hold the biggest crowd possible, became in its new rôle one of the fearful object lessons of the day. Its appalling mortality earned for it a place among the Health Department's "dens of death." The conscience of the community snored undisturbed. Wherever there was room among the old rookeries immense barracks had been run up and swarmed with tenants from cellar to attic. A large part of the population burrowed in underground dens, whence it had afterward to be ejected by force. These were the days of the "Bloody Sixth," when the Tweed ring robbers were able to count more votes in this, their banner ward, when occasion required, than there were men, women and children in it. Of it all the Bend was the foul core.

ONE OF THE "FIVE POINTS," N. E. CORNER BAXTER AND PARK STREETS, 1872.

REAR VIEW OF BUILDINGS ON BAXTER STREET, PHOTOGRAPHED IN 1872.

The Five Points had been reformed only to concentrate its poison there. A more fitting spot could not have been chosen. The whole crooked block was one mass of rookeries of the most wretched character. The half dozen substantial houses that yet remained from its better days had long since been de-



BANDIT'S ROOST.

serted, and, passing into the hands of the rent collector, had been turned into tenement barracks as bad as or worse than the later inventions. Only the paneled doors and fluted posts remained, with the brown-stone steps worn clean through, to tell of what they had been.

It was curious to see, now that their day of deliverance had come and they stood divested of all the litter which the slum had heaped about them, how their real character came out once more and was recognized. Nothing else there would have been recognized by their builders, long since dead, could they have seen them. The yards and gardens of their day had become dark alleys and loathsome courts filled with ragpickers' refuse heaps, if, indeed, they had not disappeared entirely to make room for the rear tenements that crowded upon the lot two and three in a row. Foreign faces and a foreign tongue were everywhere. The Irishman had in his turn been dispossessed by the all-pervading Italian, flanked, as if to add insult to injury, by the detested Chinaman. The Chinatown of to-day is only one block away. I found on one of my last rounds of these tenements, before the order to move was given, the last Irishman in the Bend. He had been there forty-five years, he said, and had seen his people depart to the last man. Ninety years it had taken from the first to the last. For once I was able to measure the span by the record.

ITS HISTORY OF BLOOD.

With the advent of the Italian the Bend fell into, if possible, greater decay than ever. The decay, for once, was picturesque, more or less, but it was decay for all that, and of a type that at last compelled recognition of the true character of this slum. From the day attention was first drawn to it, it was seen to be perfectly hopeless. The successive or simultaneous occupancy of the old houses by hostile camps and the wear and tear of time had left them wrecks which no constructive cunning availed to repair. Honeycombed with stale beer dives, they harbored hordes of tramps. I recall more than one nocturnal visit I made to the locality before the police, impelled by the dread of a pestilence, drove most of the tramps out. In certain houses that were given over to them they could be found after nightfall huddling in the halls and on the stairways in a shuddering double file that reached clear to the roof on rainy nights. "Sitters," the police called them. They could hardly be termed lodgers. Bottle Alley, Bandits' Roost and Moloney's Court were so many names synonymous with bloodshed and murder. I believe it is not exaggeration to say that there is not a foot of ground in the Bend that has not witnessed a deed of violence. The Irish murdered each other in their cups and the "Dagos" on principle. The Italians quarreled over their cards with the same result. The chief difference was in the time they chose. The Italians favored Sunday, while the Irish, in their brawls, were partial to Saturday. The difference was not appreciable from the standpoint of the police. I counted back nineteen murders in the one block, of which I had personal cognizance, in an effort to trace this history of crime, and then gave it up. The last of them all is yet fresh in the public mind. It was the killing by Vincenzo Nino, the barber, of his hard-working, long-suffering wife, in the rear house at 55 Baxter street, where a sort of tunnel led through an arch under the middle tenement to the rear. He killed her in the sight of her helpless children, up in their bare attic room. For once in its career the Bend took a moral stand. It rose in sudden fury against the wife-murderer, and beat down the door behind which he cowered, just as the police came, in time to save his miserable life. They had to fight their way with him to the Tombs, only a block away. The house was deserted, and not again occupied. The Bend knew it was haunted. To the day they tore it down the broken panel and the splash of blood remained, silent witnesses to the last and most horrible crime of the Bend.

The conviction impressed itself early upon the reformers to whom it fell to deal with the tenement house evil, grown to such gigantic proportions in half a century, that there was a logical connection between such crimes and such homes, no less than between the houses and their high mortality. They

decided that here was the place for reform to begin. The first Tenement House Commission (1884) so advised, and four years later maps were filed for the Mulberry Bend Park under the Small Parks law, which had been passed in the interval.

FORCES OPPOSING REFORM.

It took seven long years after that to get to the park itself, or to where we are at this writing. The park may at last be taken for granted, now the old houses are gone. The proceedings demonstrated from the beginning that the best of laws is a failure with the selfishness of politicians, to whom the interests of the people are as nothing if they are not also theirs, at the helm. There were forty-one separate parcels of property upon less than three acres of land (2.74) bounded by Mulberry, Baxter, Park and Bayard streets, to be valued and condemned. For any private purpose this could and would have been done in a month. Four years had gone by before the commission was ready to make its report. Once during the long delay I had asked the reason of the Corporation Counsel, and been told airily that "not much interest had been taken in the matter" till then. At the rate at which the business progressed it would have taken a hundred years to furnish even the most needy tenement house districts on the East Side with the promised relief. Endless delays and red tape obstructed the reform. However, when at length the commission filed its report, which laid an assessment for benefit of half a million of dollars (in round numbers) on the adjacent property, interest in the business was suddenly revived. It took the politicians exactly as many weeks to get the assessment

BOTTLE ALLEY.

A CHILD'S PLAYGROUND, INTO WHICH THE SUNLIGHT HAD NEVER PENETRATED.

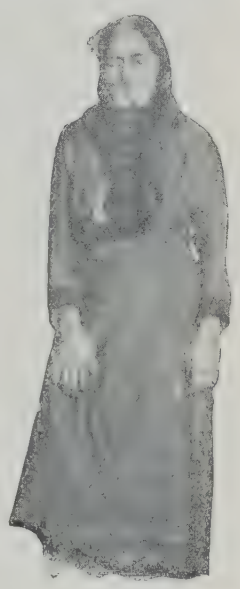
vacated by a compliant legislature as it had taken the commission years to lay it. The entire cost of the improvement, $1,522,058.60, including cost of taking, which amounted to something over $45,000, was saddled on the city.

Then a year was required to get the assessment confirmed, and the bigger part of another, together with a special enactment, to unwind the red tape that restrained official action, during which latter season the city occupied the unenviable position of being the landlord of the worst tenement house property to be found anywhere, and everything was ready at last for the Mulberry Bend Park just when its friends had begun to despair. About the same time there was hung in the Comptroller's office a handsomely framed voucher that bore the signatures of half the important officials of the city government. It was a document exhibiting the faithfulness and skill with which the city's financial business was done, and the officials having that business in charge pointed to it with pride. In the purchase of a lot for an uptown schoolhouse a small sum—so small that the seller took no account of it—had gone astray, it seemed. When it was discovered in the Comptroller's office, the whole ponderous machinery for tracing and retracing the transaction back through all its stages was set in motion, with the result that the error was finally corrected, at a cost, it was said, of some $60. The voucher was for the sum in error. The amount was—three cents.

There is no reason to doubt that the city's interests were protected in the matter of valuing the condemned property according to the standard obtained. The attempt to introduce rental values as an element was successfully resisted in several instances on the just ground that they were the result of unlawful overcrowding and themselves unlawful. That there should have been any standard except that of public expediency was an outrage upon sanitary, moral and every other ground of public welfare, if not according to the letter of the law, the seizure of the property as unimproved land ought to

have been justified. As old material the houses brought a dollar or two apiece at the city's auction sale.

Measure now the stride from this starting point of reform to the law of last winter authorizing the expropriation of unsanitary property on the principle that a house unfit to live in is worth only the value of the old material when demolished for the public safety. One purpose of the small parks in tenement districts is precisely that which has at last been attained in the Bend at such cost of time and money: the destruction of houses unfit to live in. Measure also the stride from the old barracks of the Bend to the tenement of to-day, imperfect as it yet is, and see how far we have come. The long years of battle in the Bend were not wasted. It was a campaign of education in which the rest of the community learned much, if the Bend did not.



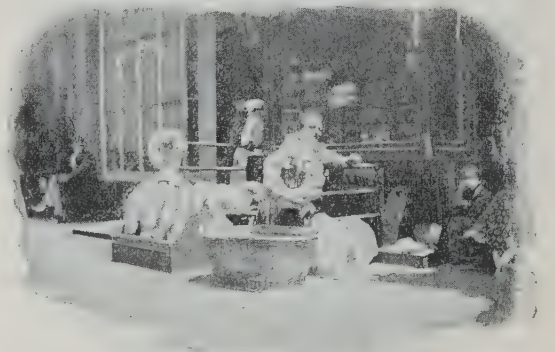
A "SCRUB."

I recall the experience of a sanitary inspector twenty odd years ago, when a row of tall tenements had been built upon the site of the old Baxter street rookeries in the picture, which in 1869 showed a death rate of more than 17 per cent.—an altogether unheard-of mortality. He found the new soil pipes leaking in the cellar and dug down to ascertain the cause. It was soon made plain. They were "skin" pipes. They were not connected with the sewer, but merely ran a foot or two into the ground, to make it appear all right until the houses were sold. Upon investigating he discovered the builder to be one Buddensiek, the same whose reckless tenement building in after years landed him in State's prison. It was in the Bend he appropriately began his career. There stood then, and has stood since, in the very middle of the Bend, but on the other side of Mulberry street, a real model tenement, built by a landlord with a conscience, as an object lesson not to be got rid of if one tried. Bandits' Roost was directly across the way. The same crowds inhabited both tenements. In a year when I made a comparison there were fourteen funerals from the Roost, eleven of little children, while there were only two from the house across the way. But the Buddensieks of the Bend never learned its lesson. They had no use for it.

ITS PICTURESQUE SIDE.

The Bend had its picturesque, its humanly interesting side. With the perpetual market on street and sidewalk, its crowds of raven-haired women, bright kerchiefs adding grateful touches of gayety to the sombrest of garbs, its celebration of communal saints (imported, not domestic) on the flimsiest of pretexts, it was a study for an artist always; yet I never saw one there. The last glimpse I had of Bandits' Roost before its demolition showed it in one of its spasms of piety. An altar had been built of a couple of tables and a barrel. Two tallow dips stood upon it, and a string of broken beer glasses, hung across the alley, lent at once effect and local color to the affair. The Roost was doing the best it could. The inference being that some exceptional mischief was brewing. At night the Bend was impressive with its rows of smoky torches and strange, uncanny wares. Devil-fish and creepy sausages of girth quite unheard of were hawked from stands early and late, and bread baked, not in loaves, but in the shape of huge wreaths, like exaggerated crullers. The bread was stale. The Bend was always partial to stale bread, not because it is healthy, but because it is cheap.

These will remain, probably, with the lounging crowds that hang forever about the innumerable "banks" of Mulberry street. The Bend is the great market for cheap labor. The "bankers" are the commission men who supply half the country. The sweater who has fastened his grip on Mulberry street since Jewtown felt the impulse of trades-unionism and strained at its fetters, will remain, too, perhaps, for a while. But there was that at the bottom of this vilest of slums that seldom saw the light of day, which will not remain: the sodden, hopeless victims of man's brutality and lust, the lost women of the accursed spot. I shall never forget the shudder with which we came suddenly upon one in her hovel back in the furthest depths of Bandits' Roost. My companion was a gentle and noble English lady, intent upon finding means of helping her unhappy sisters. We had ventured in further in the midnight hour than I cared to take her, when suddenly a door in the alley opened upon this one. She was alone, asleep in drunken stupor. The light of the one smoky lamp fell upon bare walls, upon the desolation of the slum, upon this thing that had once been



A STALE BREAD VENDER.

an innocent child, a woman. I felt my companion start, heard her convulsive sob: "Oh, God!" Then the door fell to and we groped our way out in silence.

These, at least, will not remain. They will depart forever with the slum that hid them.

Where to? says my friend, who cannot understand. He is a practical man. They cannot be killed; they must go somewhere. In what, then, are we better off for scattering the poison and the poverty of the Bend?

ITS VIRUS NOT SCATTERED.

It is not scattered. The greater and by far the worst part of it is destroyed with the slum. Such a slum as this is itself the poison. It taints whatever it touches. Wickedness and vice gravitate toward it and are tenfold aggravated, until crime is born spontaneously of its corruption. Its poverty is hopeless, its vice bestiality, its crime desperation. Recovery is impossible under its blight. Rescue and repression are alike powerless to reach it. There *is* a connection between the rottenness of the house and that of the tenant that is patent and positive. Weakness characterizes the slum criminal, rather than wickedness. Chameleon-like, he takes the color of his surroundings. It is not where they shall go, but that they shall not go there at any rate, that is the important thing. In this much are we, are they, better off, that there will never be another Mulberry Bend for them to go to. In its place will come trees and grass and flowers; for its dark hovels light and sunshine and air. Go to Tompkins Square and ask where the noisy hordes went that cried for "bread or blood!" and battled with the police when it was a sand lot, next neighbor to the slum. Go to Poverty Gap and ask what became of the Alley Gang that beat the one good boy in its alley to death for the crime of supporting his aged father and mother by honest work, after the Gap tenements were torn down and a play-ground for the children laid out on the site. They did not go. They stayed and grew decent. They couldn't before.

MAP OF MULBERRY BEND.

The unshaded parts represent the relatively small breathing space in old block.

Many of the tenants of the Bend have already moved uptown to Little Italy, in Harlem. Some have found lodgings near by, preferring the neighborhood from old association. Wherever they are, sanitary rule can reach them as it could not before. Something is gained in the mere shifting about; some of the dirt is lost on the way. More is gained in the chance the park will afford the children. A fine new schoolhouse, well lighted, well aired and well managed, will overlook it, in place of the old barrack that was part of the condemned block. There was not before an honest blade of grass nearer than the City Hall Park. In all the Bend there was one green vine, a sickly thing, and one discouraged tree that grew out through the roof of a stable shed, and evidently felt the indignity. Most of all is gained in the decisive victory that is registered in the razing of the Bend for decency and good government. It is as if the old bad days were gone with it, and a new reckoning begun.

BETTER DAYS COMING.

And so it really is. While the old slum yet stood in the way, it seemed as if one could never get a full view of all that was really being done to make tolerable the conditions under which a million and a quarter of American wage earners live. It obstructed reform as it had all along defied law and order, and the first attack of the late Tenement House Commission was properly upon the Bend. It was promptly successful. And this success was followed in a few brief months by a series of reform bills that completely changed the situation in the most crowded of all the earth's city populations. Money was appropriated for not one but three small parks, with play-grounds attached, on the East Side where the crowding passes all bounds, and, warned by past experience, a time limit was set within which they must be located and begun. Every public school hereafter built in New York must have an open air play-ground. The School Commissioners received $5,000,000 with which to begin the urgently needed work of building and reconstruction. The Health Department's force of tenement experts and police was greatly augmented, and the tenement house law was virtually recast in the interest of the tenant, yet without prejudice to the landlord. Tenements will be better guarded against the ever-present danger of fire hereafter; dark halls must be lighted. Air and sunlight acquire legal rights, no longer to be trampled under foot. Ninety-three per cent. covered with brick and mortar was the record of a tenement house block that smacked of the Bend; 75 per cent. will be the extreme limit hereafter, and then only with ample guarantees. Above all, the lines were laid

down for the permanent extinction of the slum in the power of expropriation of unsanitary property granted to the Board of Health, on the English basis of reasonable compensation to the owner. It was needed, the commission declared frankly, to "root out every old ramshackle, disease-breeding tenement house in the city." How badly needed the exhibit of a single ward, the First, showed. In it the death rate in houses standing singly on the lot was 29.03, while where there was a rear tenement it was 61.97. The infant mortality rose from, 109.58 in the single houses to 204.54 in those with rear tenements. No wonder the commission called these latter "veritable slaughter houses." There are yet more than 2,000 of them in New York City, but within the year the work of condemning them will be under way. There is now nothing to obstruct it except red tape.

NEVER ANOTHER SUCH SLUM.

While fighting in the legislature for better laws, the commission lent its efforts in the courts toward upholding those it found already in force. The whole structure of tenement house law was strengthened and placed upon firmer ground by the decision of the Court of Appeals reversing the judgment in the matter of the Trinity Church tenements. That corporation had resisted the enforcement of a law directing landlords to put in water on every floor of a tenement. The lower court had adjudged the law unconstitutional, and the slum raised its head in defiance at once, for had the judgment stood, there would have been an end of all hope of progress for years to come. The whole weary work would have had to be done over again, with doubtful prospects of success at best. The community owes to Mr. Richard Watson Gilder and his tireless associates a debt of gratitude not easily paid. It owes them thanks beyond their work that is now of record, for the impetus given to other and great reforms that are coming. The establishment of municipal baths and lavatories is in sight. The plans are even now being got ready. There may soon no longer be "255,033 persons" in New York, "of whom only 306 had access to bathrooms where they lived." The legislative committee now sifting the matter of sweat shop slavery and of child labor is surely undermining the slum for good and all, by cutting off its reserves. With every poor child taught to read and to think, the tenement house question can be left to take care of itself. It will no longer be dangerous.

So the Mulberry Bend had its mission after all. The fight began there, and now that it is ended and won, we look upon smoothly paved and cleanly swept streets that were mud roads when it began; streets freed from the obstructions, whether of truck, garbage box or telegraph pole, that rendered them hideous and dangerous before; upon conditions of life rendered tolerable by comparison even in unprecedented crowds, and growing steadily better; upon standards set high, laws being enforced and respected, the business of governing the city being steadily and surely divorced from the business of politics. It is all the work of the decade that began the battle with the Bend. Its mission was not for New York only, but for the whole country; for by its lessons every American city may profit—must, indeed, lest it pay the penalties New York has paid with usury that has yet many years to run.

VARICK PLACE IN 1893.

VARICK PLACE IN 1895.

THIS IS WHAT STREET-CLEANING REFORM MEANS IN NEW YORK.

THE THIRD SALISBURY CABINET.

BY W. T. STEAD.

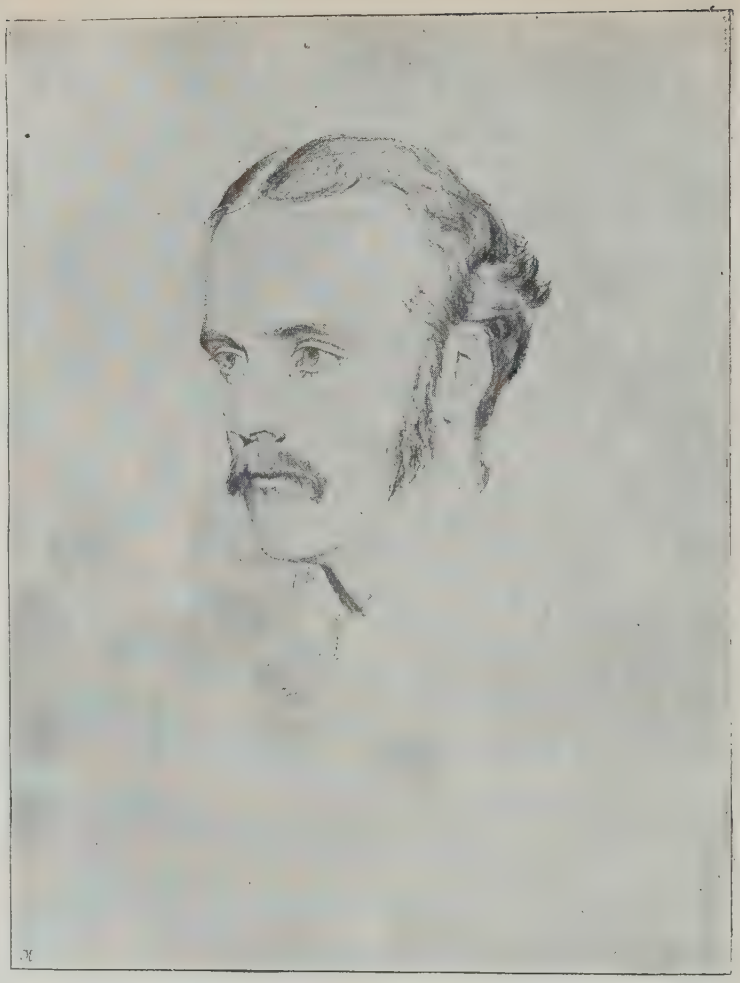
THE Rosebery cabinet has made way for the third Salisbury cabinet, or rather for the Salisbury-Chamberlain cabinet. For this cabinet is not like any of those which have governed England for the last fifty years. It is a composite cabinet, a dual cabinet, a cabinet of the Siamese twins. It is not a Tory cabinet, nor a Conservative cabinet, nor a Liberal Unionist cabinet. It is a cabinet which is as yet without name. And what is even stranger, without a nickname. The Liberal Unionists who have joined it would shrink from being regarded as Conservatives; the Conservatives, who supply its chief and the majority of its rank and file, would naturally protest against its being regarded as merely a Unionist cabinet, and therefore it is a little difficult to know how to describe it.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

Nevertheless, name or no name, it has to be reckoned with. Into its hands have been made over the reins of power. The governmental machinery of the Empire, which but yesterday was set in motion or at rest by the will of Lord Rosebery and his colleagues, is to-day equally obedient to the new group which has found itself suddenly established at Downing Street—as the result of a snap division on an unreal issue. Whatever its genesis, whatever its title, it is now the ruler and governor of the British Empire. Nothing is more marvelous to communities that have but recently emerged from what may be regarded as the Afghan principle of general election, where the supreme ruler is evolved from anarchy and chaos by the primitive but effective process of killing off his competitors, than to note the extreme facility with which power changes hands in Great Britain. The constitutional machinery is very antiquated in parts. The front wheels seem often as if designed for no other purpose than to revolve in an opposite direction from the back wheels. There are brakes here and brakes there, and the machine to a casual observer seems often as if it were constructed in order that it should stick in the mud rather than carry on the government of a great empire. But in one respect the British have almost obtained perfection, and that is in the arrangements which have been made for a change of government.

On Friday, June 21, the House of Commons, by a chance majority of seven, passed a vote of censure upon one member of the administration. The vote in question was trivial. It merely reduced the salary of that Minister from £5,000 to £4,900; but, like Mercutio's wound, although it was not "deep as a well nor wide as a church door," still it sufficed to wreck the administration. Within twenty-four hours Lord Rosebery had placed his resignation in the hands of Her Majesty, and in less than one week

from that time an entirely new set of administrators were sworn in with new aims, different policy, and different following. The ins had become outs, and the outs had become ins, with less hubbub or commotion than if they had been rival elevens in a cricket field. Nothing could be more tranquil. That is to say, in less than eight days the whole of the administrative and executive power over the most widely extended empire in the world was transferred from one party to the other without a single ripple on the smooth surface of national life. There was talk of a crisis in the newspapers, but there was no crisis anywhere else. The solid and stable machinery of the Government, which is controlled by the permanent experts of the Civil Service, went on functioning without the *personnel* of its parliamentary chiefs.



MR. A. J. BALFOUR.

CABINETS VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE.

Some day I shall try my hand at writing a character sketch of the invisible cabinet—the cabinet that never goes out of office, the cabinet of the permanent under-secretaries and heads of departments who have no need to appeal to constituencies for renewal of confidence, and whose devotion to the actual work of governing is not affected by the accidents of snap divisions or the passions of the parliamentary lobby. But to-day, as there is a new cabinet in office and a visible cabinet, we may leave the invisible alone for a time and devote a few pages to the consideration of the new entity that last month made its appearance in our midst. Such consideration will be useful, not merely at home but abroad, for we have all to reckon with this new personality. Upon its wisdom or its folly hangs the prosperity or adversity of millions of men. The state of its collective mind may be the dominant factor in crises of peace and war, and for numberless tribes and nationalities in all the continents. It matters more what the cabinet thinks than what is thought by any other human entity in this universe.

I. THE JUNTO OF FOUR.

The first question which every one asks about a cabinet is whether it knows its own mind or whether it does not. Cabinets being composed of from a dozen to nineteen Ministers, have sometimes the misfortunes to have as many minds as members. On other occasions the cabinet has only one mind, which is that of the dominant personality who called it into being, and who presides over its deliberations. This cabinet comes into neither of these categories. It is not a single-souled cabinet, for it is a double-headed one, and as is natural to a double-headed entity, it is in danger of being a double-minded creature—unstable in all its ways.

In the formation of this cabinet Lord Salisbury began by constituting an inner circle of those who may be regarded as the greater gods of the Downing Street Olympus. Then after having constructed this kernel of the cabinet, he filled up the spaces between it and the circumference with such a collection or assortment of administrators as commended itself to the judgment of the inner circle. The group which lies at the heart of the cabinet as the yolk lies at the center of the egg is a composite junto consisting of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour on the one hand, and the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain on the other.

THE LIBERAL UNIONISTS.

The Liberal Unionists at the last general election held forty-six seats, the Conservatives two hundred and sixty-nine; and it is not likely that the number of Unionist seats will greatly increase at the coming election. It would indeed be comparatively difficult to maintain that number were it not for the compact entered into by the Liberal Unionists and their allies, which gives perpetuity to the *status quo*. In the new Parliament, therefore, there are likely to be six Conservatives, and possibly many more, for every Liberal Unionist who is returned. But in the constitution of the real governing cabinet within the cabinet the proportion is not one to six, but two to two. In the cabinet itself, which consists of nineteen members, there are five Liberal Unionists, so that the Liberal Unionists are much over-represented in proportion to their numbers. In constituting cabinets, statesmen have proceeded on another basis than that of the rule of three. At the ballot-box we count heads, in cabinets we weigh them. Hence, it is not surprising that Lord Salisbury should have accorded to the Duke of Devonshire and his allies a position in the cabinet to which their strength in the country by no means entitles them. Although natural, this step is far from being without difficulties. The position of the Liberal Unionists in the Coalition cabinet is somewhat like that of the English garrison in Ireland. It holds its position, not by right of numbers, but by other considerations, which the fear of offending the delicate susceptibilities of their Conservative allies forbids us to particularize. But—just as the English garrison in Ireland, which can only return twenty-three out of one hundred and three Irish members, exercises a right of eminent domain that is not affected by any number of ballot papers in the south and west filled in by Home Rulers—so the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain will be disposed to claim at least an equal voice in all the decisions of the Government with those of their Conservative colleagues. It will be well, indeed, if Mr. Chamberlain can be induced to be contented with this. During the last Conservative administration Mr. Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire exercised from time to time, outside of the cabinet, an authority which they certainly will not wish to see diminished by their acceptance of direct responsibility.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

THE UNION NEGATIVE RATHER THAN POSITIVE.

There will spring from this of necessity a certain duality of mind in the cabinet which can hardly be a source of strength, which may be an element of weakness, and which possibly may result before long in its disruption. Of only one thing can we be sure, and that is, that as long as the cabinet persists in the negative policy of simply putting a veto on Home Rule it will have no difficulty in keeping together. But the more Home Rule recedes into the background the more difficult will it be for Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour to walk hand in hand. The union of the Unionists has, indeed, no other basis than this: as all Irishmen are said to be "again the government, whatever that government may be," so all Unionists are "again" Home Rule, whatever may be the meaning of that phrase. But, as the imminence of what they regard as the Home Rule danger united them, so, when Home Rule recedes, and in proportion as Home Rule recedes, into the dim distance, the centrifugal tendency, which exists in all composite bodies moving at great velocity through space, will assert itself, and we may have a cabinet that does not know its own mind, because it cannot come to a decision as to which of its two minds is the right one. It may be objected to this that the new cabinet is a body which, whatever else it may do or refrain from doing, will not move with too great velocity in any direction whatever. The instinct of self-preservation will reinforce the inertia common to all created things, and Ministers will recognize as the law of their being that they should do either nothing at all or as little as possible lest they go to pieces in the operation.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

THE CHIEF OF THE JUNTO.

This would be undoubtedly Lord Salisbury's instinct. He is never anxious to legislate, and cordially sympathizes with Lord Melbourne's mental condition, which found expression in the familiar question, "Why can't you let it alone?" Lord Salisbury is a strong man, well able to hold his own in the cabinet which he has made. For although it is a Coalition cabinet, it is none the less a Salisbury cabinet, the third of the same name, and Lord Salisbury, although indisposed to make a parade of his power, has never hesitated to use it on occasion. He has behind him the rank and file of his own

party, and the confidence of the country at large to an extent which no other statesman of any party can pretend to enjoy.

The Right Hon. Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne Cecil, Marquis of Salisbury, now Prime Minister of England for the third time, is in his sixty-fifth year, and may therefore be regarded as in the ideal prime of manhood, if age be reckoned from the statesman point of view. Even apart from his position as Prime Minister to the Crown, he is far the most commanding personality in English politics since the retirement of Mr. Gladstone. He was elected by the House of Commons as a member for Stamford when his predecessor, Lord Rosebery, was six years old, and so he enjoyed the advantage—which Lord Rosebery lacked—of a long apprenticeship in the House of Commons. From 1853 to 1868, first as Lord Robert Cecil, and then as Viscount Cranborne, he represented Stamford in the Conservative interest. If Lord Rosebery had had but half that apprenticeship, many things would have gone better than they have.

HIS RECORD.

It is now nearly thirty years since Lord Salisbury first became a cabinet minister, when he was appointed Secretary of State for India in Lord Derby's third administration. His tenure at the Foreign Office, a post to which he is now returning, dates from 1879, when he succeeded Lord Derby, and sullied a reputation until then almost blameless by a participation in the crime of attempting to resuscitate the Ottoman Empire. In this he sinned against light, under the promptings of ambition, say his adversaries; under the hypnotic influence of Lord Beaconsfield, was the excuse of his friends. Be that as it may, in that fatal period occurred the blunder of the partition of Bulgaria, the crime of the re-enslavement of Macedonia, and the fiasco of the Anglo-Turkish Convention. Under the same sinister influence it was that he was responsible for the Afghan invasion—a crime which cannot be forgotten, and of which probably Lord Salisbury retains as vivid a memory as any one of those who assail him. From the death of Lord Beaconsfield he has been recognized as the only possible Conservative Premier, although within the last few months some have been calculating sufficiently on his patriotism to suggest that he should confine himself to the Foreign Office, and leave to Mr. Balfour the task of forming the cabinet. These suggestions were never seriously made, and the same may possibly be said for the offer which, years ago, was made to Lord Hartington to become the Prime Minister of a Unionist administration, in which Lord Salisbury would serve at the Foreign Office. It was therefore in the nature of things that, when Lord Rosebery resigned, Her Majesty should at once send for the Marquis of Salisbury and intrust him for the third time with the duty of forming an administration.

THE POLITICAL CHAMPION.

Lord Salisbury, although his career is stained with the record of deeds done when he was under the glamour of Lord Beaconsfield, has, since he was himself again, regained much of the confidence of the country which he then forfeited, and even among the ranks of the late Ministry there are not a few who regard his advent to power with feelings of complacent satisfaction. He is not the "W. G." of politics; there is no "W. G." in the political arena since W. E. G. retired from Parliament, but after W. E. G. he comes nearest to being the political champion of the day. Lord Salisbury is deficient in the faculty of commanding great enthusiasm. There is too strong a dash of cynicism in his character, too great readiness to cut and thrust with ruthless blade at the most cherished convictions of his countrymen when they do not coincide with his own views as to what is wise and just. There is also about him a certain aloofness as of a hermit, which, while standing him in good stead in some things, weakens him in others. He shrinks, for instance, from meeting political opponents. He lives to himself, apart, a student, a thinker, and a patriot. Excepting during the lamentable period when he was under the domination of Lord Beaconsfield, he has never shown himself devoid of caution and common sense; indeed, it may rather be admitted that in his foreign policy he has shown a disposition to undue caution rather than to any excess of daring. He has submitted to be squeezed by Germany rather than risk the loss of a good understanding with Berlin. If, as some seem to think, we are entering upon a critical period in which the atmosphere is charged with saltpetre, it is a source of satisfaction to reflect that our destinies are in the hands of a tried and experienced statesman, who keeps his blazing indiscretions for home consumption, who watches over the interests of Britain abroad with ceaseless vigilance, and holds the helm of state with a steady hand.

THE WHIG UNIONISTS.

The Duke of Devonshire, although no Tory, is conservative to his finger tips. A shrewd, cautious, somewhat lazy man, to whom fortune has given everything that most men covet, he is the last man in the world to indulge in any "wild cat" policies of sensational adventure. In him Lord Salisbury can safely trust, to render him effective aid and service against the wild men of the party.

Neither need Lord Salisbury fear that he will be left in the lurch by the other two Liberals that he has admitted to his councils. Mr. Goschen has long been the tame elephant of the Tory party. They know him of old and trust him not without cause as one of themselves. Sir Henry James, also, even before he obtained the peerage, which is so often the extinguisher of the last remnant of youthful enthusiasm, had shown himself completely divorced from the more adventurous of the left of his old party. Therefore it comes to this, that the only man in the cabinet who is not a more or less adulterated version of Lord Salisbury is Mr. Chamberlain, and the question which practically confronts the administration is, how long will the administration get on with Mr.

Chamberlain, or how long will Mr. Chamberlain get on with the administration?

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The situation is not unlike that of 1886. Nine years ago Lord Salisbury founded a cabinet not materially different from the present, excepting for the fact that neither the Lord President of the Council, the First Lord of the Admiralty, nor the Chancellor of the Duchy had ever at any time in his career been labeled a Liberal. The one man in the cabinet of 1886 who gave color, point and piquancy to the body was Lord Randolph Churchill. As Lord Randolph was in 1886, so Mr. Chamberlain is in 1895. Alone among Lord Salisbury's colleagues nine years ago, Lord Randolph had energy, individuality and ideas. Mr. Chamberlain is equally notable in the present administration. There is a very strong resemblance between the two men. Both regarded the world from the circle of the crown of their own hats. No other two men divided the universe so distinctly into two sections, the I and the not I—the ego and the non-ego, and probably no two men agreed more absolutely in believing that the importance of the ego transcended infinitely the rest of the universe. Both found themselves in a position of comparative solitude. No doubt Lord Randolph had his followers as Mr. Chamberlain has sympathizers, but practically they stood alone, each in his own cabinet.

A LIBERAL LORD RANDOLPH.

Mr. Chamberlain, like Lord Randolph Churchill, regards himself as the statesman who has to save the cabinet, even against its will, from perishing in the morass of reaction. It is not too much to say that Mr. Chamberlain, like Lord Randolph Churchill, regards himself as the vital soul of the administration. The other members who are with him in the cabinet are more or less inert matter, which is without form and void until it has been breathed upon by the creative genius of the member for Birmingham. Lord Randolph made no secret among his friends, and even among those who were not his friends, but to whom he used to speak with dangerous freedom, of his contempt for the timid and idealess mass of his colleagues. But when young and ambitious statesmen endeavor to save their colleagues, in spite of themselves, from yielding to the temptation of lethargy and timorous conservatism, they are extremely likely to come into violent collision with those said colleagues, who are apt, with shameful ingratitude, to refuse to recognize the services which their deliverer would render them. We all know how this terminated in the case of Lord Randolph. After some months, during which he was in more or less strained relations with his chief, he brought things to a head by an act of official suicide. His place was taken by Mr. Goschen, and everything went on without any one being apparently a penny the worse, excepting, of course, Lord Randolph himself, whose sun suddenly sunk in mid-heaven out of the sight of all men. Mr. Chamberlain, of course, has the advantage of Lord Randolph's fate before him as a beacon or warning.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RÔLE.

He will not fall in the same way, but he is bent upon doing the same kind of things, and his only method is to employ the same kind of influence—*i. e.*, he will constantly pose as the representative of the Progressive party in the Unionist alliance. He will speak for the people with a big P. He is the champion, self-elected but not less self-confident, of that social democracy without which the Conservative cause would be hopelessly stranded by the receding tide of time. Therefore, by power of persuasion within the cabinet, by the adroit manipulation of the press outside the cabinet, by the careful and assiduous application of pressure upon the small minority which regards him as its leader, Mr. Chamberlain will endeavor to force the pace of the new administration, and will seek to shape the legislation and direct the policy of his colleagues to an extent which they are more likely to resent than to tolerate. At the same time, Mr. Chamberlain is not so young as Lord Randolph Churchill was. He is now approaching his sixtieth year, and he has had what Lord Randolph sorely lacked—long experience in responsible administration. His municipal training will stand him in good stead, nor must we forget that, during the Gladstone administration from 1880 to 1885, although Mr. Chamberlain was continually standing in the breach and threatening resignation, he never actually resigned. He managed to pull through in the midst of great difficulties, and that also when the velocity of the cabinet was much greater than that of any cabinet over which Lord Salisbury presided.

Then, again, we must remember that Mr. Chamberlain has a personal liking for Mr. Balfour, with whom he will have most to do. Mr. Balfour also likes Mr. Chamberlain, and gets on well with him, as indeed Mr. Balfour does with almost every one; but how far this personal liking on both sides will stand the strain of actual colleagueship in a new administration remains to be seen.

FOR WAR WITH FRANCE.

Leaving out of count the chances of disruption that are contained in the mere presence of Mr. Chamberlain in the cabinet, no one can deny that it is to Mr. Chamberlain the cabinet owes the chief element of color and life which it possesses. Without Mr. Chamberlain, the third Salisbury cabinet would be a good, excellent, capable, humdrum body of administrators, guaranteed sound in wind, limb and eyesight, but quite certain never to bolt or to kick over the traces. Mr. Chamberlain has been widely reported to have declared, probably in jest rather than in earnest, that before the new Government was out it would contrive to involve England in war with France. Whether he ever said this, or whether he did not, is a question upon which I shrink from expressing an opinion. All that I can

say is that no statement is more frequently repeated at Liberal headquarters than that Mr. Chamberlain's presence at the Colonial Office means war with France. Without for a moment imputing to the new Colonial Secretary the criminality of deliberately contemplating the precipitation of so great a catastrophe as that of an Anglo-French war, it is at least certain that his presence at the Colonial Office will not tend to make Lord Salisbury's task easier in arranging the little accommodations by which in the past he contrived to fob off the hostility of Berlin or pacify the French. Lord Salisbury, although keeping up a certain appearance of determination in dealing with other powers, has always proved himself to be open to a little transaction. This may be good statesmanship, but it is not very good business, excepting for the smart Germans, who, knowing Lord Salisbury's weakness, presumed upon it to the uttermost. Mr. Chamberlain is not likely to have much liking for a spirited foreign policy which keeps up appearances at home by sacrificing the interests of the Empire abroad, nor is it difficult to see how very easily the presence of a spirited advocate of British extension in the English cabinet might bring about a collision on more points than one. England has a perennial difficulty with the French Republic on the coast of Newfoundland, and constantly irritating disputes with France about questions of customs in the West Coast settlements. In the Pacific the New Hebrides and the proximity of the French convict settlement at New Caledonia offer ample openings for trouble, if the Colonial Office decided to deal with the foreigner as Mr. Chamberlain is in the habit of dealing with his political opponents. Mr. Chamberlain may be strong, but he certainly is not suave, and it is a thousand pities that he had not the opportunity at the War Office of learning the actual condition of the army before he was placed in an office which enables him at every turn to bring about a situation from which only armies could extricate the country.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

After Mr. Chamberlain, the most notable Liberal Unionist is the Duke of Devonshire, better known as Lord Hartington. The Duke takes office with unconcealed reluctance. He is now sixty-two years of age. He inherited a princely position which more than satisfies all his somewhat tepid inclination for the transaction of affairs. He is happily married, and he would probably have been much better pleased if he could have remained outside as a *deus ex machina*, with liberty to intervene on such rare occasions as he deemed it unavoidable. But the Duke of Devonshire has a high sense of public duty, and he has put his shoulder to the wheel, notwithstanding his constitutional indisposition to work. His position as Lord President of the Council will not give him much administrative labor, even when to the ordinary function of President is added the abnormal, new, and as yet imperfectly conceived responsibilities involved in his position as Chairman of the Council for National Defense. Lord Hartington proposed this some time ago, and the Duke of Devonshire, therefore, no doubt, feels it is his duty to carry it out. But if the Council of National Defense is to be anything more than an inter-departmental committee for the purpose of keeping the War Office in touch with the Admiralty, it will probably entail a very serious rearrangement of the constitutional machinery. If Mr. Chamberlain, for instance, had been appointed to the Duke of Devonshire's post, there is little doubt but that he would have sooner or later succeeded in either reducing Mr. Goschen at the Admiralty, and Lord Lansdowne at the War Office, to a condition of complete subservience, or he would have driven them into open revolt. The Duke, with that lazy-tongs manner of his, and with his constitutional indisposition to do anything that must not absolutely be done, is safe to minimize rather than to maximize the duties of the chairmanship. This will probably be more or less of a sinecure, but the Duke and his two colleagues at the War Office and Admiralty will constitute a group within the cabinet which will necessarily have more power and influence than any one of its three members. Apart from his special duties as Lord President of the Council and Chairman of the National Council of Defense, the Duke's presence in the cabinet is undoubtedly a source of strength. He is a level headed man, of good judgment, no temper, and with an intellectual apparatus which, although slow, is within its range almost as automatically exact as Babbage's calculating machine. The late Czar, who was no bad judge of men, recognized the sterling qualities of Lord Hartington long before he had gained recognition among his own countrymen, and nothing more grieved Alexander III, in surveying the future of English politics, than the fact that the Home Rule split had deprived the Liberal party of the one man of all others whom the Czar would most have wished to see Prime Minister of England.

MR. BALFOUR.

After Lord Salisbury, Mr. Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire, it seems absurd to mention Mr. Balfour, who in many respects is the most important man of the four. But no absurdity in the order of mention can obscure the important position which Mr. Balfour holds in his uncle's cabinet. Mr. Balfour is not the man who hankers for place, power or position. He is, take him all in all, probably the best all-round member in the House of Commons—the best liked, the best tempered, and the best leader of the House. In saying this I am saying nothing that would not be indorsed by all of his political opponents who have been long enough in the House of Commons to know what is what and who is who. Although Mr. Gladstone was a great leader in debate, he was never a first-class leader of the House. Sir William Harcourt led the House fairly well. He has, indeed, done much better than most people expected under the circumstances; but there is no comparison between him and Mr. Balfour. It is a

rare good fortune of the First Lord of the Treasury in the new administration to have lived down the intense animosity and antipathy with which he was regarded by those who did not know him, excepting as the author of coercion in Ireland. Even in the heat of the conflict, when it was almost high treason in the Liberal party to admit that the "base, bloody, brutal Balfour" was other than a fiend incarnate, the leaders of the Liberals, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley and others, never wavered in their personal esteem for the young statesman. Their verdict has now been approved by the party generally. No man stands higher in the opinion of the Liberal party than does Mr. Arthur Balfour. And this is not because of any leaning on his part toward their views. It is the personal equation which counts. Mr. Balfour's very defects tell in his favor.

There is a certain easy-going indifference—a philosophy that savors of a certain apartness—which gives a peculiar charm to all that he says and does. He is always distinguished by a rare chivalry and a perfect candor which make him quite one of the most ideal characters in modern politics. In the new Parliament he will gain by having Mr. Chamberlain as a foil and background wherewith to show off his urbanity, his courtesy and his genial contempt for many of the small things which agitate small minds in the House of Commons. Mr. Balfour's memory is not as good as it might be; he is not as diligent as some of us could desire; his ability to abstain entirely from all reading of the newspapers, while it exhibits a singular amount of self-confidence and originality, indicates an absence of that intensity of interest with which most men follow public events. His judgment is good, his manner perfect, his sympathies are wide, and if it be that he is somewhat wanting in passion it would be a mistake to confuse the easy, debonair manner of the man with indifference to those greater questions which affect the welfare of men and of nations. If Arthur Balfour were any one but Arthur Balfour the odds would be heavy against his being able to get on with Mr. Chamberlain, but as he is Arthur Balfour it is easy enough. The only mortal sin which he has committed in recent times was when he succumbed to the temptation of embarrassing the Government by opposing the erection of a statue to Oliver Cromwell. No doubt there is not much in common between the stalwart Puritan who hewed off the head of Charles Stuart and the graceful and fascinating author who wrote "The Defense of Philosophic Doubt," but for all that the line he took on that occasion was unworthy and entirely out of keeping with Arthur Balfour's better self.

II. THE GARNISHING OF THE PEERS.

The new cabinet as at first constituted contained, as might have been expected, a majority of peers. This was but right, and in accordance with the nature of things. Government by Lord Salisbury means government by the House of Lords, and government by the House of Lords it will be, even though Lord Salisbury at the last moment added two additional Commoners to his cabinet to redress the balance. If the constituencies return a majority of members pledged to support Lord Salisbury, they declare they wish the country to be governed, for the time being, in accordance with the will of the House of Lords, rather than in accordance with the will of the people as expressed in the late House of Commons. Lord Salisbury therefore naturally packs his cabinet with peers, some of whom are notable enough in their way, but none of whom will influence materially the decisions of the cabinet. The gray matter of the brain dwells in the four Ministers of whom I have already spoken. Among the peers let us give the first place to Sir Henry James, whose new title has not yet been officially announced.

SIR HENRY JAMES.

Sir Henry James is a little man of considerable ability who has never quite achieved first rank. He has done good service for his country, especially in passing the Corrupt Practices act, by which bribery, treating and the grosser forms of intimidation were practically banished from our electoral contests. His judgment has always been esteemed, even by those who are opposed to him, excepting when strong

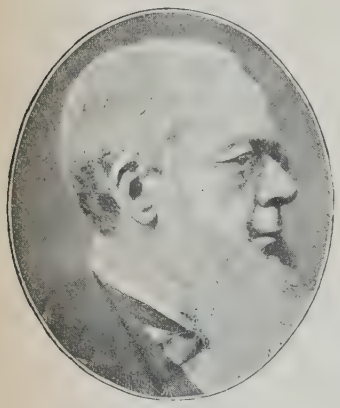
SIR HENRY JAMES.

constitutional prejudice stood in the way of impartial consideration of the merits of the case. He shares with Mr. Balfour the distinction, if such it be, of being one of the two bachelors in the cabinet; but, unlike Mr. Balfour, who has spoken and voted in favor of woman's suffrage, Sir Henry James has always been as bitter an adversary of female franchise as it is possible for a man to be whose nature is singularly devoid of gall. His training has been that of a lawyer; and although from time to time he has done good service in politics, he has always been a lawyer rather than a statesman. In 1885, the year of the great disruption, he wrenched himself apart from his colleagues, who wished to make

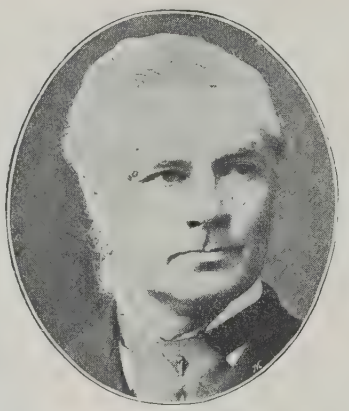
LORD HALSBURY.

LORD LANSDOWNE.

LORD CADOGAN.



LORD CROSS.



LORD ASHBOURNE.

LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH.

him Lord Chancellor, and from that time, beyond an occasional appearance in the unfamiliar arena of London municipal politics, he has not been much to the front, excepting as an opponent of Home Rule. He is one of the elderly men of the cabinet, having already completed his sixty-seventh year, and age has brought with it its infirmities; otherwise he would probably have been sent to the Home Office, where his judicial frame of mind and his familiarity with business would possibly have made him a success. Unfortunately, however, his health is failing, and it was necessary to find him a position where the work would not be too severe a task upon his energies. Therefore he has been made Chancellor of the Duchy and a kind of honorary judicial adviser of the Government in the House of Lords.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

Lord Halsbury comes next in order as the occupant of the Woolsack. Lord Salisbury is faithful to his old friends, and therefore Lord Halsbury is Chancellor once more. Sir Richard Webster, who is once more Attorney-General, was at one time talked of as the most likely person to occupy the Woolsack under the new administration. Lord Halsbury, however, was not disposed to waive his claims. From a political point of view probably Lord Halsbury does not count as a debater; but there is no need for much debate in a House where the Government have a permanent majority of ten to one.

LORD LANSDOWNE.

More interest attaches to the next peer, Lord Lansdowne, who has taken charge of the War Office. Lord Lansdowne, who succeeds Mr. Campbell-Bannerman at a rather critical and important time, is a Liberal Unionist, but his severance from his party dates long prior to the introduction of the Home Rule bill. Lord Lansdowne has been notable in recent years for two things: he was one of the landlords most vehemently attacked during the plan of campaign in the Irish troubles, and he has quite recently returned from occupying the responsible position of Viceroy of India. Lord Lansdowne is not a showy statesman or a dashingly brilliant administrator. He is a quiet man with a steady head, much more convinced of the dangers of plunging than he is conscious of the mischief which may follow a

policy of inertia. As a Viceroy in India he was fairly successful; as a landlord in Ireland he is one of the few who have shown, especially on his Kerry estates, that all landlords in Ireland are not unmindful of the duties and responsibilities of their posi-

SIR MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY.

tion. At the War Office one of his first duties will be to provide a successor to the Duke of Cambridge, and immediately afterward to endeavor to establish a *modus vivendi* with the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Goschen. He is not a stranger to the War Office, for he acted as Under Secretary for War from 1872 to 1874. He was a fairly successful Governor-General for Canada, a position which he occupied before his translation to India. His presence in the Salisbury cabinet adds to its strength in many directions—in all directions, it may be said, excepting one; he contributes nothing to its driving force.

LORD CROSS.

Lord Cross has reappeared; for Lord Salisbury, as already noted, is loath to part with old friends. Lord Cross was Home Secretary under Disraeli. Home Secretary in Lord Salisbury's first administration, Secretary of State for India in his second, and in his third he is Lord Privy Seal. Whether Home Secretary, India Secretary or Lord Privy Seal, it is probable that Lord Cross' most important function is that of being member for Her Majesty. The Queen, curiously enough, has evinced a strong personal predilection for the two Ministers who have obtained cabinet position from the ranks of the solicitors. Lord Cross came first, but he was rivaled on the Liberal side by Sir Henry Fowler. Lord Cross is one of the veterans of the cabinet, being over seventy-two. He may be regarded as a kind of honorific supernumerary.

LORD ASHBOURNE.

Another old stager without whom no Conservative administration would be complete is Lord Ashbourne, who is once more Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He held this post in both previous Salisbury administrations. It would be much more advantageous to the cabinet if he could be in the House of Commons, where his knowledge of the detail of the Irish Land Question would stand them in good stead when they come to the ordeal of passing the new Land bill.

LORD CADOGAN.

The Earl of Cadogan, one of the two remaining peers of the cabinet, holds the office of Viceroy of Ireland. During the sharp, short Conservative administration of 1885, it was the Viceroy, Lord Carnarvon, who represented Ireland in the cabinet. The same arrangement has been reverted to in the case of Lord Cadogan. He is only fifty-five years of age. He occupied a seat in the House of Commons for a short time, and sat in the second Salisbury cabinet from 1887 to 1892. He is chiefly known in London as one of the great ground landlords of Chelsea, which he represents on the London County Council. He possesses the first indispensable requisite of an Irish Viceroy, in that he has a large private fortune which he can spend, if he thinks fit, in maintaining royal state at Dublin Castle.

LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH.

The last peer to be noticed is Lord Balfour of Burleigh. He is the Minister of Scotland, and has the distinction, if it be such, of being the only peer of the cabinet who is not considered sufficiently important to be mentioned in the last edition of "Men and Women of the Time."

III. COMMONERS IN THE CABINET.

Leaving the House of Lords, we turn to the House of Commons. The only surprise in the cabinet was the appointment of Sir Matthew White Ridley as Home Secretary. Anything, of course, is better than that Mr. Matthews should have had another

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

term of office as Home Secretary, but few persons ever imagined that Sir Matthew White Ridley would be selected for the post.

SIR MATTHEW W. RIDLEY.

He comes of a Northumbrian family, which has often been represented in the House of Commons.

The fact that he was regarded by his party as the best man for the Speakership is the best possible credential as to his popularity with the Conservatives, but whether or not he can be a Home Secretary up to the standard of his predecessor, Mr. Asquith, is somewhat doubtful. Mr. Asquith is a thin, spare man, who works like a steam engine, and has plenty of "drive;" Sir Matthew is a comfortable gentleman who is by no means spare, and who will probably slow up the Home Office all round, to the great relief of many malefactors in various industries.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

Lord George Hamilton, who, I suppose, will vacate his seat as chairman of the London School Board, is appointed Secretary of State for India. He acquitted himself well in the last administration, as First Lord of the Admiralty. He is connected by marriage with Lord Lansdowne. The question as to what is to be done with Chitral is one which will

MR. HENRY CHAPLIN.

come at once before him for decision. His predecessor decided to evacuate it. Lord Lansdowne, with Lord Roberts and the Government of India at his back, are in favor of occupying it. Lord George's views are as yet not known.

MR. CHAPLIN.

Mr. Henry Chaplin appears somewhat oddly as the president of the Local Government Board. Mr. Chaplin, it is believed, would have preferred to have been Minister of Agriculture, but he has committed himself so uncompromisingly against the bill giving security to farmers for their unexhausted improvements that it was found necessary to shunt him to a department where his views on agricultural tenure would not bring him into collision with the decisions of his party. His appointment at the Local Government Board, if it means anything, means an attempt to readjust the rates so as to relieve the landed interest. Mr. Chaplin is a typical country gentleman, fond of sports, very opinionated, with private fads of his own, in the shape of bimetallism and other heresies, in which he is kept in countenance by Mr. Balfour. If Mr. Chaplin were Prime Minister, he would probably reimpose the Corn Laws, make silver legal tender, and bring England to a revolution or bankruptcy, perhaps to both, within six months of his accession to office. As he is only appointed to the Local Government Board, where he

MR. GOSCHEN.

can do no harm, Lord Salisbury probably regards this as a convenient cage in which to coop up what might have been a somewhat unmanageable bull in the china shop.

MR. RITCHIE.

Mr. Ritchie, who has been rusticated for some time, and has just been returned to Parliament as member for Croydon, is appointed successor to Mr. Bryce at the Board of Trade. Mr. Ritchie has the advantage of being a Scotchman who has had a practical training in business. At the Local Government Board he showed himself to be an adminis-

MR. RITCHIE.

trator not devoid of courage, and capable of plodding industry. He will find the Board of Trade a much wider field for his individual initiative, especially in dealing with trade disputes, than he ever enjoyed at the Local Government Board. Like Lord Cadogan, Mr. Ritchie occupies a seat on the London

County Council, a body which has had the unique distinction of furnishing a Prime Minister to the late administration and two members to the cabinet of Lord Salisbury.

MR. GOSCHEN.

Mr. Goschen, after having served as Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been sent back to the Admiralty. He was Mr. Gladstone's First Lord from 1871 to 1874, and he has ever since taken a keen interest in all that relates to the welfare of our first line of defense. The Admiralty is one of those departments in which the principle of continuity is very rigorously applied. It is, therefore, a position eminently fitted to be occupied by that administrator who unites Liberal traditions with Conservative confidence.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is one of the all-round administrators who has been tried in almost every office, and who has succeeded fairly well in everything he has put his hand to. The failure of his eyesight in 1887 removed him from the Irish Office at a critical time, which would have subjected his capacity to a severer test than any to which he had previously been exposed. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the first Salisbury administration, and leader of the House of Commons. As such he was the particular object of Lord Randolph's somewhat unscrupulous animosity. At the close of the second Salisbury administration he acted as president of the Board of Trade. In the new Government he appears as its Chancellor of the Exchequer. He took a leading part in opposing the Welsh Disestablishment bill, for, like almost all his colleagues, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is a stout churchman. Sir Michael, although a most typical country gentleman, sits for one of the divisions of the city of Bristol. In returning

MR. CURZON.

thanks for his re-election on July 1, he made a declaration which seems likely to be the keynote, or at least one of the keynotes, of the Conservative appeal to the country. Agriculture, he said, was after all the greatest interest of England.

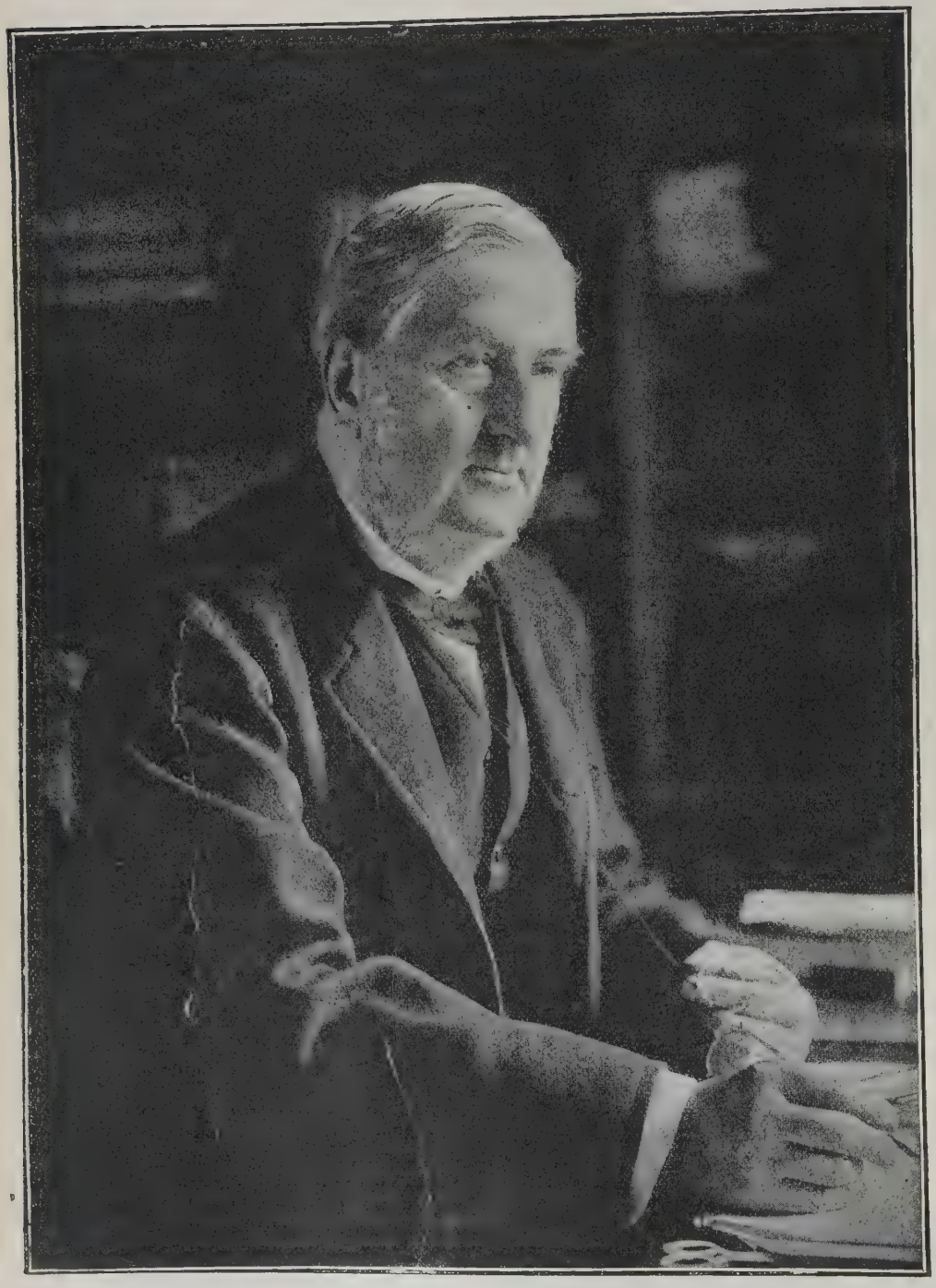
Every one expected that the cabinet was completed when the names of seventeen of its members had been published. A cabinet of seventeen is an unwieldy body, but, as if to emphasize the fact that the cabinet counts for little, Lord Salisbury at the last moment added two fresh members in the person of Mr. Walter Long, who is Minister of Agriculture,

MR. GERALD BALFOUR.

and Mr. Akers-Douglas, who, after serving his apprenticeship as Conservative whip, now receives cabinet rank as First Commisioners of Works. Mr. Akers-Douglas is well known to all Conservative members. He sits for a county seat in Kent, and was as little dreamed of as First Commissioner of Works as Mr. Arnold Morley was dreamed of as Postmaster-General when he was appointed to that office in 1892. It is becoming a tradition to make cabinet Ministers out of whips, but the experience of the Liberals has hardly been so good in this respect as to encourage imitation by the Conservatives. Mr. Walter Long, who succeeds Mr. Herbert Gardner as president of the Board of Agriculture, has had some experience heretofore in a strictly subordinate position. His presence in the cabinet is one more indication, if such were wanted, of the intentions of Lord Salisbury in connection with the relief of the landed interest.

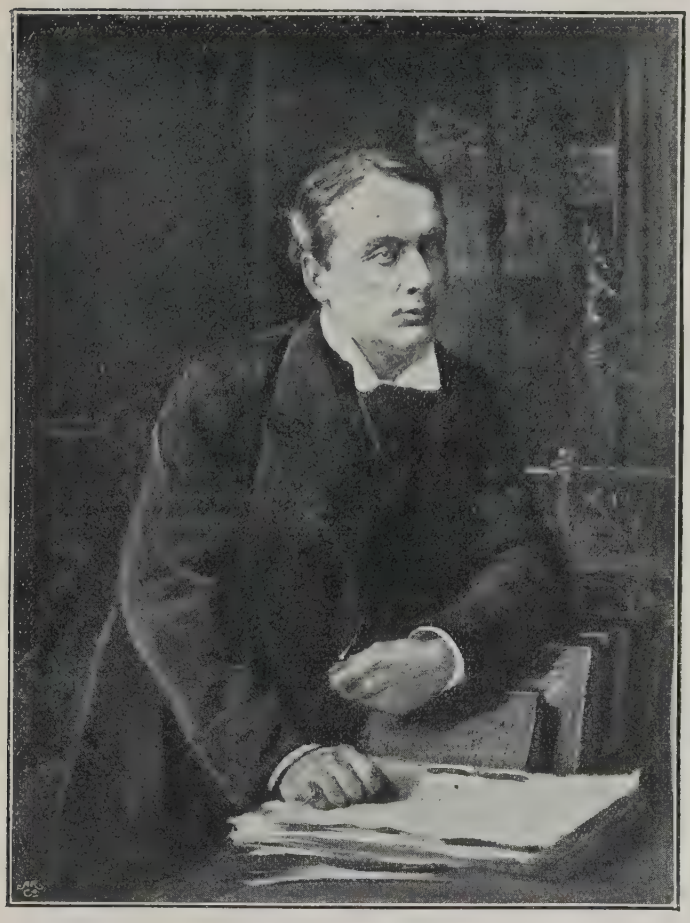
The Under Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs has been conferred upon Mr. Curzon. Mr. Curzon is a superior person, of superior parts, whose superiority is so transcendent that it shines from every pore of his skin and makes itself felt in every line which he writes. It is therefore a good thing that he has to take an inferior position, and instead of posing as a kind of territorial providence gifted with infallibility and omniscience, has to do with the Marquis of Salisbury, a statesman of far too wide an experience and knowledge of the world to tolerate many heroics on the part of a subordinate.

The Chief Secretaryship for Ireland has been bestowed upon Mr. Gerald Balfour, a faith in heredity being as deeply rooted in the mind of Lord Salisbury as it is in that of General Booth.



SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT.

THE RECORD OF THE ROSEBERY ADMINISTRATION.



LORD ROSEBERY.

I. THE LIBERAL PLEVNA.

THE record of the Rosebery administration, and of the Gladstonian administration which preceded it, is best understood by a reference to recent history. When the Russians crossed the Danube to liberate Bulgaria they underestimated the force which the Turks could oppose to their advance. At first it seemed as if they were carrying all before them. General Gourko marched across the Balkans, occupying the Shipka Pass, and making repeated raids toward Adrianople. But a very short time elapsed before the brilliant promise of the opening campaign vanished. The natural strength of the Turkish defense was unveiled, and the Russian army reeled back shattered and broken from the improvised earthworks of Plevna. The Czar changed his general without any practical result. Again the Russian army of liberation dashed itself to pieces against the Turkish forces. Not all the prodigies of valor performed by General Skobeleff's soldiers, nor the heroic readiness to die of the Russian troops, could avail against the strength of the Ottoman position, defended as it was by the army of Osman Pasha.

THE THIRD ASSAULT.

It was not until the Imperial Guard was hurried up from St. Petersburg and the Roumanian army brought into line that the Russians were enabled to put sufficient troops into the field to capture Plevna and carry the Russian standard in triumph to the walls of Constantinople. There we have in brief a foreshadowing of the history of the last three years and the prophecy of that which is still to come. The rejection of the Home Rule bill and the retirement of Mr. Gladstone corresponds to the first assault on Plevna; the defeat and resignation of Lord Rosebery corresponds to the second abortive attempt of the Russians to capture that famous stronghold. The forces of resistance have outnumbered and defeated the forces massed for attack. The Liberal leaders, like the Czar's generals, are powerless until reinforced. All that leaders could do with the forces at their disposal they have done, but the Unionist Plevna was too strong.

HEROIC FORCES FOR HEROIC DEEDS.

The whole failure of the Gladstone-Rosebery administrations is attributable to the same cause that brought about the Russian defeat at Plevna. They attempted to carry out their task with inadequate forces. As one of the late Ministers remarked to me the other day, "It is of no use attempting heroic legislation unless you have a heroic majority. To carry Home Rule, or to carry out all the other items of the Newcastle programme, demands much heavier battalions than the feeble forces at our command." That explains all, excuses all. The criticisms which have been hurled against Liberal chiefs assume that a party can do with a majority falling from forty to twenty what other administrations have been able to do with a majority of one hundred and twenty. Had Mr. Gladstone or Lord Rosebery possessed a three-figure majority they would, indeed, have been open to scathing criticism if they had no better results to show than those which they have now to present the country. But such criticism is

manifestly absurd. In estimating the achievements of a general, the first thing to do is to estimate the forces at his disposal. An army that has not a siege train, and whose numbers barely exceed those of the garrison of a formidable fortress, is foredoomed to certain failure if it delivers an assault. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery were in the position of generals who were compelled to make an assault, although no practical breach had been made in the walls, and although the forces which they could lead into action were barely sufficient to overpower the defenders of the Union if they met in open field. Unfortunately for the Liberals, the Unionists fought from behind earthworks, and as a result they were beaten back, crushed and discouraged, but undismayed. Like the Russians, they must wait for reinforcements from the north, and like them also they must wait until they can depend more completely upon the support of their allies.

II. WHERE THE LIBERALS FAILED, AND WHY.

The Newcastle programme consists of twenty-four items, and to carry it into effect Mr. Gladstone had a majority of forty, or little more than one and a half per item. Now the Newcastle programme, with its many demands for more or less organic changes in the British constitution, was not a holiday task to be undertaken by an octogenarian with an unreliable majority of forty. Indeed, when the Parnellites voted with the Opposition, as it has been their habit lately to do, they reduced the Ministerial majority to twenty-four. The Liberals therefore had a majority of twenty-four to carry the twenty-four articles of the Newcastle programme, or one member per item. No wonder, then, that they failed. Mr. Gladstone undertook the attack with the dashing valor of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, but, although magnificent, it was not war. He had no option but to attack; the Irish wing of his army would else have mutinied in the trenches; but, nevertheless, there was not a man in the House who did not know that the Liberal legions were marching foredoomed to defeat. It is no condemnation of the strategy of the Liberal leaders that they were defeated; it is sometimes necessary for an army to beat its head against a stone wall as a preliminary to the commencement of regular siege operations.

THE TAINT OF ENGLISH DESPAIR.

Home Rule was lost owing to two causes. First, that it was presented to the acceptance of the British public as the outcome of a faint-hearted weariness. England, overburdened with the too vast orb of her fate, wished to throw off the responsibility of governing the island close to her own shores. Now Home Rule will never be carried by counsels of despair. Home Rule when it comes, as come it some day will and must, will be due to the recognition of the British public that Home Rule, instead of being the flinging away of a burden too troublesome to be borne, is really the recognition of the fact that in the interests of the expansion and the unity of the Empire it is necessary to restore to the one country which is always discontented the wholesome *régime* of responsible local self government which has worked such marvels in every other English speaking land.

THE CURSE OF IRISH DISUNION.

The second difficulty lay in Ireland. England will never concede Home Rule to a disunited Ireland. So long as the Nationalist party, the Independents, the McCarthyites, the Healyites, and various other Irish factions are more diligent in pursuing their own internecine feuds than in working for Ireland, so long is it vain to dream of securing in the three kingdoms an adequate majority in favor of Home Rule. The disastrous influence of the Irish split dried up American subscriptions, and still continues to deprive the Irish national exchequer of revenue from its most fruitful gathering ground. "Not a dollar until you have united," is the word which the American-Irish have again and again sent from New York and Chicago to Cork and Dublin, and they have been as good as their word. That, however, was a small thing. Much more serious was the indirect effect of the furious wrangling which went on in Ireland during the election of 1892. All this might have been averted if the statesmanlike counsels of the Archbishop of Dublin and of Mr. John Dillon had been accepted. Mr. Dillon proposed that the Independents or Parnellites should have the undisputed possession of twelve or fourteen seats where they were strongest, on the condition that they would abstain from opposing the Nationalist candidates in other constituencies.

Had this been carried out Ireland would have presented to the English public the spectacle of a united nation, demanding without a dissentient voice, save in the extreme northeast corner of Ulster, the concession of Home Rule. This would have been the first gain, but it would not have been the only one. The conclusion of this concordat between the two parties would have liberated for electoral action in England the whole of the fighting force of the Irish Home Rule members. Many elections in England were decided by a small majority, and had Liberals been in a position to count upon the active assistance on the platform of the eloquent Irishmen pleading for the rights of their country, no one can say how much better the results might not have been for Mr. Gladstone and his cause. Unfortunately the well-meant overtures of Mr. Dillon were wrecked by Mr. Healy, who has indeed been anything but a force which makes for peace in all these sad disputes. But for Mr. Healy, and the rancor with which he pursues his aims, the split might now have been on a fair way to being healed. But Mr. Healy has been

irreconcilably opposed to every effort which is made to unite the Nationalist party. Experience is never worth aught until it has been dearly bought, and it seems likely that in the long period of Unionist domination under which Ireland is once more thrust the Irish factions may learn that the first condition of the repeal of the Union is union among themselves.

The Liberal party will still put Home Rule on the forefront of its programme, but with this understanding: that no Home Rule bill will be introduced into the House of Commons by a Liberal Ministry until the Irish have healed their dissensions, and so enabled the Liberal leaders to present to the English and Scotch constituencies the spectacle of a united nation demanding the privileges and the responsibilities of local self-government.

III. WHERE THEY SUCCEEDED, AND HOW.

It is well to face these facts frankly and recognize them without flinching, for they constitute the key to the failure which has attended the well-meant efforts of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery. Talking to one of the foremost Irish leaders after the fatal Friday, I was delighted to find that he took the philosophic and practical view that Home Rule was practically laid on the shelf until Home Rulers agreed at home. Prospect of agreement, however, he admitted frankly, there was none until they had tasted adversity and had learned the bitter lesson of the consequences which follow indulgence in the costly luxury of internecine feuds. When I was in Ireland the other day Archbishop Croke told me a story which reads like a parable. "When I was a boy," said this excellent prelate, "there was always a great deal of faction fighting going on at fairs and at markets. The two-year-olds and the three-year-olds would come together, the blackthorns would be going, and every one be intent upon breaking his neighbor's head. But the moment the police appeared the two factions forgot their quarrels and joined as brothers to attack the police." What the police did for the factions may be accomplished by the rule of the Coercionists.

In the opinion of those best qualified to judge, both lay and ecclesiastical, in Ireland at the present moment, there is no chance of Mr. Healy consenting to any arrangement with Mr. Redmond. But as long as they keep on fighting there will be no American money to handle and no English party ready to do their bidding. I am making no complaint of the great body of Irish members. They have behaved with a loyalty that leaves nothing to be desired, and with a discipline which commands our admiration and even excites our envy. Yet it is monstrous to allow a mere handful of eight or nine members to paralyze a nation. The Parnellites are few in number, but they are like the Liberal Unionists, and represent a force which is certain to be recognized far in excess of its numerical strength when the Irish cabinet is formed. The recent election in Cork, indeed, would seem to indicate that even from the point of view of numbers the Independents are by no means as insignificant as Mr. Healy and his friends persist in asserting.

LORD ROSEBERY'S TASK.

With these fundamental facts firmly fixed in our minds it is possible to arrive at a more just judgment of the qualities displayed by Lord Rosebery in his brief administration than would otherwise be possible. Lord Rosebery had two things to do. He had to remove from the mind of the English electorate the suspicion that they were being coerced into conceding Home Rule as a confession of weakness, instead of being inspired by a desire to make their empire greater and stronger yet by conceding Home Rule to their Irish brothers. The first and most necessary part of this operation was to efface the Little Englanders, and to clear the character of the Liberal party once for all of the taint which had clung to it ever since the days of Cobden. This, it must be admitted even by his worst enemies, he has accomplished with a success far transcending the utmost hopes. He has committed the whole of the Liberal party to a policy of Imperialism in its widest and most rational sense. He has taught the country that the Liberals are no longer oppressed by that craven fear of being great which so long distinguished a section of the Liberal party, and he has made it abundantly clear that he advocates Home Rule, not in order to make a great empire a little one, but in order to enable that empire the more adequately to utilize the opportunities of expansion, which are only possible to the united peoples of a contented empire.

THE PREDOMINANT PARTNER.

His effacement of the Little Englanders was much more successful than his effort to reconcile Great Britain to Irish Home Rule, which he essayed, somewhat precipitately, at a very early period in his administration. His famous utterance concerning the conversion of the predominant partner contained not only an unmistakable truth, which, however indiscreetly it might have been launched at that moment, was directly intended to remove the invincible repugnance with which an Englishman regards any attempt to coerce or jockey him into any policy, even one of which, on its merits, he might not disapprove. There have been many interpretations of the phrase "predominant partner," but now every one is of the same opinion. The predominant partner will have to be converted to a much greater extent than he has been already before Home Rule can be considered to have come within the pale of practical politics. This is not a fact of Lord Rosebery's invention; it arises from the nature of the British Constitution. The House of Lords is master of the situation as long as there is not an adequate majority in the House of Commons. A three-figured majority in the House of Commons was necessary to disestab-

lish the Irish Church and to carry the Irish Land bill, and it will need at least as heavy a majority to carry Home Rule. What we have to do is to win that majority, and until we have won it we had better cease trying to grasp what is manifestly beyond our reach.

SEED SOWN IN DUE SEASON.

Much criticism has been leveled against Lord Rosebery because he did not insist upon rubbing the doctrine of the predominant partner into his junior partners even at the risk of hastening the immediate break up of his government. When those who condemn him for rendering it possible for his party to keep together after the announcement of the predominant partner doctrine, probably would have denounced him even more if he had shattered his party within a week of his accession to the Premiership. What Lord Rosebery had to do, almost without counting the cost, was to sow the seed, and at the same time to secure time for it to grow up and germinate. This he did. The phrase about the predominant partner was a seed sown in due season, and all his subsequent explanations were as unpleasant to himself as they could be to any one else, but were necessary in order to gain time in which both the party and the nation could learn to face the facts of the situation.

WHY HE DID NOT DISSOLVE SOONER.

It will be said by some that the true policy was not to have gained time, but to have appealed to the country against the rejection of the Home Rule bill. The answer to that is simply that if there had been an appeal to the country against the rejection of the Home Rule bill it should have been undertaken, not by Lord Rosebery, but by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone was the champion of Home Rule, he was the greatest statesman of our time, and the most eloquent demagogue of our day; it was his bill that had been rejected, his policy which had been rendered abortive by the action of the peers. If, therefore, there had to be an immediate appeal to the country, it was Mr. Gladstone who should have headed it, and Mr. Gladstone who should have dissolved Parliament. But Mr. Gladstone did no such thing, and that for a very good reason. No one knew better than he that if he had dissolved and appealed to the country on Home Rule and against the Lords the response would have been so overwhelming against Home Rule that no more would have been heard of it in this century. Mr. Gladstone, therefore, being a practical man, saw that it was necessary to gain time. He handed over the reins of government to Lord Rosebery, and left him to carry it on as best he could, with an attenuated majority and an accumulated mass of legislation to be attended to before the dissolution.

MR. GLADSTONE'S POST-OBITS.

Lord Rosebery found himself, on entering office, in a position of extraordinary difficulty. He was like the heir of a heavily encumbered estate, who had succeeded to his inheritance to find himself confronted with the demands to meet the post-obits of his predecessor, and with hardly a shot in the locker with which to carry on from day to day. Those who are continually saying that Lord Rosebery has failed because he did not do this, that, or the other thing, which all were impossible to mortal man without a solid and stable majority at his back, are as unreasonable as those who would blame a general for refusing to cross a sea without ships, or bombard a fortress without cannon. Now, with a majority of one hundred at his back, Lord Rosebery could have done many great and heroic things. As Becky Sharpe said, "It is easy for any one to be virtuous on £1,000 a year," so it is easy for a Parliamentary leader with a three-figure majority to carry out a heroic policy. But Lord Rosebery had no such majority; he had a party demoralized by defeat and dismayed by the loss of its idolized leader. He confronted a triumphant and united enemy with an ill-compacted huddle of heterogeneous groups. That under these circumstances he should have kept his troops together so long as he did, and should have survived so long, is in itself an achievement of no mean order. The situation was not one which called for adamantine resolve and the unswerving rigor of the oak. These qualities Lord Rosebery may display when the occasion offers, but it would have been madness to have attempted anything of the kind when the very condition of existence from day to day depended upon the keeping together of the motley groups of discontented men who marched beneath his banner.

LORD ROSEBERY'S POSITION IN 1894.

So much at least is visible to the most cursory observer who examines the Parliamentary history of the last two years with an eye to the condition in which Lord Roseberry found himself placed. It is an open secret that, great as were the difficulties which confronted him from without, they were comparatively trivial compared with those which harassed him from within. A cabinet accustomed to bow before the authority of Mr. Gladstone found itself suddenly emancipated from the Gladstonian yoke with no other master than a young and comparatively untried peer, who had never sat in the House of Commons, and who from the nature of things could not exercise that authority over the captains who commanded the majority in the House of Commons. The story goes that during the whole of the Rosebery administration there was only one occasion when the cabinet was absolutely unanimous, and that was the decision taken in the last month of its existence to evacuate Chitral. On more than one occasion, if rumor be not false, the cabinet almost went to pieces, and it was only by the exercise of untiring skill and great tact and the cultivation of the talent of give and take that the differences were patched up and enabled the Ministry to survive until the fatal Friday, when an adverse majority of seven sealed its doom.

WHY HE STAYED IN OFFICE.

It will be said, as has been said, that this special merit which is claimed for Lord Rosebery, namely, that of the perpetuation of the existence of his administration, was not a merit at all, but only a somewhat ignoble clinging to office at any cost and at any sacrifice of principle. Such a charge cannot be made by any one who considers the permanent conditions of government by party. Certainly nothing could be further from the truth than to complain that Lord Rosebery clung to office for the sake of office. Personally he would have been heartily glad to have been released months before he was permitted to retire, but in the interests of the country, as well as in the interests of the party, and even for the true interests of the Opposition itself, Lord Rosebery did well to keep his party together, showing a brave front to the enemy until he was absolutely beaten out of his position. No one who knows anything of the inner track of political life has any doubt as to what were the views of the leaders of the Opposition on the question. Mr. Balfour has made no secret of the fact that he deemed it most undesirable that the Unionists should be recalled to office before their leaders had enjoyed a reasonable period of rest, and before the union between the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists had sufficiently ripened for the formation of a coalition government. The Unionists did not wish to follow their innings too soon. Administration nowadays takes it out of the administrators very severely, and although retiring Ministers are compelled to fight as if they wished to win, none of them would regard with other than dismay the prospect of having to follow their innings.

THE JUSTIFICATION OF HIS POLICY.

From the point of view of the country it is not less necessary that John Bull should have ocular demonstration that he had an alternative team of administrators at his command. Now you can only train administrators by giving them time to administer, and it would have been little short of a national disaster if just as the Liberals were finding their feet and warming to their work they should have been turned out to make room for men who had already graduated in the work of government. From the Liberal point of view Lord Rosebery's policy was still more obviously the right one to follow. Every day that he stayed in office the more definitely did he commit the whole party to the rational and imperial policy which he has persistently pursued. Every day that he remained in office afforded an additional opportunity for familiarizing the raw levies of his composite forces with the necessity for remembering that a part is not greater than the whole, and that if one member suffers the whole body suffers with it. It is not likely that in the next Parliament there will be much trouble from the MacGregors, the Lloyd Georges and the Keir Hardies. That way madness lies; and the Liberal party as a whole has now had plenty of opportunity to learn the consequences of indulging such tomfoolery in its ranks. But over and above everything else it was necessary for the Liberal party to have a full and fair opportunity of proving that it was a party of men of business, and that when it was left to itself in a domain free from the constant check and harass of the Peers' veto, it could do good work in first class style.

A CREDITABLE RECORD.

No one denies that in this respect Lord Rosebery's policy has been crowned with signal success. Amid the murmurs of denunciation which the party *claque* of the Opposition is raising against the late cabinet, there is hardly to be heard a whisper against the administrative work of Lord Rosebery and his colleagues. It does not matter which department we take, it will be found that the Liberal Ministers have attended to the affairs intrusted to them as wise and diligent stewards, discharging the responsible duties of her Majesty's Ministers with zeal, sagacity and prudence, nor will the most vigilant eye discover a single scandal out of which party capital can be manufactured, a single job which brings discredit upon its perpetrator, or a single department in which the presence of the Liberal chief has not been, in the opinion of the permanent staff, a distinct improvement upon all who had gone before. That is a great thing to say, and a creditable record on which to go to the country. Ministers have failed where they undertook tasks manifestly beyond their strength—where they were tied hand and foot by the majority in the House of Lords—but they have succeeded, and succeeded brilliantly, in the field of administration where their hands were unshackled, and where they were free to serve their country and their Queen unmolested. We will now pass in rapid review the work done by Ministers in some of the departments which have the widest international bearings.

IV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

It is difficult to condense into the compass of a page an appreciation of the work done by the Foreign Office in the last government. Lord Rosebery as Foreign Minister under Gladstone, and as Prime Minister for the last eighteen months, has some reason to regard this department as peculiarly his own.

(1) CONTINUITY.

Its first characterstic is that Lord Rosebery succeeded in re-establishing the governing principle of English foreign policy; that is, continuity. It is due to Lord Rosebery that foreign questions are now practically outside the range of party politics. He has repaired the breach made by Lord Beaconsfield in the foreign policy of this country, and now we have the consolation of knowing that whether Whigs or Tories are in power the foreign policy in England will be directed on the same general principles toward the same unchanging ends—namely, the maintenance of peace, that greatest of all British nterests, by the cultivation of friendly relations

with all the powers, and the promotion of everything that tends to open up free communication and free trade.

(2) THE RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

The second characteristic of Lord Rosebery's foreign policy was one which came as a surprise. Lord Rosebery, although the author of the famous Batoum dispatch, which many years ago created no small irritation at St. Petersburg, deserves mention in history as the first Prime Minister who succeeded in bringing a *rapprochement* between England and Russia within sight. No Prime Minister, not even Mr. Gladstone, came so near establishing that hearty good understanding with Russia which is the fundamental basis of any sound foreign policy for England. To replace suspicion by trust and to substitute friendly confidence for malignant distrust was a great thing to have done if even it lasted only some few months. Under Lord Rosebery a final and satisfactory settlement was arrived at with Russia on the much disputed question of the Pamirs, which finally disposed of the last outstanding difference of opinion between the two empires in Central Asia. Since then, events in the further East have somewhat overclouded the bright promise of the Anglo-Russian *entente*, but that may be only a passing cloud which will disappear as soon as the new Czar rouses himself sufficiently to take the affairs of his empire into his own hands.

(3) ARMENIAN REFORM.

Thirdly, while Lord Rosebery has faithfully adhered to the traditional policy of the empire of avoiding all entangling alliances, he has not hesitated to enter into arrangements with such of the powers as are willing to co-operate with him in the discharge of well-defined responsibilities. Of this a notable instance is afforded by the conduct of his government in the Armenian question. The Armenian provinces of Turkey, lying, as they do, close to the Russian frontier, cannot be dealt with excepting in concert with Russia. The ignoring of this fact was the fundamental mistake of the Anglo-Turkish convention. Hence, in attempting to improve the condition of the unfortunate Armenians, Lord Rosebery acted with Russia instead of attempting to take any independent action based upon the exceptional and irregular position assumed by Lord Beaconsfield in the Cyprus convention. As France was anxious to keep step with Russia, whatever she did in Turkey or elsewhere, her co-operation was welcome, and the three powers have acted in friendly concert in an attempt to render residence in Armenia tolerable or even possible to the Armenians.

(4) CHINA AND REFORM.

The policy of Lord Rosebery in relation to the Japanese war commands general approval, even among his opponents. The moment the Japanese had achieved victories sufficiently decisive to secure Corean independence, Lord Rosebery attempted to bring about an intervention by the four powers, Russia, France, Germany and England, by which further bloodshed might have been prevented and a settlement acceptable and impartial to both powers could have been obtained. The well-meant effort failed. The war went on. The Chinese were beaten to their knees, and then at the eleventh hour France and Russia and Germany intervened to compel the Japanese to accept terms of peace which differed little from those China might have been induced to agree to had Lord Rosebery's earlier proposal been accepted by the allies. He proposed to intervene when such an intervention might have ended the war. He refused to intervene when that intervention might easily have brought about a renewal of the struggle. Throughout the whole of the difficult negotiations preceding and following the concluding of the peace, the policy of the government has been dignified and vigilant. Although for a time it seemed as if Russia had gained a position of undue predominance at Pekin, signs are not wanting that this first impression was, to put it mildly, very much in advance of the facts. Face to face as we are with vast and vague possibilities of disturbances in China, confronted by the sudden apparition of a militant and triumphant Japan, all that the Foreign Office can do is to watch the game closely, to avoid all entangling complications, and never to lose the chance of promoting peace and the gradual transformation of China into a modern, civilized and progressive power.

(5) UGANDA.

In Africa Lord Rosebery's geat achievement was accomplished before he became Prime Minister. Perhaps, on the whole, there is no incident in Lord Rosebery's career quite so creditable to him or fraught with such important consequences to the Empire as the stand which he took on the question of Uganda. Mr. Gladstone's Ministry had just been founded. Almost the entire cabinet, with Mr. Gladstone at its head, was in favor of the policy of scuttling. In the country there was little or no expression of feeling one way or the other. But Lord Rosebery never hesitated.

He took his stand upon Uganda with calm resolution, and told his colleagues simply, but frankly, that they could go out of Uganda if they pleased, but if they went out of Uganda he would go out of the cabinet. To keep him in the cabinet and to spare the administration the shock of losing one of its most popular and influential members, Mr. Gladstone consented, with many a wry face, to allow Uganda to remain British. That decision, acquiesced in by most of his colleagues, was secured by Lord Rosebery when he was in a minority of one. It was a good piece of work, quietly but resolutely performed.

(6) THE CONGO AGREEMENT.

The only slip made by the Rosebery administration in foreign affairs was one which was fortunately not followed by any serious consequences. In the

moment of confusion that followed the transfer of the seals, accompanied as it was by the further transfer of the permanent head of the department to Constantinople, an arrangement was entered into about the Congo Free State which was incompatible with the previous understanding with Germany, and which was held in France to constitute an infraction of the *status quo*. The blunder, for blunder it was, however it may be explained, was not recongized as such by the German Embassy in London or by the German Foreign Office until their attention was drawn to it by the agitation among the German Jingoes. Then the understanding was referred to and the convention modified accordingly. The trouble with France was also composed, and Europe heard little of a misunderstanding that at one time might have been very serious. It may be said that there are two gifts necessary to a Foreign Minister, and it is difficult to say which is the more important. One is that of not getting into a bungle, and the second is, when you have got into it, of getting out of it without fuss or complications. If the Congo trouble had not taken place, Lord Rosebery could only have shown that he possessed the former gift. As it is, he has now had the opportunity of proving his possession of the latter.

V. COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION.

Lord Ripon has been singularly fortunate during his administration of the Colonial Office. During the three years that have elapsed since he took over the responsibility of the guidance, if not the governance, of the New Englands beyond the sea, he has kept things going without a hitch, and he hands over to his successor, Mr. Chamberlain, the British colonies in a condition of prosperity and content. The Colonial Office must share with the Foreign Office the responsibility, small or great, of not hurrying the Venezuelan question to a decision. But with that exception nothing can be said against the administration of colonial affairs.

THE MATABELE WAR.

The chief feature in colonial history under Lord Ripon's term of office was the brilliantly successful campaign in Matabeleland. In the annals of colonial warfare no other campaign was ever fought so successfully, so swiftly, and, on the whole, so mercifully as that which broke the power of Lobengula. Mr. Rhodes smashed the Impis and he made Matabeleland as quiet as Yorkshire. The campaign, as brief as it was decisive, practically cost England nothing. When the fighting was over and the future of the country had to be decided, another question came before the Colonial Office. Should Matabeleland be made a Crown province, or should it be handed over to its conquerors, the Chartered Company, and they be held responsible for its good government? For a very brief period Lord Ripon hesitated. Then he decided, and decided rightly, to permit Mr. Rhodes to undertake the administration of the country under such new conditions as the Colonial Office deemed necessary for the protection of the natives and the safeguarding of the interests of the Empire. Hence it is that Lord Ripon's administration can boast of an almost unique record in the shape of a costless war and the annexation of a fertile country, which opened up a great territory to British enterprise without increasing in any way the burdens borne by the British taxpayers.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The only other question in South Africa which occupied much of the time and attention of the Colonial Office was the Swaziland settlement. This was a small but troublesome question, inasmuch as it excited a great deal of feeling among the Boers on one side, and among those patriots who follow the lead of Sir Ashmead Bartlett on the other. The settlement may not have been ideal, but it has not been seriously challenged. In South Africa Lord Ripon has had the good sense to recognize a proper man at the helm, and that the best thing to be done was to give him a free hand. This he did, even going to the length of appointing Mr. Rhodes' nominee as High Commissioner.

THE INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE.

In Australia and New Zealand the Colonial Office has little to do. The prosperity of those great self-governing colonies depends a great deal more upon the London money market than upon Downing Street. The one great intercolonial event which has distinguished the reign of Lord Ripon was the conference held at Ottawa, and attended by representatives of all the colonies, at which the home government was represented by Lord Jersey. Lord Ripon, a sworn free trader of the old school, naturally looked askance at the proposals for intercolonial reciprocity which find favor with Mr. Rhodes and his men. Notwithstanding this, Lord Ripon succeeded in managing affairs so that he did not chill the enthusiasm of the colonial delegates, and on the whole has managed to get on very well with all our dependencies.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The one great difficulty which he has left to his successor as yet unsolved is that of Newfoundland. The oldest of British colonies has gone bankrupt, and at present no way of extricating her from her difficulties has been discovered. Lord Ripon favored the admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion, but a hitch which proved insuperable prevented this arrangement from being carried out. The difference between the government of the Dominion and the authorities of Newfoundland was a financial one, some two millions sterling being involved. It is to be hoped that Mr. Chamberlain will be able to arrange matters to the satisfaction of the colonists and to the interests of the Empire.

VI. AT THE INDIAN OFFICE.

Sir Henry Fowler is the one member of the administration who has achieved a double success. Most people were prepared to find that he would make a very good president of the Local Government Board. The work lay along lines with which he was tolerably familiar, and although his success in engineering the parish councils through Parliament exceeded even the anticipation of his friends, it was nothing more than might have been predicted by those who knew the energy and painstaking with which Mr. Fowler has always done his business.

A METHODIST GRAND MOGUL.

When he went into the office many shook their heads. To make a Methodist solicitor the Grand Mogul seemed a risky experiment. The Indian Secretaryship is a post which calls for the display of moral courage, an indomitable will and a capacity to set at defiance both the official hierarchy in India and a clamorous ill-instructed public opinion at home. There are very few who are sufficient for such things, and it is not too much to say that many even among his own colleagues felt Mr. Fowler would not be one of them. But to the astonishment and delight of all who care more for the prosperity of the Empire than for personal satisfaction, Sir Henry Fowler has proved one of the most successful Indian Secretaries of recent times. He has been a strong administrator, who, without a particle of fuss, has nevertheless shown that he had the true imperial temper and meant to be obeyed. The traditions of the most masterful of Indian administrators seemed to have descended upon him and arrayed him in a panoply of official authority and conscious rectitude. He was there to see justice done and to see to it that the Empire took no hurt. The House of Commons might brawl and the Anglo-Indian officials might curse, but he would pursue the even tenor of his way, none being able to make him afraid or to deflect him one hair's breadth from his appointed course.

THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

The Indian cotton duties put him to a crucial test. He is a free trader, and is as reluctant as anybody can be to add to the barriers that impede the free distribution of the products of British looms throughout the various countries of the East. But after considering the whole situation, he deemed it just and wise to allow import duties to be levied upon Lancashire goods imported into India, making due provision against the conversion of this fiscal necessity into a protective tariff. The Indian manufacturer was not very well pleased. Lancashire foamed at the mouth. For some time it seemed as if the coalition between the Lancashire members and the Opposition would bring the Ministry down with a run. Nothing daunted, Sir Henry stood to his guns, faced a set attack of Lancashire with its Conservative allies, and had the pleasure of gaining a brilliant and decisive victory.

His speech in defense of the cotton duties and the collapse of his assailants will be recollected as one of the most striking incidents in the Parliamentary history of the late administration. His successor, Lord George Hamilton, unfortunately will have some difficulty in extricating himself from the coil in which he involved himself on that occasion.

THE CANTONMENTS ACT.

On two other occasions Mr. Fowler showed equal strength of will and determined purpose. The House of Commons, representing the mature convictions of the British public, had pronounced decidedly, with Sir Henry Fowler's full concurrence, against the policy by which the Indian military authorities had included a contingent of women of ill fame as part of the necessary impedimenta of every regiment in India. Orders had been given by the home government, which Indian officials, both civil and military, entered into a conspiracy to evade, and at the same time this evasion was concealed by protestations of ignorance which were only less disgraceful, if true, than if they had been deliberate falsehoods. Sir Henry Fowler, upon taking office, put his foot down quietly but firmly, with the result that Anglo-Indiadom sullenly obeyed. The question has been settled, it is hoped, never to be revived

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

The opium question compelled him to show front in another direction. The cultivation of opium under government authority, its distribution to the people of India, and its export to the people of China, have long been regarded as national crimes which lay heavy upon the conscience of our people. A Royal Commission was appointed under Lord Brassey to investigate the whole subject, Mr. Arthur Pease and Mr. Wilson being placed upon the commission as special representatives of the non-opium party. The commission went to India, examined hundreds of witnesses, and reported in favor of the existing system. The evidence embodied in the report was overwhelming, and the recommendation of the commission in favor of allowing the existing system to continue was signed by all the commissioners, including Mr. Pease, with the exception of Mr. Wilson. The report was assailed in the House of Commons by Mr. Pease's own brother, while Mr. H. J. Wilson brought forward what he considered evidence as to the unsatisfactory manner in which witnesses had been first chosen and then coached. In reply, Mr. Fowler made another of the memorable speeches of the late Parliament, defending the commission and its conclusions. He proved to the great majority of the House that the interdict which prohibitionists wished to impose upon India was impossible even if it had been desirable, and that the evidence was overwhelming that it was no more desirable than it was possible. Opium is grown in the native states, and their right to grow what they pleased could not

be interfered with excepting under threat and possibly by the actual levying of war. Even if this could be avoided, a new frontier line, 5,000 miles in length, would have to be constantly patrolled to prevent the smuggling of a drug which is so small in bulk that it can be concealed about the person in a way that would baffle the energies of the most vigilant of custom house services. The loss of revenue would amount to an enormous sum, and 10,000 men would at once have to be added to the Indian army. These sacrifices would have to be made in order to prevent the consumption of opium by Asiatic subjects, on whom it produces hardly any of the disastrous consequences which admittedly flow from the unrestricted sale of alcohol in England. All this was set forth with great air of authority, and with a consciousness of supreme rectitude which carried the whole House away with it. After Sir Henry's speech the agitation for the prohibition of the production of opium in India evaporated into thin air.

CHITRAL.

The last case in which Sir Henry Fowler was called upon to take a stand in opposition to a very strong drift of official opinion was in the case of Chitral. The attack upon the English Resident in that remote capital of the mountainous wilderness of Pathanistan, compelled the dispatch of a relieving force, which started with the most positive assurances of a resolution to retire as soon as the residency was relieved. The work given it to do was brilliantly accomplished, at an expenditure of well-nigh three millions sterling. Then the Government of India, going back upon its public and solemn pledges, insisted upon being allowed to make a road to Chitral to garrison the fort, and, in short, to bring all the weltering wilderness of hills within the Indian frontier. Lord Roberts, the late commander-in-chief in India, strongly supported this policy of annexation—all pledges to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Curzon declared it was indispensable. The *Times* made every one believe it was practically decided upon. There was no public protest against it at home. Only in Russia a low ominous growl could be heard, with dark suggestions as to the worse than Punic faith of the Indian Government.

All this while Sir Henry Fowler was carefully studying the question, interviewing experts, and forming his own conclusion. That conclusion was clear and unmistakable. At any cost, almost without counting of costs, he would keep the pledges of the Indian Government and clear out of Chitral. The whole of the Indian Council, with the solitary exception of Lord Roberts, supported him in this resolve. The whole of the cabinet, without even a single exception, indorsed his decision. On the Monday following the fatal Friday of the cordite division, Ministers had arranged to make public declaration of the policy of evacuation in both Houses. Before then the bolt fell and the government ceased to exist, so the execution of the evacuation has been left over for their successors.

In many other matters, notably in the stimulus which he has given to the construction of railways in India on a rupee basis, Sir Henry Fowler has done what could be done to promote the welfare and prosperity of the millions of India, who have never had at Downing Street any English statesman who watched more sedulously over their interests.

VII. IRELAND.

Whatever may be said concerning the policy of Mr. Morley, it has undoubtedly had one notable result. Ireland, by the concurrent testimony of judges, journalists, Unionists and policemen, has never in all its history been more profoundly tranquil than it has been under Mr. Morley. The Isle of Saints has almost begun to resume its saintly character. Excepting for those ebullitions of temper that follow too liberal potations, Ireland would be a crimeless land. No turbulent agitation, agrarian or otherwise, has disturbed the quiet industry of her peasants. Without coercion of any kind, by simply applying to the Irish nation the principles of sympathetic administration based upon representative government, peace reigns in Ireland as it has never reigned for the last twenty years.

THE FRUITS OF CONFIDENCE.

The result has been due to the confidence with which Mr. Morley and his colleagues have been able to inspire the Irish, that they needed no stimulus of agitation or of outrage to induce them to do their level best to secure justice for Ireland and justice for the Irish tenant. And Mr. Morley has justified this confidence. The whole of the first session was given up to Home Rule. The bill passed the House of Commons, where eighty-two days were consumed in its discussion; it was contemptuously flung out by the House of Lords, after a brief debate of four days. The Evicted Tenants bill, prepared with much care, was forced through all its stages in the House of Commons only to be strangled in the House of Lords. The Irish Land bill, which was the last legislative attempt to deal with the perennial agrarian question, was hailed in Ireland as offering the prospect of a final solution of these difficulties. It was choked out of existence when the Opposition defeated the Government on the question of cordite. The Municipal Franchise bill is almost the only shred of legislation that has escaped the general wreck. Yet notwithstanding the fact that Ireland has got nothing in the shape of legislation, Ireland is tranquil, not because Ireland is content, but because Irishmen have had confidence that Mr. Morley and his colleagues would do all that can be done by men to do them justice and secure them the right of self-government.

UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. Morley has had great difficulties to surmount, some of which indeed have proved insuperable. The stolid and impassable barrier which the House of Lords offered to all his remedial legislation was only one of the obstacles in his path. From an adminis-

trative point of view, a difficulty almost as great was the perpetuation of the old boycott which the Home Rulers kept up against the Home Rule Government. Mr. Morley might be a Home Ruler, but he was not an Irishman. Therefore, he was to be treated at the Secretary's lodge as if he had been a land grabber on an evicted farm. He was to be left severely alone. No self-respecting Nationalist with any regard for a reputation for patriotism would be seen rubbing shoulders with Honest John in his official capacity. Because some of his predecessors had given them the hospitality of the jail, they scorned to accept the hospitality of the lodge. The fatal split between the Parnellites and the Nationalists accentuated the difficulty. No Nationalist dare move a step or wag a finger without squinting over his shoulder to see if a Parnellite was watching with intent to misrepresent him. For the Irish, in some respects the bravest of men, are sometimes the most arrant cowards.

Under Mr. Morley all questions of Irish administration were dealt with from the point of a sympathizer and a friend, who was endeavoring, so far as was possible to him, to carry out in office what a popularly elected Irish National administration would do if it had been called into existence. It will be some time before the Irish see his like again.

VIII. THE ARMY AND THE NAVY.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, who was censured by the snap vote of the House of Commons on the question of the supply of cordite, was one of the most popular Ministers both with the service and in the House of Commons. But for the reluctance of his colleagues to spare him he would have been elected Speaker by a unanimous vote of the House; and at the War Office, from the royal duke down to the latest recruit, there was no one who did not regard him as their friend. A sturdy, manly, genial Scot, Sir Campbell-Bannerman devoted himself to the welfare of the soldier. He attempted no heroic reforms.

THE WAR OFFICE, 1892–95.

The army, in his opinion, was in a very healthy condition. The troops were never better fed, clothed and housed. They were never more sober and more contented. The officers were devoted to their duties; for since the abolition of purchase soldiering has become a profession of absorbing interest. What was wanted, therefore, was to give the service space to grow and time to breathe. So the late War Secretary kept a vigilant and sympathetic eye upon all that could minister to the efficiency of the service, and satisfied himself that the army was ready to go anywhere and do anything. To improve the organization at headquarters, he succeeded in arranging for the retirement of the Duke of Cambridge, the announcement of that fact being his last official act before his fall. It was a delicate and painful operation, which was accomplished with a kindly tact that nothing could excel.

THE ADMIRALTY AND ITS DOCKS.

Lord Spencer, as First Lord of the Admiralty, charged with the maintenance of the efficiency of the first line of our defense, has brought the navy up to the highest pitch of efficiency it has ever reached. His predecessors had built many ships, but they had omitted to man them. They had multiplied the number of vessels, but they had done nothing to provide them with docks and shelter. The equipage also had not been kept up, and, in short, Lord Spencer found he had to spend, and spend freely, in order to keep the navy up to the mark. He added over 6,000 men to the roll-call to begin with. He surmounted the difficulty about stokers, so that the British navy will no longer be in danger of not being able to go into action for lack of men to get the steam up in the stoke-hole. Then he set to work to increase the number of quick-firing guns, and to arm the bluejackets and marines with the magazine rifle. But the great achievement of his reign at the Admiralty was the commencement of a series of great harbor works for the purpose of providing the fleet with safe retreat at Dover, Portland and Gibraltar. No board of the Admiralty could be got to face this duty heretofore, and it is to Lord Spencer's credit that he has not waited for the steed to be stolen before fitting a lock to the stable door.

NEW SHIPS.

The second great work was his programme of naval construction. This programme provides the following vessels :

Begun in 1893–94.—Two first class battle ships, three second class cruisers, fourteen torpedo boat destroyers, two sloops.

Begun in 1894–95.—Seven first class battle ships, two first class cruisers, six second class cruisers, twenty-eight torpedo boat destroyers, two sloops.

Begun in 1895–96.—Four first class cruisers, two third class cruisers.

There are now under construction at the dockyards and private yards ten first class battle ships, six cruisers of the first class, thirteen of second class and two of third class, forty to fifty torpedo boat destroyers and four sloops. Side by side with this new construction, older vessels have been reconstructed and repaired; and what is, perhaps, one of the most important changes, the new ships are being fitted with water tube boilers, which are a great improvement on all that has gone before. The naval estimates for 1895–96 amount to £18,701,000, an increase of £4,460,900 more than the vote for 1893–94. As the result of this expenditure the fleet is in a position to cope successfully with that of any two rivals. England can build a first class battle ship in two years, whereas it takes other nations four or five years to construct a similar vessel. The French have some half dozen of their ironclads laid up for reconstruction. On the whole, therefore, the British people have every reason to feel confidence in the ability of their navy to guard their shores and to police the seas.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

SIX YEARS OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

THE leading article in *Scribner's* for August is by Theodore Roosevelt, who tells in plain language what has been done to advance the Civil Service law, and what to hinder its advancement, who have been the most prominent among its friends, and who among its foes, during the six years, May, 1889, to May, 1895, that he was a member of the National Civil Service Commission. In his own words, he tells "the adventures of Philip on his way through the world, and shows who robbed him, who helped him and who passed him by."

ARTHUR, HARRISON AND CLEVELAND ITS FRIENDS.

First we are told that from the beginning of the present system each President of the United States has been its friend, but no President has been a radical Civil Service reformer. "Presidents Arthur, Harrison and Cleveland have all desired to see the service extended and to see the law well administered. No one of them has felt willing or able to do all that the reformers asked, or to pay much heed to their wishes, save as regards that portion of the service to which the law actually applied. Each has been a sincere party man, who has felt strongly on such questions as those of the tariff, of finance, and of our foreign policy, and each has been obliged to conform more or less closely to the wish of his party associates and fellow party leaders, and of course these party leaders and the party politicians generally wished the offices to be distributed as they had been ever since Andrew Jackson became President. In consequence the offices outside the protection of the law have still been treated under every administration as patronage, to be disposed of in the interests of the dominant party. An occasional exception was made here and there. The postmaster at New York, a Republican, was retained by President Cleveland in his first administration, and the postmaster of Charleston, a Democrat, was retained by President Harrison; but, with altogether insignificant exceptions, the great bulk of the non-classified places have been changed for political reasons by each administration, the office holders politically opposed to the administration being supplanted or succeeded by political adherents of the administration.

"Where the change has been complete it does not matter much whether it was made rapidly or slowly. Thus, the fourth class postmasterships were looted more rapidly under the administration of President Harrison than under that of President Cleveland, and the consular service more rapidly under President Cleveland than under President Harrison; but the final result was the same in both cases. Indeed, I think that the brutality which accompanied the greater speed was in some ways of service to the country, for it directed attention to the iniquity and folly of the system, and emphasized, in the minds of decent citizens, the fact that appointments and removals for political reasons in places where the duties are wholly non-political cannot be defended by any man who looks at public affairs from the proper standpoint."

The advance has been made purely on two lines, that is, by better enforcement of the law, and by inclusion under the law, or under some system similar in its operations, of a portion of the service previously administered in accordance with the spoils theory. "Under President Arthur the first classification was made, which included fourteen thousand places. Under President Cleveland, during his first term, the limits of the classified service were extended by the inclusion of seven thousand additional places. During President Harrison's term the limit was extended by the inclusion of about eight thousand places; and hitherto during President Cleveland's second term, by the inclusion of some six thousand places; in addition to which the natural growth of the service has been such that the total number of offices now classified is over forty thousand. Moreover, Secretary Tracy, under President Harrison, introduced into the navy yards a system of registration of laborers, which secures the end sought for by the commission, and Secretary Herbert has continued this system. It only rests, however, upon the will of the Secretary of the Navy, and as we cannot expect always to have secretaries as single-minded in their devotion to the public business as Messrs. Tracy and Herbert, it is most desirable that this branch of the service should be put directly under the control of the commission."

ALSO THE CABINET OFFICERS.

Still further, Mr. Roosevelt informs us that the cabinet officers, though often not Civil Service reformers to start with, usually have become such before their terms of office expired. This was true, he says, without exception of all the cabinet officers with whom he was personally brought into contact while on the commission.

Since Congress has control of the appropriations for the commission, and as it cannot do its work without an ample appropriation, the action of Congress is vital to its welfare. "Many, even of the friends of the system in the country at large, are astonishingly ignorant of who the men are who have battled most effectively for the law and for good government in either the Senate or the lower House. It is not only necessary that a man shall be good and possess the desire to do decent things, but it is also necessary that he shall be courageous, practical and efficient, if his work is to amount to anything.

There is a good deal of rough and tumble fighting in Congress, as there is in all our political life, and a man is entirely out of place in it if he does not possess the virile qualities, and if he fails to show himself ready and able to hit back when assailed. Moreover, he must be alert, vigorous and intelligent, if he is going to make his work count. The friends of the Civil Service law, like the friends of all other laws, would be in a bad way if they had to rely solely upon the backing of the timid good. During the last six years there have been, as there always are, a number of men in the House who believe in the Civil Service law, and who vote for it if they understand the question and are present when it comes up, but who practically count for very little one way or the other, because they are timid or flighty, or are lacking in capacity for leadership or ability to see a point and to put it strongly before their associates."

There is need of further legislation to perfect and extend the law and the system; but Congress has never been willing seriously to consider a proposition looking to this extension. On the other hand, efforts to repeal the law or to destroy it by new legislation have been uniformly failures and have rarely gone beyond committee.

IN SHORT.

In conclusion, Mr. Roosevelt says: "People sometimes grow a little downhearted about the reform. When they feel in this mood it would be well for them to reflect on what has actually been gained in the past six years. By the inclusion of the railway mail service,, the smaller free delivery offices, the Indian school service, the Internal Revenue service, and other less important branches, the extent of the public service which is under the protection of the law has been more than doubled, and there are now nearly fifty thousand employees of the Federal Government who have been withdrawn from the degrading influences that rule under the spoils system. This of itself is a great success and a great advance, though, of course, it ought only to spur us on to renewed effort. In the fall of 1894 the people of the State of New York, by popular vote, put into their constitution a provision providing for a merit system in the affairs of the State and its municipalities; and the following spring the great city of Chicago voted, by an overwhelming majority, in favor of applying in its municipal affairs the advanced and radical Civil Service Reform law which had already passed the Illinois Legislature. Undoubtedly, after every success there comes a moment of reaction. The friends of the reform grow temporarily lukewarm, or, because it fails to secure everything they hoped, they neglect to lay proper stress upon all that it does secure. Yet, in spite of all rebuffs, in spite of all disappointments and opposition, the growth of the principle of Civil Sevice Reform has been continually more rapid, and every year has taken us measurably nearer that ideal of pure and decent government which is dear to the heart of every honest American citizen."

PROGRESS OF MUNICIPAL REFORM.

IN the *American Magazine of Civics*, Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff sums up the more important achievements in the direction of municipal reform in the United States during the years 1894-5. In January, 1894, there were a few reform organizations in existence, mostly confined to the Atlantic seaboard cities. Now there are nearly two hundred municipal leagues, city and good government clubs, civic federations, and other associations of like purpose, in every part of the country. Four well-attended and representative national meetings have been held within sixteen months; the literature of the subject has increased amazingly, and there is a general and continuous discussion of it in all the leading newspapers.

NEW ORGANIZATIONS.

"In May, 1894, there were six organizations to be found in New England; now, thirteen; in the Middle States, the nineteen of a year ago have increased to sixty-six; in the Southern Central States the increase has been from four to twenty-four; in the Northern Central States, from nine to thirty-seven; in the Western and Pacific States, from six to thirty-seven. From this summary we see the greatest increase to have been in the Middle States, and especially in New York and New Jersey, where the energetic assaults of Dr. Parkhurst upon Tammany misrule, the Lexow Committee's revelation of Tammany corruption, and the earnestness and vigor of the New York reformers have had a maximum of effect.

"In May, 1894, there were eleven associations in New York and three in New Jersey, compared with thirty-six in the former and twenty in the latter at the present time. In many other states the advance has been equally great; for instance, in Wisconsin we learn that it has been from two to seven; in California, the same; in Ohio, from two to twelve; in Minnesota, from one to seven; in Pennsylvania, from five to ten; in Illinois, the same; in Maryland, from four to eight.

DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE STATES.

"Of the thirteen organizations in New England, six are in Massachusetts, four in Connecticut, two in Rhode Island, and one in Maine. In the Middle States, Delaware alone is unrepresented on the list. All the Northern and Southern Central States now have active reform bodies within their borders—Ohio leading off with twelve; Illinois coming next with ten; Wisconsin third, with nine; Michigan and Indiana have three each; Kentucky and Tennessee two each. In the South, Maryland heads the list with eight, Missouri and Georgia following with three each; Louisiana has two; Texas one; the District of Columbia three. In the West, the greatest activity is to be found on the Pacific coast, California leading with nine, Washington and Oregon each having two. In the interior, Minnesota leads with seven; Colorado has six, Iowa three, Nebraska, Kansas and Montana two each, and Utah one."

In the successful accomplishment of permanent reforms, the Civic Federation of Chicago and the Milwaukee Municipal League have more to show for their labors, perhaps, than any other two organizations. The victories for civil service reform in Chicago and Wisconsin were both due to the activities of these leagues.

SUGGESTIONS FROM NEW ZEALAND.

THE Hon. J. G. Ward addressed a special meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on New Zealand in 1895. This paper, with the discussion which followed, is published in the June number of the *Journal* of that society, and very good reading it is. Mr. Ward's paper gives us a brief compendium of the facts and figures concerning the present position of New Zealand. It is so much condensed that it is impossible to summarize it, but a few of the salient facts may be picked out with advantage.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES.

It is only fifty-five years since the sovereignty of the Queen was proclaimed over the island of New Zealand and cannibal feasts were held within a short distance of the site of what is now an important city. To-day it is inhabited by 728,000 persons, of whom all but 50,000 are whites. It is crossed from end to end with railways and telegraphs, and the income of its population is over $135,000,000 a year, half of which comes from farms and mines. There are $90,000,000 of money on deposit in the colonies, and the value of manufactures produced in the year amounts to $45,000,000. New Zealand has 1,200 churches and chapels; 77 per cent. of the population can read and write. In the consumption of drink New Zealand is the eleventh in the list, coming after Switzerland, and the sixteenth in the consumption of tobacco, coming after France. In the last fifty years gold to the value of $245,000,000 has been sent out of the country. The average total wealth at the end of 1894 was estimated at $750,000,000; the public debts at $200,000,000, of which $75,000,000 were spent in railways, and 3 per cent. in the interest. The wealth of the United Kingdom is $1,235 per head, and that of New Zealand comes next, with $1,160. Such a record is one of which Mr. Ward and New Zealanders may well be proud.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Then passing on from realized progress, Mr. Ward proceeds to give some information on the social legislation that is so much in favor with the party in power. Mr. Ward says that woman suffrage has worked very well. The women exercised their judgment independently, and their presence at the polling booths did more than anything else to make the election go off smoothly and respectably. "You may depend upon it that men who do anything very bad will not be returned if the women, at any rate, can keep them out. I do not say there would be excessive fastidiousness applied in this direction, but they would exercise ordinary intelligence, and see that good men were elected."

LABOR LAWS.

Mr. Ward speaks highly also of the machinery provided by the Arbitration law, which gives statutory powers to a council to settle trade disputes. This council consists of three members—one appointed by the trades unions, one by the employers of labor, and the third is nominated by the Governor and Council of the colony. This council of three is provided by the Governor with a judge of the Supreme Court as president. Mr. Ward thinks that if the provisions which make it mandatory on the part of those who have serious grievances to bring them before this court had existed in England, the boot strike in Northampton would never have taken place. Their factory laws, he thinks, are good and useful. Mr. Ward does not profess to believe in all the social legislation of New Zealand, but on the whole he thinks that it was inspired by a desire to prevent abuse and to make the position of the people better and happier than it was in former times.

GRADUATED TAXATION.

In taxation, for instance, the principle has been adopted of gradation, based on the cardinal doctrine that people should pay according to their means. The system was purposely framed so as to break up the large tracts of country held in idleness, for the New Zealanders believe that close settlement is essential to prosperity, and therefore they tax land speculators who hold enormous tracts of land merely in order to gamble for a rise in land values, in such a way as to compel them to cut them up. The following is Mr. Ward's explanation of the way in which this is done:

"The amount raised under this system is $1,750,000; it is divided into land tax and income tax, and there are many who confound the two systems, which are as distinct as possible. It is provided that all improvements are exempt, so far as land is concerned, from this system of taxation; and the produce of land is exempt from the income tax. The effect has been to relieve those who are producers from having their efforts to produce from the soil taxed, and the way in which this has worked out is as follows: there are 94,000 land holders in the colony, and only 12,000 pay land tax. Those who say the system is unfair argue that the taxation should be spread over the whole 94,000, but they overlook the fact that, while the taxation of the colony touches the 12,000, the great majority of the others pay under the income tax system. This is a material point, on which there has been a good deal of misunderstanding. As a matter of fact, I am prepared to admit that there are strong arguments used by those who oppose the system, but there are equally strong, and, to my mind, more convincing, arguments in favor of the system. The desire in the colony is to have our land settled, and not, as was the case formerly, have many hundreds of thousands of acres lying idle.

NO CONFISCATION.

"This system was originally brought into operation with the primary idea of making the land contribute its fair quota of taxation. When I tell you that the customs revenue amounts to $8,000,000, and the total amount of revenue derived from land and income tax in the colony is under $1,900,000, you will see that, even in the aggregate, the taxation under this head is not by any means such a heavy burden as is sometimes represented. At any rate, I wish to tell you this: the ministry of the country have never said to any man that he must hand over his estate at a particular price to the government. The idea does exist in the minds of some people that under pressure or force this can be done by the government. I tell you in this nineteenth century no government in our country could attempt to do such a thing. If they attempted to force people to hand over what belongs to them against their better judgment, and at prices not satisfactory to them, no government would be able to continue in office in New Zealand, democratic as it is said to be, for very long."

SIR JOHN GORST'S PROGRAMME OF SOCIAL REFORM.

SIR JOHN GORST contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* an article which he calls "The Conservative Programme of Social Reform." It is not the Conservative programme, but Sir John Gorst's programme, which is quite another matter. He advocates immediate action in relation to strikes and lockouts and the unemployed.

SETTLE STRIKES.

He would deal with strikes by creating permanent councils and boards of conciliation and arbitration, which should act with the authority of law, and in the name of the people at large. They should be empowered to summon witnesses and compel the production of evidence. Their first aim should be to bring the parties together and try and arrange a settlement by mutual agreement. If they failed they then would ascertain the facts of the dispute, publish them to the world together with their own opinion as to the merits of the case. The first item, therefore, of social reform to which the new Parliament should address itself should, in Sir John Gorst's opinion, be the establishment of real and effective boards of conciliation in trade disputes.

EMPLOY THE UNEMPLOYED.

As to the unemployed, he thinks that the central government should abandon the policy of irresolution and procrastination. There is land lying waste within thirty miles of London, capital in abundance to be had at 2½ per cent., while unemployed labor is vainly looking out for something to do. He would establish labor registries with a central clearing house provided with means for shifting labor with certainty and exactness from one place where it is not wanted to places where it is. This seems to indicate that the *bona fide* workingman is to be provided with a free ticket instead of being sent to tramp the country. Local authorities should be encouraged to set the unemployed to work. Experimental labor colonies should be established for the reclamation of lapsed labor. The residuum of those who can work and won't work will then be dealt with severely.

MAKE EMPLOYERS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL ACCIDENTS.

After these two great questions Sir John Gorst would deal with employers' liability. He would give every workman a right to receive compensation from his employer for every accident unless caused by his own misconduct. No contracting out should be allowed. The Conservative programme as thus complied is against partial indemnity. Dealing with the sick, the children, and the aged, Sir John Gorst has a programme equally explicit. He would readjust the poor law administration in accordance with the following principles: First, the interests of the children should not be subordinated to the object of using them as a deterrent to keep their parents off the rates; secondly, when the children do come upon the rates, their parents should forfeit some of their parental authority. Every child chargeable to the public should become the ward of the public authority, which should intervene to prevent the parents from injuring the child. Third, the children should be boarded out as much as possible. Fourth, where boarding out is impossible, homes should be provided like those which the Sheffield guardians have set on foot, where there is no distinctive uniform, the houses are broken up into blocks, and the children are sent to the schools. Fifth, there must be no more herding together of children in great barracks.

FREE MEDICINE AND OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Dealing with the sick he would provide free medical advice and treatment to all those who thought fit to apply. The nursing of the sick should be placed in competent hands. No workhouse infirmary should be allowed to be overcrowded. With regard to the aged poor, he would improve their lot by better classification within the workhouse, and then he would try an experiment of state pensions to the aged, beginning at first by making the conditions very stringent and allowing no right to the compensation until the claimant had reached an advanced age.

Sir John Gorst concludes his remarkable article by invoking the example of Chinese civilization, which fills him with admiration. He insists that all his proposed changes are justified by a profound regard for the permanence of social progress. In its regard for the aged, his scheme resembles the Chinese civilization, and, as Sir John Gorst says in conclusion, compared with our ephemeral Western civilization, "its days have been long in the land."

IDEALS OF SANITARY REFORM.

A VALUABLE article is contributed to *Longman's* by Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson on "Past and Ideal Sanitation." It opens with a rapid survey of the extraordinary advance of sanitary science and its application during the lifetime of the writer. Emboldened by these successes, he outlines a series of improvements in the appliances for the prevention and cure of disease, which, though they have special reference to English cities, may point us a lesson.

A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF SEWAGE.

Sir Benjamin is sadly dissatisfied with the present unconnected local arrangements for the disposal of sewage in English towns. He insists on the need of a plan of "national main drainage," and to this end would utilize the railways!

"We have nothing to do but to construct along the sides of all our lines of railways a series of tunnels in iron tubing or brickwork as may locally be most appropriate or convenient; to let this main conduit or sewer start near to the commencement of every place where there are houses that require to be drained, and lie by the side of the line; and to let the sewage from the houses be pumped into the main course and carried off, so as to be collected at distant points or conveyed by side conduits to spots selected for its utilization, that the land all over the country may receive the benefit of it for fertilization, away altogether from the residences of men, and in a manner perfectly harmless to the health of communities. For such ready transit the levels are all laid, and there is such ample open and unused space for the mains, it would be no more difficult to lay them down than it has been to lay out our telegaph lines.

"Another plan would immediately follow—that, namely, of utilizing the railway levels for supplies of water at any distance from towns, so that our great lakes could be used as sources of water supply to towns all along a line. . . . Thus there would be a kind of arterial and venous system in every place."

Rubbish should be disposed of by burning everything that fire can consume.

"HOTEL HOSPITALS"—A VISION OF THE FUTURE.

An inviting picture is given of coming arrangements for nursing the sick. For the sick in every class the hospital is to be preferred to the home. But the hospital need not, as at present, consist of huge barracks: "My ideal is that in all communities there should be, according to the numbers statistically required, hotel hospitals, comfortably, and for the richer class, even elegantly furnished and fitted with everything that is necessary for the sick in any form of disease. These hotel hospitals should be conveniently planted for the service of every one, so that if a person is ill he shall be able to find a room in one of them where he can be looked after by his own medical adviser and friends." No private house would then become a center of infection or scene of death; and the reform could be carried out at less than the cost of the present inferior management of the sick in their own homes.

For contagious diseases the writer has modeled a special system of hospital, which he hopes shortly to see realized: "Instead of taking such cases into the upper rooms of private houses, I would have light, elegant small hospitals, placed at proper distances on the tops of special houses, with proper lifts for taking the sick into them; with every facility for free ventilation through them; and, besides, gas fire shafts for drawing up and purifying the air from the sick rooms."

HOW TO VENTILATE CITIES.

To plan the streets so as to let the wind get along them, and to line them as far as may be with vegetation, are the two secrets of urban ventilation. The usual course of the winds must be considered in laying out new streets: "In England the current is, I believe, for a great part of the year in one direction—namely, from the southwest to the northeast—so when we look at our trees, borne down by the winds, we see them bent northeasterly, that is to say, opposite to the most common current; or, if we observe the vane on a church held in a fixed position from rust, we see that it usually points southwesterly.

"In places which are situated low, and in valleys, it would always be of advantage to bring in the air from neighboring heights, and now that we have the admirable mechanical principle of pumping in air from any height, and of compressing it in reservoirs, there ought not to be a town or village which, however unfortunately situated, should not be thoroughly ventilated by mechanism in addition to natural pressure. . . . The air might come to you and into your parlors from cloudland." The Eiffel Tower might, according to Sir Edwin Chadwick, be thus utilized. Ventilating towers might be built quite as easily as tall chimneys.

THE "UPPER LONDON" THAT IS TO BE.

"Upper London" is no celestial counterpart of the terrestrial metropolis; it is a vision of urban ventilation artistically secured: "This would consist in doing away with the chimneys of existing houses, and in making beautiful terraces which should run along the tops of the houses and be united across the streets by arches, from which could be suspended electric lights, intersecting all parts of the city or town. These terraces would form pathways for foot passengers; for men engaged in the distribution of letters; for men engaged in the extinction of fires, should they break out; and for bearing the erection of furnaces, at proper distances, into which all the smoke emanating from the houses could pass for complete combustion and clearance of the air. Along such terraces I should suggest that flowering plants should be placed so that the upper part of the town should, in fact, be a garden of beauty, with all

that is requisite to render life more cheerful and open both above and below. That this great reform will come I have no kind of doubt."

COOK AND BUTCHER REPLACED BY CHEMIST.

Diet, too, will be transformed. For drink, nothing is needed but pure water. As to food: "The conclusion I have been brought to is practically that men can live most healthily on a very light animal diet in combination with fresh fruits and green vegetables, and can learn to look on the cereals—grains and pulses—in the same way as if they were animal substances." Repugnance to animal flesh as food "increases with every step of civilization." And why use the laboratory of the living animal to prepare vegetable food for us when we have chemical laboratories? "There will, in time, be found no difficulty in so modifying food taken from its prime source as to make it applicable to every necessity, without, I repeat, the assistance of any intermediate animal. In the presence of such a development, foods of the best kind will become the cheapest of all products."

Sir Benjamin, in conclusion, notes with satisfaction the changed attitude of the English clergy. If they will only remember that sanitation is part of the religion of the Old Testament, and "if they become as teachers bold representatives of natural sanitation, they will soon rank among the first sanitarians of the world," and prepare in home and school for the general adoption of true sanitary ideals.

OUR SURPLUS GRAIN.

THE problem now before the agricultural world is not How shall the nations of the earth be fed? but What shall be done with the surplus that the nations produce? In the *North American Review* Mr. Egerton R. Williams, writing on the subject, "Thirty Years in the Grain Trade," explains the effect of a surplus in grain upon values:

"One of the greatest anomalies, probably the greatest, in the grain trade, is that the measure of value is determined by the comparatively small quantity that is shipped, and that the much greater quantity that is consumed at home is no more of an actual factor in the foreign market than if it did not exist. The first conclusion after consideration of this matter would very naturally be as follows: For the goods we send to the European market, in which we are aware we shall find competition from other sellers from other countries, of articles of the same or approximate quality to our own—for these goods we must accept the best bid obtainable and rest content therewith. But that the European prices should determine, should definitely and arbitrarily fix American values, that the less factor should control the greater, is an incongruity difficult for many to comprehend or with which to become reconciled. The burden of the complaint of the producing, milling, trading, and transporting interests is that the 'verdict of values' is rendered in a foreign, competitive, consumers' market, where the preponderance of interest and of influence is on the side of low prices. That the classes named are the chief sufferers from low markets, and the home and foreign consumers the beneficiaries, 'goes without saying.' This foreign dictation is therefore by no means an unmixed evil; in fact those benefited are the great majority, and that there is no remedy is evident. The surplus of exporting countries must always determine home values, and this surplus must be disposed of in the world's markets."

THE AVERAGE JURY OF TWELVE.

IN the *Popular Science Monthly* we have a severe analysis of the average "jury of twelve," by Dr. T. D. Crothers, and in the *Atlantic Monthly* an article by Mr. Harvey N. Shepard which depicts the wrongs of the juryman. These two articles taken together set forth perhaps the principal faults there are to be found with our present jury system, and are valuable in the suggestions for reform they offer.

Dr. Crothers does not doubt the motive and intent of the average juryman to be just and fair in his conclusion, but declares that from a medical and scientific point of view the average twelve men who are appealed to by the counsel and judge to wisely determine the issue of a case are usually incompetent naturally, and are generally placed in the worst possible conditions and surroundings to even exercise ordinary common sense in any disputed case. He cites several cases in support of this declaration and then says: "It is evident to any general observation that the average jury is unable to pass judgment on, or even to comprehend in any adequate way, many of the questions submitted to it—such as motives and capacity of the mind and the power of control; the analysis of conduct, and the conditions and influences which have been dominant in certain acts; the application of the law, and the distinctions of responsibility and accountability; the distinctions of science as to the meaning of certain facts, or the recognition and discrimination of facts from the mass of statements. To this incapacity are added the passionate appeals of opposing counsel, who draw the most opposite conclusions from the same set of facts. Then the judge charges that if they shall find such and such conditions to be true, they shall bring in such and such a verdict; and if such and such conditions are not true, another verdict must be given. This brings them into a state of the most bewildering mental confusion, from which only the most trained judge could extricate himself. The wonder is that they are able to reach any verdict that even approximates the levels of human justice.

"These facts are recognized by all observing men, and have been the subject of serious discussion for a long time. It has not occured to any one to consider the conditions and surroundings of the jury who are to decide the great questions of life and death so

often submitted to them. Practically and literally the twelve men of uncertain intelligence, and doubtful capacity and training essential to determine the disputed questions, are placed in the most adverse hygienic conditions for healthy brain and functional activity. Supposing these men to have fair average intelligence with honesty of purpose, they are placed always in a close, badly ventilated court room, and are obliged to sit in one place for five or six hours a day; in cases of capital crime they are housed at some hotel at night, and have changed diet, changed sleeping rooms, imperfect exercise, continuous mental strain, and this may be continued for a week, ten days or even longer. Intelligent and sound brain reasoning would be impossible under these conditions. Even judges, trained to examine and reason from facts along legal lines, display weakness and confusion of mind at the close of a long trial on many occasions.

SIGNS OF DEBILITY.

"The practical observation of any jury in some important trial will show after the first day a listless abstraction that slowly deepens into a veritable mental confusion. At times, some one of the jury will appear impressed, but soon he settles back into a prolonged, steady, vacant stare at the counsel and witness. As the case goes on the faces of the jurors become paler, or increase in redness; their eyes lose their intelligence and become vacant or watery. Some show restlessness in their frequent changing positions of body; others become somnolent and inclined to stolidity; others are constrained, and seem to be struggling to keep up some degree of dignity, and imitate the judge in severity of manner. When the counsel flatters them they start up anew and assume the appearance of more dignity and wisdom. Every lawyer has many curious stories of the schemes and devices to capture juries and jurors. Many of these turn on the debility and confusion of mind which come from changed surroundings and functional disorders, resulting from confinement and mental exhaustion.

"After the second day all connected ideas of the case become confused; only here and there some fact impresses itself, or some witticism or story that is strange or grotesque, or some conflict of lawyers or reprimand of the judges. All the rest is vague and uncertain. The surprise on the faces of the jury, as the judge and lawyers repeat the testimony of the witnesses, shows that it is new and they did not hear it at the time it was given. The pleas of opposing counsel often create equal surprise in the faces of the jury. If the jury were to render a verdict after one side had closed, it would be for that side. The same conviction is noted at the close of the arguments of the opposite side. The judge's charge often dispels this conviction for the last speaker, and throws them back into more helpless, confused states. They are told to decide between this and that statement, and if they think this is true they must find so and so; if that is true the verdict must be so and so. In reality they have no very clear conception of any of the facts the judge has called to their attention. They go to the jury room in a dazed mental state, or possessed with some particular idea that has become fastened in the mind; some idea that has no logical support or sequence in the testimony which has been offered."

The Wrongs of the Juryman.

Mr. Shepard finds fault not so much with the juror himself as with his treatment. He thinks much of the complaint found with the quality of our jurymen, and especially in cities, is without foundation, and believes that if we should treat the jurymen as reasonable men, with the ordinary privileges of obtaining their food at the usual hours, and giving no more of their time in court than other officers of the law are required to give, we should see decided improvement in the working of our present system.

He says: "It would be difficult to give a good and sufficient reason why jurymen should be treated with suspicion and deprived of the ordinary privileges which are given as a matter of course to other people. The present practice in Great Britain and in most portions of the United States is practically to say to them, 'You are weak and untrustworthy men, and in order to preserve you from temptation we must shut you up.' This is not a practice conducive to strength and manliness, nor is it an efficient barrier against corruption, since, if this be intended, a dishonest juryman can be seen before the charge of the judge, or even before the trial shall begin. Many subjects of dispute go to referees, and frequently the investigation of an insolvent's affairs, or the determination what settlement shall be made with him, is left by his creditors to a committee, and in neither of these cases would any one think of asking to seclude the referees and the committeemen until after they had come to a conclusion. They would look upon it, and rightly, as an insult to their honor and integrity to propose so to do; and yet these same men, called to similar duties under the statutes as jurymen, and for the decision of questions no more important, are subjected to this unworthy suspicion and distrust. It has been learned in the administration of schools, and learned slowly and after long trial of the opposite course, that it is far better and more efficient to trust to the manliness and honor of the scholars than to seek to compel discipline by minute and restrictive regulations. We may expect stronger and better jurymen when we come to treat them as if we had some confidence in their uprightness and honesty.

WHY MEN DISLIKE JURY SERVICE.

"This seclusion from the outside world is at times inhuman. In a recent cause the wife of one of the jurymen became suddenly ill during the progress of the trial, and this juryman was not permitted to see her before her death, and in fact might not have had opportunity to look upon her remains be-

fore burial had not a verdict been reached before the burial took place. It is not strange that men look with aversion upon jury service, and will resort to every possible expedient rather than submit, even during a limited period, to be cut off from all knowledge of affairs of the outside world, and especially of what affects their families.

"Again, jurymen are not permitted regular hours of employment; and while ordinarily they are released at the adjournment of the sitting for the day, it frequently happens that they are kept late into the night, and sometimes until the following day. This uncertainty makes another of the valid objections to a citzen's submitting himself to jury service. In all other employments we may count with some certainty upon stated hours, but here a man does not know, when he leaves his home in the morning, whether he can return at the close of the day or at some later hour. While, of course, it may happen in any vocation that one may be called upon unexpectedly to give extra hours, he ought not, in the public service at least, to be placed habitually in a position where he can make no engagements with reasonable expectation of ability to meet them. In the State of Connecticut the jurymen serve no longer than the other officers of the court, and at the close of the sitting, if they have not agreed upon a verdict, they go from the jury room to their homes, as other men do, and return to the room the next morning to take the matter before them again into consideration, exactly as the judges themselves do. There is no more reason why jurymen should be kept in continuous session until the termination of a matter entrusted to them than there is for the keeping of other people in such a situation.

WANT OF FOOD AND SLEEP.

"A more irksome grievance than the seclusion from the outside world is the treatment of jurymen in reference to food and sleep. After a matter has been committed to them to determine upon their verdict, no one of them can know how long he will be kept without food and without sleep. Nearly always they are permitted to have their meals, though often at irregular hours; but frequently they are kept late into the night, and sometimes all of the night, in a room where there is no provision whatever for sleep. The only excuse ever offered therefor is that by this means jurymen can be brought to agree. The people, however, have gone to the expense of the maintenance of courts, not for the purpose of starving or coercing jurymen into an agreement, nor for the dispatch of business, but for the administration of justice, and that the truth may be ascertained and wrong detected and punished. Many a man has been made seriously ill by the want of food and sleep, and by the breaking up of his accustomed routine of life, and there is no necessity to expose any one to these risks. It is worth consideration and trial, at least, to discover whether men who now shrink from jury service would not be willing to perform this duty if they knew they would not be exposed to these unnecessary hardships."

NIAGARA IN CHAINS.

THE opening article of the "Niagara Power Number" of *Cassier's Magazine* is by Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson, one of the promoters of the Cataract Construction Company, who tells how they propose to utilize the power drawn from old Niagara. We learn from the article that the ordinary flow of Niagara has been found to be about 275,000 cubic feet per second, and in its daily force equal to the latent power of all the coal mined in the world each day—something more than 200,000 tons. In terms of mechanics this force, as computed by Professor Unwin, represents theoretically 7,000,000 horse-power, and for practical use, without appreciable diminution of the natural beauty, several hundreds of thousands of horse-power.

The idea of subjecting to practical uses some part of the enormous power of Niagara Falls has, since the erection of the pioneer saw-mill in 1725, occupied the minds and stirred the inventive faculty of engineers, mechanics and manufacturers. Early in the century the pioneers in the locality contemplated the probability, but were unable to demonstrate the practicability, of reducing this mighty force to obedient and useful service. They to some extent exploited the idea; but before the development or adoption of any method promising satisfactory returns, steam and steam engines had attained such a place in the favorable estimation of manufacturers that water-powers in general, and especially those inconveniently situated and variable in quantity and quality, fell into comparative disesteem. The first practical step was taken in 1861, when Horace H. Day completed a canal, about 35 feet in width, 8 feet in depth and 4,400 feet in length, by which the water of the upper Niagara River was brought to a basin or reservoir at the high bluff of the lower river, 214 feet above the natural water line. Upon the margin of this basin have been constructed various mills, to the wheels of which the water was conducted from the canal and discharged by short tunnels through the bluff into the river below, and in 1885 about 10,000 horse-power, substantially the available capacity of the canal, was in use.

PROMOTERS OF THE PROJECT.

The Cataract Construction Company, which now proposes to utilize in large measure the enormous power which for centuries has been going to waste, was organized in 1889, upon the basis that the project would be valuable, first as a hydraulic installation, and, secondly, that it might be developed so as to be made even more valuable as a source of power for transmission. That the company is very much in earnest may be judged from a glance at the list of promoters, among whom are: William B. Rankine, Francis Lynde Stetson, J. Pierpont Morgan, Hamilton McK. Twombly, Edward A. Wickes, Morris K. Jesup, D. O. Mills, Charles F. Clark, Edward D. Adams, Charles Lanier, A. J. Forbes-Leith, Walter Howe, John Crosby Crown, Frederick W. Whitridge, W. K. Vanderbilt, George S. Bowdoin, Joseph

Larocque, Charles A. Sweet, John Jacob Astor. The final plan as adopted and put into effect comprised a surface canal 250 feet in width at the mouth on the margin of the Niagara River, a mile and a quarter above the falls, extending inwardly 1,700 feet, with an average depth of about 12 feet, serving water sufficient for the development of about 100,000 horse-power. The solid masonry walls of this canal are pierced at intervals with ten inlets, guarded by gates which permit the delivery of water to the wheel-pit in the power house at the side of the canal.

MAGNITUDE OF THE WORK.

"This wheel-pit is 178 feet in depth, and is connected by a lateral tunnel with the main tunnel, serving the purpose of a tail-race, 7,000 feet in length, with an average hydraulic slope of six feet in 1,000, the tunnel having a maximum height of 21 feet, and width of 18 feet 10 inches, its net section being 386 square feet. Its slope is such that a chip, thrown into the water at the wheel-pit, will pass out of the portal in three and one-half minutes, showing the water to have a velocity of 26½ feet per second, or a little less than twenty miles an hour when running at its maximum capacity. Over 1,000 men were engaged continuously for more than three years in the construction of this tunnel, which called for the removal of more than 300,000 tons of rock, and the use of more than 16,000,000 bricks for lining. The construction of the canal, and especially of the wheel-pit, 178 feet in length, with its surmounting power house, were works of corresponding difficulty and importance."

LONG DISTANCE TRANSMISSION.

At present the power generated by Niagara is transmitted over 2,500 feet distant from the power house, but plans have been submitted for transmission of electric power to Buffalo, and upon the adoption of the successful plan, the Niagara Falls Power Company is prepard to proceed with the construction and operation of a plant for transmision of electricity to that important city on Lake Erie. How much further such power may be transmitted at a commercial profit is yet to be determined. Two well-known electrical engineers have independently reached the conclusion that even so far away as Albany, a distance of 330 miles, electrical power, with a steady load of twenty-four hours per day, can be delivered at $22.14 per kilowatt, which is cheaper than it can be produced by triple expansion steam engines, though the cost would be proportionately greater for 10-hour power.

"Whether or not," says Mr. Stetson, "electrical power can be furnished 330 miles away at less than $24 a day for 24-hour horse-power, it can, within much nearer distances, be furnished at such prices as to leave very little surplus power for distribution at such remote points; and, on the other hand, if it be practicable to transmit power at a commercial profit in these moderate quantities to Albany, the courage of the practical man will not halt there, but, inclined to follow the daring promise of Nikola Tesla, would be disposed to place 100,000 horse-power on a wire and send it 450 miles in one direction to New York, the Metropolis of the East, and 500 miles in the other direction to Chicago, the Metropolis of the West, and serve the purposes and supply the wants of these greatest urban communities.

"Conscious of the difficulties of transferring, at once, large industries to a new site, even as attractive as it has made Niagara, with its new industrial village of Echota, designed by Stanford White, and the new Terminal Railroad owned by kindred corporations, the Power Company, notwithstanding encouragement from such home tenants as the great Paper Company and the Aluminum and the Carborundum works, has definitely determined to furnish its power to distant consumers, even at the risk of work which, in some measure, must be experimental, though not in so large a degree as many may suppose. Tivoli, Turin, Telluride, Genoa, Williamette, San Bernardino, all tell that commercial success lies back of the brilliant experiment, in 1891, of Lauffen and Frankfort, 109 miles apart.

BUFFALO ONLY A STARTING POINT.

"Buffalo, being reached, is only on the way to points beyond. How far beyond, it is not necessary now to determine; but having once set in motion these mighty wheels, we may at least imagine and admire a bow of brilliant promise—an arc of electrical energy stretching from the Metropolis of the Atlantic to the Metropolis of Lake Michigan, whose waters, swelling the mighty flood that stirs Niagara, may then be called upon to drive

'The roaring loom of time itself.'"

THE SUBSTITUTION OF ELECTRICITY FOR STEAM ON RAILWAYS.

THE *Electrical World* publishes Dr. Louis Duncan's address on the substitution of electricity for steam in railway practice, delivered June 25 at the Niagara meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Dr. Duncan, after considering the questions as to whether or not it would be advantageous for a railway system at present operated by steam to change entirely to electricity or to make a partial substitution, and as to whether it would pay to equip new lines electrically, sums up as follows:

"1. The tendency of passenger transportation on the steam lines has been in the direction of the greatest electrical economy, while the tendency of the freight transportation has been in the direction of the least electrical economy.

"2. It will not pay any through line with considerable traffic, having two tracks, to equip their main tracks electrically.

"3. With four-track roads it will pay to equip all of the tracks electrically unless a considerable portion of the business is through passenger traffic.

"4. It will pay all the larger roads either to

equip a number of their branch lines electrically or to control competing electric lines.

"5. In order to remain on a dividend paying basis it is imperative that most of the two-track lines either build additional tracks or control the electric roads that parallel them.

"6. Believing that ultimately all of the traffic will be done by electricity, it is imperative that the managers of steam roads keep constantly in touch with electrical progress."

THE MODERN GERMAN NOVEL.

OF all the forms of literature the novel is surely the most representative of the present day in Germany as in this country and all other parts of the civilized world. Yet it is the one form of literature not boycotted by the German reviews, for they devote plenty of space to fiction, but the topic of all others which is least discussed in their pages. In the June number of the *Deutsche Revue*, however, Berthold Litzmann has an interesting article on the development of the modern German novel.

BEGINNINGS.

The beginnings of the German novel, he says, date back scarcely beyond the sixteenth century, and the modern types not beyond the eighteenth century. It was Gellert who, in 1747, first made the novel a form of self-expression in Germany in his "Life of the Swedish Countess of G.," but it was left to Goethe to introduce fiction as an art into German literature. No other form of composition has undergone so many changes in so short a period, and in no other is the impression so strong that innumerable germs still lie hidden and only await creative genius to develop them.

THE NOVELIST'S STANDPOINT.

To write a technique of the drama is a comparatively easy task; to attempt anything of the kind with the novel of to-day is practically an impossibility. The novelist has such perfect liberty to choose his standpoint. He may be an impartial observer of the events he depicts, or he may identify himself with the hero of his story and write it in the first person. Goethe's "Elective Affinities" and Zola's novels are good examples of the first; Goethe's "Werther," Keller's "Der Grüne Heinrich," Dickens' "David Copperfield," are conspicuous instances of the autobiographical novel.

But there are many standpoints between these two. In the letter form the novelist may describe several heroes all in the first person. This was the favorite form of the eighteenth century. Again, he may introduce a sort of subjective intermezzo in the shape of letters or journals—*e. g.*, Ottilie's diary in "Elective Affinities." Sometimes he will view the characters and the situations as though he were among them and acting with them; and another time in the same story he will depict the same persons and their actions as they appear to him looking on through the window. What striking and unique effects may thus be produced are evident in Sudermann's "Es war." And lastly he may play a middle part between the objective report which keeps to a silhouette representation of persons and events and actual identification with the hero. In this way he will sometimes be found acting as friend and confidant to the heroes, and will let his personal and human interest in what he is depicting appear in the manner of his description and the things which he makes his figures say. This style is very peculiar to Dickens, Freytag in "Soll und Haben," etc.

WHY THE NOVEL FASCINATES.

All these and numerous other variations are at the disposal of the writer of fiction, and it is probably in this wealth of form, this inexhaustible variety of technical aids, this elasticity of artistic articulation, that we may explain the fascination which the novel has over all other forms of modern composition. It is, it is true, the form selected by those writers whose only aim is to amuse, but it is also the form of literary art which, side by side with the development of modern life, exercises the deepest and widest influence on taste.

THE REALISM OF TO-DAY.

Concerning realism, Herr Litzmann observes that in the eighteenth century there was a loud cry for a return to nature, but it was a philosophical age, and the realism or naturalism took a philosophical phase. At the end of the nineteenth century the realistic cry is scientific, in accordance with the scientific spirit of the age. The results of scientific research leave the literary creators no rest. We have, in fact, the experimental novel. It is unnecessary to endow such heroes as Zola's with qualities which would make them interesting for themselves. The parts which Zola's characters play resemble those of animals on which experiments have been performed. We are to be interested in observing how certain charms, influences or attacks react on the persons before us. A drunkard, or any other creature with little else than animal instincts, makes a suitable hero for the experimental novel.

When Zola began his work, the effect of his appearance resembled the explosion of a bomb. On the one side there arose a cry of horror; on the other it was mute astonishment. People who professed no literary tastes thought the result repulsive; those who called themselves literary greeted his work as uncommon, and rejoiced. Since then much talent and energy have no doubt been wasted on pedantic trifling with realism, which has exposed the movement to unmerited ridicule; but the strong individual personalities, ripe and thoughtful enough to examine, and yet young enough to receive and work out new impressions without sacrificing themselves, have found and developed their best powers in the realistic movement. Such names as Fontane, Sudermann, Marie von Ebner-Eschenbach, Ilse Frapan, at once rise before the mind as typical examples, and what would their works be without the leaven of realism? It would be well if the young German nov-

elists would make their technical studies under Fontane and not under Zola.

HERMANN SUDERMANN.

From Sudermann much may be expected. In his dramas and novels he has fallen between two fires. For the young ones he does not go far enough; for the old he goes too far. He possesses great technical skill—a quality comparatively rare for a German writer, and for him, at any rate, fraught with danger. He who can get on so smoothly with externals is expected to achieve something. This power is seen in his dramas. He has been reproached with always using the same motives, and in a certain sense this must betray limits to his talent; but he seems to be the writer who will open up the way for the German novel of the future.

THE AUTHOR OF THE "BROKEN TWIG SERIES" NO ARTIST.

MARK TWAIN declares in the *North American Review* that of the 19—some say 22—rules governing literary art in the domain of romantic fiction, Fenimore Cooper has been guilty of violating 18 of them in "Deerslayer" alone. These 18 require, he says:

"1. That a tale shall accomplish something and arrive somewhere. But the 'Deerslayer' tale accomplishes nothing and arrives in the air.

"2. They require that the episodes of a tale shall be necessary parts of the tale, and shall help to develop it. But as the 'Deerslayer' tale is not a tale, and accomplishes nothing and arrives nowhere, the episodes have no rightful place in the work, since there was nothing for them to develop.

"3. They require that the personages in a tale shall be alive, except in the case of corpses, and that always the reader shall be able to tell the corpses from the others. But this detail has often been overlooked in the 'Deerslayer' tale.

"4. They require that the personages in a tale, both dead and alive, shall exhibit a sufficient excuse for being there. But this detail also has been overlooked in the 'Deerslayer' tale.

"5. They require that when the personages of a tale deal in conversation the talk shall sound like human talk, and be talk such as human beings would be likely to talk in the given circumstances, and have a discoverable meaning, also a discoverable purpose, and a show of relevancy, and remain in the neighborhood of the subject in hand, and be interesting to the reader, and help out the tale, and stop when the people cannot think of anything more to say. But this requirement has been ignored from the beginning of the 'Deerslayer' tale to the end of it.

"6. They require that when the author describes the character of a personage in his tale, the conduct and conversation of that personage shall justify said description. But this law gets little or no attention in the 'Deerslayer' tale, as 'Natty Bumppo's' case will amply prove.

"7. They require that when a personage talks like an illustrated, gilt-edged, tree-calf, hand-tooled, seven-dollar Friendship's Offering in the beginning of a paragraph, he shall not talk like a negro minstrel in the end of it. But this rule is flung down and danced upon in the 'Deerslayer' tale.

"8. They require that crass stupidities shall not be played upon the reader as 'the craft of the woodsman, the delicate art of the forest,' by either the author or the people in the tale. But this rule is persistently violated in the 'Deerslayer' tale.

"9. They require that the personages of a tale shall confine themselves to possibilities and let miracles alone; or, if they venture a miracle, the author must so plausibly set it forth as to make it look possible and reasonable. But these rules are not respected in the 'Deerslayer' tale.

"10. They require that the author shall make the reader feel a deep interest in the personages of his tale and in their fate; and that he shalll make the reader love the good people in the tale and hate the bad ones. But the reader of the 'Deerslayer' tale dislikes the good people in it, is indifferent to the others, and wishes they would all get drowned together.

"11. They require that the characters in a tale shall be so clearly defined that the reader can tell beforehand what each will do in a given emergency. But in the 'Deerslayer' tale this rule is vacated.

"In addition to these large rules there are some little ones. These require that the author shall

"12. *Say* what he is proposing to say, not merely come near it.

"13. Use the right word, not its second cousin.

"14. Eschew surplusage.

"15. Not omit necessary details.

"16. Avoid slovenliness of form.

"17. Use good grammar.

"18. Employ a simple and straightforward style.

"Even these seven are coldly and persistently violated in the 'Deerslayer' tale.

"THE BROKEN TWIG."

"Cooper's gift in the way of invention was not a rich endowment; but such as it was he liked to work it, he was pleased with the effects, and indeed he did some quite sweet things with it. In his little box of stage properties he kept six or eight cunning devices, tricks, artifices for his savages and woodsmen to deceive and circumvent each other with, and he was never so happy as when he was working these innocent things and seeing them go. A favorite one was to make a moccasined person tread in the tracks of the moccasined enemy, and thus hide his own trail. Cooper wore out barrels and barrels of moccasins in working that trick. Another stage property that he pulled out of his box pretty frequently was his broken twig. He prized his broken twig above all the rest of his effects, and worked it

the hardest. It is a restful chapter in any book of his when somebody doesn't step on a dry twig and alarm all the reds and whites for 200 yards around. Every time a Cooper person is in peril, and absolute silence is worth four dollars a minute, he is sure to step on a dry twig. There may be a hundred handier things to step on, but that wouldn't satisfy Cooper. Cooper requires him to turn out and find a dry twig; and if he can't do it, go and borrow one. In fact, the 'Leather Stocking Series' ought to have been called the 'Broken Twig Series.'"

THE COVENANTER NOVELIST.

And How He Rose to Fame.

SAMUEL RUTHERFORD CROCKETT is the subject of a very interesting interview-sketch by Mr. Sherard in the *Idler*. The novelist is introduced to us as "a splendid athlete, a broad-shouldered giant of six-foot four, with blood tingling in his cheeks, and a mercurial activity and exuberance in every fiber of him." As yet he is only thirty-four years of age. Born at Little Duchrae, in Galloway, his earliest recollections are of the frequent struggles of his people with the River Dee, when its suddenly rising waters used to sweep off the new-mown hay from the fields. His first literary diet was meager: "There were not many books about the farm. Our people were strict Cameronians, Covenanters, and I was brought up in the faith. Most books are forbidden to the Cameronians—novels, the poets—even Shakespeare. . . . Such books as there were, were books about the Covenant."

He used to hanker after romance. The first novel he read was "The Young Marooners," in which a boat was seized upon and dragged away by a devilfish: "I remember that I used to go and lie in a boat on the loch near our house, and pray God that a devilfish might come and drag my boat away, so that I also might have the adventures of a young—a very young—marooner."

There was no English spoken at the farm. They all spoke Scotch, using exactly the words of Burns. But young Crockett made rapid progress at school. He says: "I think back with pleasure on our Scotch Sabbaths. A great deal of nonsense is spoken in England about the Scotch Sabbath. I enjoyed my Sabbaths immensely."

A cousin of his, the original of the "Stickit Minister," introduced him to the poets. He lent him Shakespeare and Milton, which the boy smuggled into his bedroom under his clothes. A bursary of $100 a year, and subsequent journalistic work, kept him while at Edinburgh University. He was a frequent contributor to *Lloyd's* and the *Daily Chronicle*. When he was nineteen, the late Dr. Jowett secured him a traveling tutorship, which took him all over Europe and through Siberia. From twenty-three to twenty-five he studied theology, supported himself by journalism, and worked in the slums in Edinburgh. Shortly afterward he settled as Free Church minister at Penicuick, where he marrried and has remained ever since. His house is full of books, many thousands of volumes in fact, including several rare and most valuable works. From the first he spent his money freely on books. He considers that "the bang-went-saxpence Scotchman of the Englishman's imagination is a very rare type indeed. As a rule the Scotch are inclined rather to extravagance."

The sketch is illuminated with engravings of the novelist's portrait, residence, and children, as well as of scenes described in his novels.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON PUBLIC SPEAKING.

IN a "Reminiscent Study" of Wendell Phillips, in the *Arena*, Richard J. Hinton relates many incidents of a long and intimate acquaintance with the great anti-slavery orator. Mr. Phillips' advice to public speakers was impressed on Mr. Hinton's memory, and was characteristic.

"In regard to speaking, he advised a sustained conversational tone, a little lifted above the ordinary, with an effort at distinct enunciation. He was humorously suggestive as to not trying to be too exact and prim in the use of words. He advised the vernacular speech, even colloquial in tone. One point struck me, and he gave it as a guard against timidity on the floor or platform. That was to search out some pleasing face back in the audience and talk direct to its owner. This carried the voice and gave the idea of personal presence and talk also. But the main point was to follow my own bent in delivery. I recall very clearly that he desired me to write a few brief opening sentences and commit them to memory. I was also to, as I did, write and commit some closing sentences, not to exceed a hundred words.

"Years after, another great English-speaking orator, John Bright, at his home in Rochdale, told me that he always, on any set occasion, knew exactly the words with which he would begin, while he wrote and committed the closing words or peroration of his speech.

WRITING AS AN AID TO MEMORY.

"Another point I learned from Mr. Phillips, and that is, while studying a subject, to write out your own version of any essential argument or illustration; especially to put down any figure of speech, antithesis, or epigrammatical sentence or expression that might occur to you. This habit of writing fixes the point in the mind. I memember Mr. Phillips telling me of some one's habit—I think it was Napoleon III—of jotting down a date, a brief fact, or a name, so as to fasten the same on the memory, and then throwing the note away. He found that I was a shorthand reporter, but advised me very earnestly, if I desired to speak offhand with facility, to discard any dependence thereon, other than as a help in study and a mode of making notes of results and deductions. 'A full man was needed,' he said, 'but he must depend, when on his legs, upon himself only.'"

SOME NOTES ON RUBENS AND HIS ART.

TIMOTHY COLE again appears in the *Century*, this month with some notes on Rubens, and three full-page wood cuts, engraved direct from paintings by the great color artist. Mr. Cole explains how it happens that there are so many more Rubens in the world than it would seem possible for one man to paint. "Many of them," says Mr. Cole, "perhaps a majority of them, were really executed under the eye of the master by pupils who worked from his designs. It was the custom of Rubens in the execution of his numerous works to sketch in the subject upon the canvas, and then to have his pupils paint up the body of the work; afterward he himself added the finishing touches. In this way, combined with his extraordinary rapidity of execution, he was enabled to complete a prodigious amount of work. His canvases number, it is said, several thousands."

MR. COLE'S ESTIMATE OF RUBENS.

Mr. Cole's estimate of the great artist of the seventeenth century, whose paintings he reproduces upon the block with such wonderful skill, will prove interesting:

"Rubens was an almost universal genius in his art, and has left a vast number of canvases dealing with every kind of subject. He painted pictures sacred and secular, studies of animals and men, portraits of men and women, charming pieces treating wholly of children, grand historical and mythological works and fine landscapes. The great number of works attributed to him would seem fabulous did we not know that many of them—perhaps the majority of them—were really executed under the eye of the master, by pupils who worked from his designs. His works are scattered all over Europe, but possibly the best idea of his range and versatility is conveyed by the collection in the gallery of the Pinakothek at Munich, which has ninety-five of his works. In his time over 1,200 engravings were made from his works.

RUBENS' MASTERPIECE.

"The 'Descent from the Cross,' in the cathedral of Antwerp, is generally conceded to be his masterpiece. This and the 'Elevation of the Cross,' in the same cathedral, are two magnificent examples of the genius of the painter that must be seen before one can obtain a judicious estimate of his powers. How it can be said that Rubens had no spirituality, in view of these two splendid pictures, is very hard to understand. If we are accustomed, from his numerous historical and mythological works scattered all over Europe, to regard him in the light of a boisterous painter of tremendous dash and fire, in the cool precincts of the Antwerp cathedral we obtain a different view of his character, and behold him wise, religious and restrained. These works were painted shortly after his arrival from Italy, while he was yet imbued with the Italian spirit.

"The 'Descent from the Cross,' is a touching and impressive work, profound and tender in sentiment. The Saviour is being lowered from the cross into the arms of loving friends by means of a sheet. The view of the naked body against the sheet, in full light and relieved against a dark sky, is one of the most striking and effective things in art. The draperies of the others, in their rich and varied coloring, are subdued to the faintest note, so that the faces come out with wonderful relief, and the eye naturally dwells upon the various emotions depicted in each, from the weeping countenance of the Virgin, as pale as the body of her son, to the visage of her dead Lord calm in the repose of death, and finally to the lovely features of the Magdalene, whose bloom of health and youth, emphasizing the pallor of death, is the culminating note of color in the whole.

"The sketches in oil by Rubens are the most delightful things imaginable. Being executed in thin glazings, or washed in upon some warm ground, they have an airy and dreamily suggestive quality, or else, if painted more solidly, they have a light and spirited touch, and are charged with energy of character and dash and fire, as in his marvelous study of some negroes' heads to be seen in the museum at Brussels."

PRESIDENT POLK'S DIARY.

IT will doubtless be a surprise to many Americans to learn that another President besides John Quincy Adams kept an extensive journal while in office. In the *Atlantic Monthly* for August Mr. James Schouler brings to light a very important diary kept by James K. Polk during his four years as President. This diary is now in the Lenox Library of New York City as part of the collection which that institution purchased in 1893 from the executors of the late George Bancroft's estate. It is comprised in twenty-four volumes, each volume averaging about 100 type-written pages in the large octavo which Mr. Bancroft used. Whether or not it was so designed by Polk, the diary serves to vindicate his secret political motives and his public relations with other men, and it is perhaps fortunate that it comes down to us unrevised, accounted for by his premature death, very soon after his term of office had expired. "One cannot read this diary carefully," says Mr. Schouler, "without an increased respect for Polk's simple and sturdy traits of character, his inflexible honesty in financial concerns, and the pertinacious zeal and strong sagacity which characterized his whole presidential career."

POLK AND HIS CABINET.

If for no other reason, the diary is valuable as setting forth President Polk's relations to his cabinet: "Making all due allowance for any personal selfishness which might color his narrative, we now perceive clearly that he was the framer of that public policy which he carried into so successful execution, and that instead of being led (as many might have imagined) by the more famous statesmen of his ad-

ministration and party who surrounded him, he in reality led and shaped his own executive course, disclosing in advance to his familiar cabinet such part as he thought best to make known, while concealing the rest. Both Bancroft and Buchanan, of his official advisors, have left on record, since his death, incidental tributes to his greatness as an administrator and unifier of executive action, both admitting in effect his superior force of will and comprehension of the best practical methods for attaining his far-reaching ends. On the other hand, while the diary shows that Mr. Polk held the one secretary in high esteem, it is plain that he appreciated the many weaknesses of the other, with whom he had frequent differences of opinion, which in these secret pages elicit his own sharp comment. In fact, the Secretary of State, whom he repeatedly overruled, felt for the first sixteen months, at least, of this executive term, so much dissatisfied with various features of Polk's policy, and in particular, like others of Pennsylvania, so discontented with the famous low tariff measure which Polk was bent upon carrying, that in the summer of 1846 he arranged definitely to retire from the cabinet, to accept a middle state vacancy on the supreme bench, which the President promised him, though with an overruling discretion, deferring the appointment until the new tariff act was out of jeopardy at the capitol, when Buchanan himself at last concluded to remain where he was. Buchanan's presidential aspirations, notwithstanding a condition exacted by the President from all who entered the administration that they should cease to aspire so long as they sat at his council board, annoyed him much as time went on. 'He is selfish,' says the diary in March, 1848, 'and controlled so much by wishes for his own advancement that I cannot trust his advice on a public question; yet it is hazardous to dismiss, and I have borne with him.' And on another occasion Polk records, after repeatedly finding his secretary timid, over-anxious and disposed too much to forestall overtures from others which the administration knew were due and were sure to come, 'Mr. Buchanan is an able man, but is in small matters without judgment and sometimes acts like an old maid.'"

A RECIPE FOR HANDSHAKING.

President Polk thought it worth while to write out in his diary a recipe for presidential hand shaking: "If a man surrendered his arm to be shaken by one horizontally, by another perpendicularly, and by another with a strong grip, he could not fail to suffer severely from it; but if he would shake and not be shaken, grip and not be gripped, taking care always to squeeze the hand of his adversary as hard as the adversary squeezed him, he would suffer no inconvenience from it. I can generally anticipate a strong grip from a strong man; and I then take advantage of him by being quicker than he, and seizing him by the tip of his fingers." "I stated this playfully," he adds, "but it is all true."

THE WEST IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

"THE Proper Perspective of American History" is the title of an article by Prof. Woodrow Wilson in the *Forum*. Professor Wilson takes the ground that neither New England nor the South contains the proper view-point of our national development. Our history has been very largely written by New England men who have seen in it simply the expansion of New England. Southern writers, on the other hand, find in it little more than the record of the South's abasement. The Westward movement of population has not been accurately described. The great migration across the Alleghanies that set in after the War of 1812 was a distinctively national movement. "It was then," says Professor Wilson, "that we swung out into the main paths of our history."

THE WEST SETS THE PACE.

"The East slowly accustomed itself to the change; caught the movement, though it grumbled and even trembled at the pace; and managed most of the time to keep in the running. But it was always henceforth to be the West that set the pace. There is no mistaking the questions that have ruled our spirits as a nation during the present century. The public land question, the tariff question, and the question of slavery—these dominate from first to last. It was the West that made each one of these the question that it was. Without the free lands to which every man who chose might go, there would not have been that easy prosperity of life and that high standard of abunance which seemed to render it necessary that, if we were to have manufactures and a diversified industry at all, we should foster new undertakings by a system of protection which would make the profits of the factory as certain and as abundant as the profits of the farm. It was the constant movement of the population, the constant march of wagon trains into the West, that made it so cardinal a matter of policy whether the great national domain should *be* free land or not; and that was the land question. It was the settlement of the West that transformed slavery from an accepted institution into passionate matter of controversy."

LINCOLN THE TYPE.

Professor Wilson takes Lincoln as the typical Western man, but he finds in him the type, not merely of the West as a section, but of the nation as a whole.

"His eyes, as they looked more and more abroad, beheld the national life, and comprehended it; and the lad who had been so rough-cut a provincial became, when grown to manhood, the one leader in all the nation who held the whole people singly in his heart—held even the Southern people there, and would have won them back. And so we have in him what we must call the perfect development of native strength, the rounding out and nationalization of the provincial. . . .

"We have here a national man presiding over sectional men. Lincoln understood the East better than the East understood him or the people from whom he sprung; and this is every way a very noteworthy circumstance. For my part, I read a lesson in the singular career of this great man. Is it possible the East remains sectional while the West broadens to a wider view?"

THE CHINESE DRAMA.

AN entertaining description of modern Chinese plays and the manner of their presentation is contained in a *Chautauquan* article by the Rev. Frederic J. Masters. It seems that the salaries of leading Chinese actors in this country, before the restriction of immigration was enforced, were relatively large. Mr. Masters mentions one who commanded $10,000 a year in San Francisco. Another was paid $1,600 for a three months' engagement at Portland a few years ago. A celebrated tragedian nicknamed "Pock-marked Hoh" received $8,000 a year at the same theatre.

"These salaries were paid ten or fifteen years ago, when merchants were making fortunes, and Chinatown had not begun to feel the pinch of exclusion laws and hard times. The proprietor formerly hired the players at fixed salaries. He takes no chances now, and simply rents the house, furniture and wardrobes to a company, who, after defraying rent and current expenses, divide the proceeds among themselves *pro rata*."

HOW THE PLAY IS "PUT ON."

The Chinese play is not "put on" in a way calculated to please the American gallery gods.

"To the nervous American a Chinese play at its best possesses few charms. A few minutes will satisfy him for a lifetime. He wonders how anything human can live through such an excruciating din. The doors open at five, and the play goes on till midnight, to be continued next day if not completed by twelve o'clock. Some of the great historical plays performed in China have been known to occupy a whole week, at least so the writer has been informed by those who have survived.

"When the doors open there is no delay. The band strikes up with ear splitting accompaniments of cymbals and gongs, amid which the actors scream forth their parts in a high falsetto key wholly unintelligible to an untrained ear. The orchestra sits in the rear of the stage, scraping fiddles and giving extraordinary emphasis to the more stirring passages of the actors' recitative by terrific crashes of gongs and cymbals. The wonder is how, in this hullabaloo, anybody can tell what is going on. There is no division of the acts, no falling of the curtain, and the play rushes along without intermission.

"As in Shakespeare's day, the performance usually opens with a prologue, in which the principal actor enunciates the plot and relates incidents which throw historic light upon the drama to be presented. The actors tell what part they perform and guide their audience, if need be, through the intricacies of the plot. Theatre going people have no difficulty in following the play and distinguishing the different acts. Their animated faces are evidence of a thorough interest in what is going on. A burst of laughter greets some local hit or new joke, but there is no hand clapping or stamping of the feet and young China is not yet initiated into the art of whistling and caterwauling.

"The average theatre goer shows a wonderful familiarity with the librettos of the more popular dramas, as the following incident will illustrate. An actor one night stammered and broke down in the middle of his piece. Instantly a man rose in the body of the pit, uttered a coarse epithet, and savagely gave the cue word, accompanied by a piece of sugar cane hurled at the blundering actor's head.

MAKESHIFTS FOR SCENERY.

A great drawback to the Chinese theatre is the absence of artificial scenery, movable pieces, painted canvas, and other accessories to stage illusions. To supply this deficiency the stage manager resorts to some very ludicrous expedients implying a faculty for imagination largely in excess of that with which a Chinaman is usually credited. Chairs, benches and tables are made to serve conventional uses never contemplated by the manufacturer. For instance, two tables three or four feet apart, with a board laid across, represent a bridge. When the spectator sees benches and chairs piled up eight or ten feet high he must imagine himself at the base of one of China's classic mountains. When he sees a dirty piece of canvas spread upon the floor he is standing on the shore of some historic lake. When he sees men seated upon chairs with paddles and poles in their hands, he must, by a violent effort of the imagination, behold a passing barge or a regatta of dragon boats on the Pearl River. A courier plays riding horseback by striding a bamboo pole with a tuft of hair tied to the end. When he reaches the other side of the stage he announces his arrival at Peking. Soldiers fall in battle, lie still a few moments, then coolly get up, walk across the stage to a seat and sit down to fan themselves in full view of everybody.

"The audience, like little children, do not appear to feel the incongruity and absurdity of such performances. They cackle and grin out of pure delight. If the critical American feels no joy, or if he must stop his ears to the shrill pipes and clashing cymbals, so much the worse for him. He is to be pitied. The poor foreign devil has no æsthetic tastes, that is all."

MISS ELIZABETH BANKS has an interesting article in *Cassell's Family Magazine*, on "The Cost of Living in New York and London." She maintains that it is quite as easy to live in New York as cheaply as one can in London, but a family will spend more in New York than in London, because an American will not do without things which a Londoner does not yet regard as necessities of life.

PUBLIC

THE EVOLUTION OF THE CHAUTAUQUA SYSTEM.

EVERY ONE who has set foot within the inclosure known as Chautauqua will remember the miniature Land of Palestine which rises and falls in hills and valleys to the left of the entrance. It is in keeping with the spirit and the methods of the Chautauqua system that it should thus bring the book to the student, but it is peculiarly appropriate that a model of Palestine should be given a place on the shores of Lake Chautauqua, for, according to Miss Ida M. Tarbell's sketch of Bishop Vincent's life and work in *McClure's Magazine* for August, the system itself had its origin in the "Palestine class," which in 1855 Bishop Vincent, then a young minister, organized for the study of Biblical history. One of the first things which attracted the attention of young Vincent on entering the ministry was the Bible instruction then given in his church. He saw that it dealt largely with dogma and rules, and that the Bible as history and literature was a closed volume, and it was with the view of improving the methods of study that he started in the New Jersey church where he was stationed the "Palestine Class," as he called it. Here young and old studied the Bible purely as a work of art and of record. To secure thoroughness from his pupils the teacher prepared a series of graded examinations, and it was only as one of the "passed" that he was permitted to go on with more advanced work. "This class," says Miss Tarbell, "opened Dr. Vincent's eyes to the great need of the Sunday-school—intelligent teachers, and he set about devising a means to prepare them for their work. A 'Church Normal Class' was the form he proposed, and in 1857 he organized in Joliet, Illinois, whither he had been transferred from New Jersey, the first class for training Sunday-school teachers. Several denominations were represented in it. The idea proved catching. It appealed to the intelligent everywhere. They saw in it the germ of a system which they all had long felt was essential to the future of this department of the church. There were calls made on all sides for Dr. Vincent's methods and opinions, and he saw the need of making his work broader than his parish. In 1861 he attempted this by holding the first Sunday-school Institute in America. The Palestine Class and the Normal Class were, of course, features of the Institute, and here the idea, now so generally accepted, that the Sunday-school teacher should be prepared for his work as well as the secular teacher, was advanced. In fact, at this gathering the modern Sunday-school began to take form.

"But there was no literature on the subject, and Dr. Vincent saw himself obliged to prepare handbooks and manuals, one after another, which embodied his methods and plans. The first of these was issued in 1861, 'Little Footprints in Bible Lands.' In 1865 he became a Sunday-school editor, establishing the *Sunday-school Quarterly*, and a year later the *Sunday-school Teacher*. Into the latter he incorporated an idea which has since revolutionized the Sunday schools of the world. That idea was the germ of the present lesson system with lesson-leaves.

"This lesson system, begun in the *Sunday-school Times* in 1866, was soon afterward turned into the Berean system by Dr. Vincent. The practical good sense, the convenience, and the stimulus of the plan caused it to spread widely through the denomination with which Dr. Vincent was affiliated—the Methodist Episcopal—and to be adopted by many others. It was not long before, through the influence of the Sunday-school layman Mr. Jacobs, the Berean system became national. Later, throughDr. Vincent's influence, it was made international.

"This revolution in Sunday-school methods drew the young pastor prominently before his church, and in 1868 he was made secretary of the Sunday-school Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a position he held for twenty years. His activity in this new position was intense, and his fertility endless. Sunday-schools all over the country were stimulated to adopt normal methods; the lesson-leaves were placed in the hands of the ablest scholars of the denomination for annotation; the best talent was called in to contribute to the Sunday-school journals; indeed, this department of church work was revived the country over in all denominations. At the same time, Dr. Vincent continued to pour forth books designed to explain and develop the system. The complete series of books forms in reality an encyclopedia of the modern Sunday-school. It includes, among others, the well-known Berean question books from 1871 to 1882, a series of handbooks for normal work, a volume on the 'Modern Sunday-school,' another on the 'Church School.'

ORIGIN OF THE CHAUTAUQUA SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

"In carrying out his work, Dr. Vincent used fully the Sunday-school Institute, inaugurated in 1861. But it had never become as broad as it was capable of being made, in the judgment of at least one prominent Sunday-school leader of the day, Mr. Lewis Miller of Akron, Ohio. Mr. Miller was one of the most intelligent and active of the new race of superintendents. He had appreciated and used to the best advantage all the new devices introduced by Dr. Vincent, and he saw in him the man with whom to unite to carry out a pet idea of his own—an annual summer Sunday-school assembly, to be held at some spot devoted to the purpose, where the methods of the Institute might be carried to perfection, new devices introduced, and a permanency and unity given to the whole, which so far it had not attained. Dr. Vincent united gladly with Mr. Miller in this work, and the result was the opening, in 1874, of the Chautauqua Sunday-school Assembly, on Chautauqua Lake, in New York State."

The first ambition of the new institution was to stimulate to intelligent Bible study and methods of teaching, but both Mr. Miller and Dr. Vincent believed it wise to unite with this instruction more or

less popular scientific and literary lectures and entertainments, and, accordingly, the Chautauqua "platform" was instituted, where lectures on a great variety of themes were given and much good music rendered.

FOUNDING OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

The Assembly met with a hearty public response, and it grew steadily in attractiveness and usefulness, until, in 1878, a feature was introduced which has given it a world-wide fame and made it a prominent element in the development of popular education in this country.

"To understand this peculiar feature we must turn to Dr. Vincent's plan of self-culture. The labor he had given to self-education grew out of his keen realization of the limitations, undeveloped reasoning faculties and untrained taste put on life, and he had a keen appreciation of the value of what he had won. Endowed with a fervid imagination and a large sympathy with, and comprehension of, the limitations of humanity, he saw that most of the lives about him were poor and narrow simply because of their stunted intellectual growth; that almost invariably men and women accepted the idea that education is an affair of teachers and text-books and lessons, and that, if it is not secured in the early years of life, they must resign themselves apathetically never to know. For many years he brooded over this sad side of life. From being one of the woes of others which he could not forget, it became one of those which he felt he must try to relieve. As he pondered the subject he saw clearly that what was needed was some plan simple and practical enough to seem feasible to even the most ignorant and hard-pressed, inviting enough to awaken their imaginations, interesting enough to lead them on when they had once begun it. Unconsciously this plan developed, until suddenly it became what its author felt was a reasonable scheme.

"This plan the public now is pretty well acquainted with. It proposes a four-years' course of reading, entirely in English, along the lines of the subjects taken up in college. These readings are selected by a board of counselors, and for the most part are prepared especially to suit the needs of the organization. About an hour a day for nine months of the year is required to do the work, and, to aid the student, the reading is divided up by the week. Each year the reader fills out a memorandum on this work and is given a certificate of what he has accomplished. Arrangements are made by which readers can unite, if they will, into local circles, for mutual help in their readings.

"As soon as Dr. Vincent had developed his scheme sufficiently he submitted it to various prominent men of the country, among them William Cullen Bryant, and from everybody he received encouraging responses. The want he proposed to fill was undeniable. It looked as if his plan was practical, and so in August, 1878, the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, as the new organization was named, was made public at the Chautauqua Assembly.

RAPID GROWTH OF THE CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLE.

"It was soon evident that the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle was not to be confined to the constituency of the Chautauqua Assembly. It spread with amazing rapidity all over the country. Before the end of the first four years sixty thousand students from all over North and South America, from Europe, Japan, and the islands of the sea, were enrolled. Up to the present year some two hundred and seventeen thousand readers have joined. Take a single class, and you have a fair representation of the extent of the work—that formed in 1892, and called the 'class of '96.' Within a year of its organization at Chautauqua it numbered more than ten thousand, and nearly five hundred local circles. About one thousand of the members came from the South, an equal number from New England, some four thousand from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, two hundred from Canada, six hundred from California and Oregon, four hundred from Washington, seventy from foreign lands."

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

IN the August *Chautauquan*, Mr. J. K. Ohl gives an interesting account of the preparations for the Cotton States and International Exposition to be opened at Atlanta next month. (It will be remembered that a full description of the enterprise, by Mr. Clark Howell, of the Atlanta *Constitution*, appeared in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for February.) Mr. Ohl mentions several peculiar features that may be expected in the exposition, and also makes a report of the progress made in material equipment.

"The main purposes in this exposition—which is essentially Southern in its idea—are: to show the world the unlimited resources of the South; to show to the people of the South what they themselves possess and what is being accomplished in the rest of the world; and to bring the Central, Southern and Latin American countries, about which we are all of us so ignorant and which unquestionably promise a vast field of commerce to this country—to bring those countries in closer contact commercially with the United States, especially through the Southern ports. Perhaps the name 'Cotton States and Pan-American' would have better expressed the idea of the exposition proposed, but 'Pan-American' had been so generally used that it was deemed best to employ another word—even broader in its scope—'International.' . . .

"Just a word about the progress of the work at the grounds, and then I am through. The contracts call for the completion of most of the main buildings by July 1. During the spring months there have been on an average about 2,000 men at work on the grounds each day, and the present condition of

the buildings indicates that most of them, if not all, will be completed at the time stated. This means that there will be no delay in the opening. There will have been spent on the grounds by the time the gates are open about $2,000,000; and although the quantity will not equal that of the World's Fair and perhaps the Centennial Exposition, the quality will be all that could possibly be desired; the salient features of Southern life will be there to please as well as to attract the interest. There will, of course, be all manner of amusements. Pleasure Heights has taken the place of the Midway Plaisance, and in addition to some of the most notable of the amusements of that famous pleasure-way there will be others that are new and equally unique. So that he who spends his half dollar at the main gate will have ample opportunity not only to study that which will be of interest to him from an industrial and a commercial standpoint, but will have ample opportunity of enjoyment.

"It will be an exposition worth coming a great many miles to see."

FREE KINDERGARTENS.

ON the topic of "Child Life and the Kindergarten," in the *Arena*, Mr. Frank Buffington Vrooman thus sums up the argument for the foundation of kindergartens as a part of the public school system:

"The usefulness of the kindergarten having been demonstrated wherever it has been introduced, the primary importance of its thorough and immediate extension in connection with the common schools is the phase of the question which concerns us as citizens. The right and duty of state interference in the direction of public instruction has never been questioned since once it was fairly tried. There is no enlargement of state activity which will excite less criticism and cause less friction than that one proposed in offering a free kindergarten system. It is by no means an innovation to suggest that a state which was the first in history to place within the reach of every child free instruction meeting the requirements for admission to college should also give free instruction to every child at as early an age as that child may be taken from his mother. In other words, free intermediate schools should be supplemented by free kindergartens. Surely it is stupid to elaborately and carefully devote the whole attention to the superstructure without giving a thought to the foundation! If indeed, as all the great educators from Plato to Froebel teach us, the child's first instruction is the most vitally important, and the formation of his whole character is dependent upon it, so that no subsequent care can make amends for wrong beginnings, how can the state afford to discount its own work by failure to prepare the way for it? It leaves it to a chance hand, or to no hand at all, or to one that will play havoc, to form the mold into which it will pour its fine gold."

THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

The Day Dream of Leo XIII.

CAPTAIN J. W. GAMBIER, R. N., in a paper entitled "The Papacy, its Position and Aims," in the *Fortnightly Review*, writes very brilliantly concerning the present position and the fixed idea of the Pope.

THE POPE'S POSITION.

He says: "Reason as we may, blink facts as much as we like, the Pope, in the silence of his austerely furnished room, with his simple fare of pasta and cold water, is a power in shaping the destinies of the world greater than the Czar, greater than Emperor William, greater than all the Foreign Secretaries who fret and fume on the political stage in the length and breadth of Europe. And why? Because he embodies the idea of a persistent, unwavering policy, with one distinct aim, an aim that will outlive him; that will be followed with the relentlessness of a sleuthhound by his successors."

IMPROVED BY LOSS OF TEMPORAL POWER.

Captain Gambier, looking at the question from an independent point of view, has no hesitation in saying that the destruction of the temporal power benefited the Roman Church. "To the student of history it seems indisputable that a great boon and blessing has befallen the Church of Rome through the loss of its temporalities." It is largely owing to the destruction of the temporal power and its consequences that "round the person of Leo XIII a strength has accumulated unknown to modern Papacy, while, personally, no Pope for centuries has been more implicitly obeyed or more devoutly reverenced. Nevertheless, it is also clearly his own remarkable personality which has greatly contributed to this state of affairs, coupled with the fact that the loss of the temporal power, and, with it, relief from the trumperies which take up the time of ordinary royalties, has left him at leisure to devote his great intellect to what may be properly called the legitimate business of his position."

THE TYRANNY OF A FIXED IDEA.

But although Captain Gambier sees this, the Pope does not, and notwithstanding the enormously improved position which has accrued to him as the result of the formation of the kingdom of Italy, Leo XIII never surrenders for one moment his favorite day dream of winning back again the temporal sovereignty of Rome. "The aim of this policy is the restoration of the temporal power. That this is the leading idea of the Vatican, the pivot on which everything turns, can be said without fear of contradiction. The precise form that this restoration will assume may not have taken definite shape even in Leo XIII's mind; but, as far as is known to one who stands near His Holiness and knows, or thinks he knows, the views the Pope holds on this subject, there is never a moment's wavering in the belief of the Holy Father that it will come about. It may

not be Leo XIII, nor the next, nor the next after him, but it is the immutable intention of God in the government of His Church that His Vicegerent shall be an independent sovereign. For a Pope without a territory of his own is a theological anomaly, a crime against the majesty of God himself, and thus the present position of the Pope is that of a prisoner —altogether an intolerable position of affairs."

HOW THE POPE HOPES TO REGAIN HIS THRONE.

Not only does the Pope sigh for the restoration of his temporal power, but he believes the attainment of this ideal is not very far out of his reach. The following is Captain Gambier's statement of the conclusions which find favor at the Vatican: "The Church believes that all the poorer and most of the middle and respectable classes sigh for the good old days—all save the political adventurer and the money-lender. The Church, therefore, bides its time until the bubble bursts; probably after the great war so long foretold, when Europe will resolve into its natural elements; when Italy, leaning on that fatal reed, England, will have ceased to be anything but a geographical expression, with France extended all along the maritime Alps to Genoa, Venice once more Austrian, with Lombardy thrown in to 'compensate' her for the loss of Herzegovina and Bosnia, formed into a new state with Hungary and Servia, while Umberto will be handed back politely to reign in Turin—if he has recognized on which side his bread is buttered, a faculty which has always hitherto distinguished the House of Savoy. The rest of Italy may have formed some kind of republic, its capital Florence, leaving Rome, and a possible twenty or thirty miles' radius of the Campagna, for the Pope. Here the head of the Church will reign as an independent sovereign over a neutral state, will levy his own taxes (which would be a species of municipal rate), and will once more strike his own effigy on coins which the experience of Pio Nono's attempt will keep up to the proper standard. This small spot on earth, dedicated to the service of God, will be under the guarantee of all the powers, will require no lines of circumvallation, no soldiers, and no ships, and Rome will once more become what it had been for nearly seventeen hundred years (with a brief interval), the home of the head of the only true Church. And the Vatican need not trouble itself much to bring about this state of affairs. By abstention on the part of the faithful in Italy from all political matters, power is gradually slipping into the hands which must ruin the country. With authority set at naught and bankruptcy at her doors, resources sucked dry, credit blasted, with the Triple Alliance fading away (her only support), bullied by France, deserted by England, Italy, the Italy of Umberto, Crispi, Rudini & Co., is tottering to destruction. And this must render the restoration of the temporal power a European necessity, for the simple reason that, failing an Italian king, no other person except the Pope would be allowed by the other powers to seat himself there."

THE BATTLE OF THE YALU.

COMMANDER McGIFFEN, of the Chinese ironclad *Chen Yuen*, writing in the August *Century*, gives his personal recollections of the great naval battle with the Japanese which took place September 17, 1894, off the Yalu River. His article is remarkably instructive as a first-hand description of naval warfare under modern conditions. What he says of the behavior of the Chinese under fire is especially significant.

WHY THE JAPS WON.

"The question is often asked, Why did the Japanese win? I reply, because the Japanese had better ships, more of them, better and larger supplies of ammunition, better officers, and as good men. As to the practice, it was on both sides bad; but, as the Japanese have admitted, the Chinese excelled. The Japanese percentage of hits (excluding 6-pounder and lighter projectiles) was about twelve; the Chinese perhaps twenty. But the latter had only three quick-firing guns in action—viz., the *Kwang Ping's* 50-pounders. An enormous number of projectiles could have been fired by the enemy. It must not be forgotten that the Japanese had twelve ships against our eight, as the *Tsi Yuen* and *Kwan Chia* ran away almost without having fired a shot, while the *Chao Yung* and *Yang Wei* were in flames before they had time to do much more.

BRAVERY OF CHINESE SAILORS.

"Admitting freely and heartily the courage of the Japanese crews and the dash of their commanders, I must also say a word for the despised Chinese sailor. The Japanese stood to their guns throughout; but their decks were not almost continuously swept by a storm of missiles, as were those of the Chinese. Had they been, it would have made no difference, I am sure. But owing to our paucity of ships and guns, especially quick-firing guns, they were not often so tried; while on the two ironclads, at least, a shower of missiles searched the upper works almost continuously, yet the men fought on, as a few incidents will show. . . .

"About the middle of the fight the *Lai Yuen* caught fire aft, and burned fiercely. . . . Below, in the engine rooms, with the ventilators stopped on account of fire overhead, and, in darkness, receiving orders only by voice-tube transmitted from the deck through the stoke-hole, the engineers stood to their duty, hour after hour, in a temperature bordering on 200 degrees. After several hours the fire was extinguished; but these brave men were in several cases blinded for life, and in every instance horribly burned and disfigured. There was no surgeon on board, and until Port Arthur was reached they suffered terribly. Many such incidents could be cited did space permit.

"When the *Chen Yuen* was desperately on fire in the forecastle, and a call was made for volunteers to accompany an officer to extinguish it, although the

gun fire from three Japanese ships was sweeping the place in question, men responded heartily, and went to what seemed to them almost certain death. Not one came back unscathed. No, these men were not cowards. There were cowards present, as there have been on every battlefield; but here, as elsewhere, there were brave men to detest them.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

"The battle being over, there was time to look about, and indeed the ships were found to be in a sorry plight. On the *Chen Yuen* there had long been no sign of life in the military foretop, where five men and an officer had been stationed, the former to work the two 1-pounder Hotchkiss guns, and the latter to find the enemy's range. Two gaping holes in the top gave an ominous meaning to the silence, and on investigation it was found that a shell had penetrated and had killed every one of the six."

The views commonly held by Americans and Europeans as to the decisive character of the engagement at Yalu are not fully confirmed by Commander McGiffen's account. He leaves it to be inferred that the Japanese themselves were badly demoralized.

A VICTORY NOT FOLLOWED UP.

"The Japanese claim a victory at the Yalu, and with justice. But with the going down of the sun on that day seemed to disappear the *élan* with which they broke our formation in the early afternoon. As has been said, no attempt was made to renew the battle during the night. Four of the torpedo-boats, which (from the reports of the Japanese) seemed such a bugbear to them, never left the river; and it is hard to believe that so dashing a commander as Admiral Ito would have allowed the two boats with us to frighten him. They say that, imagining us to be bound for Wei-Hai-Wei, they kept, as they considered, a parallel course, intending to renew battle and oppose our entering the harbor in the morning. But why, in the name of common sense, should we have gone to Wei-Hai-Wei, which is over eighty miles further than Port Arthur, and had no docking facilities, nor any place where ships could be repaired, save a small yard for trifling damages, while Port Arthur, on the other hand, possessed ample facilities for repair, and abundant stores? Moreover, the course we steered—direct for Port Arthur, even before dark—should have indicated to the enemy our destination. Perhaps they were in little better condition for fighting than ourselves. The next morning a Japanese squadron from Ping Yang, which probably had not been in the battle of the day before, reconnoitered the field of battle, and, like a kick administered to a dead animal, exploded a torpedo against the stranded, fire-gutted wreck of what had been the *Yang Wei*. No attempt whatever was made on the transports, the four gunboats, and the four torpedo-boats up the river, which, some five days later, arrived safe at Port Arthur and Taku."

MOLTKE IN WAR.

IN *McClure's* for August Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, writing on "Moltke in War," gives the following graphic account of the battle of Koniggratz, which, fought on the 3d of July, 1866, in effect ended the war between Austria and Germany.

THE BATTLE OF KONIGGRATZ.

"By four in the morning, Moltke with his staff officers was riding through the foggy drizzle on his way to the heights in front of Sadowa. Before the king arrived, at eight, the first shot had been fired, and half an hour later the cannonade was in full vigor all along the Bistritz. Then the Prussian infantry moved down to assail the villages on the stream, and immediately the battle waxed fierce. Franseky, on the Prussian left, dashed on Benatek; Horne promptly flung his Brandenburgers against Sadowa; Herwath's Pomeranians battled their way into the blazing Dohalitz, and Werder led his division through the Austrian cannon fire upon Mokrovous. An hour's hard fighting sufficed to carry the villages; but the attempts to press up the wooded slopes beyond were unsuccessful in the face of the stubborn Austrian defense, and even the advantage gained was held with difficulty.

"Three hours passed of stationary fighting and terrible slaughter, but Moltke's confidence in the issue was unimpaired. To a question put by the king, his quiet, assured answer was, "Your majesty today will not only win the battle, but will decide the war." At length was visible the smoke of the Crown Prince's cannon; the Austrians began to waver, and the order was given for a general advance. The storming masses swept up the slopes, pierced the belt of wood, overwhelmed the Austrian batteries on the upland beyond, and fell on the rear of the retreating enemy. The Prussian cavalry crossed the stream, galloped up the slope and debouched on the blood-stained plateau. Furious encounters occurred between the Prussian squadrons and the valiant Austrian horse fighting desperately to cover the retreat. Moltke and his royal master were in the heart of the *mêlée*, but escaped uninjured. After riding over the battlefield, the king went for the night to the adjacent village of Horitz. Moltke had to ride twenty miles back to Gitschin, where the bureaux were, to prepare orders for the new situation resulting from the victory. Unlike Dugald Dalgetty, he had neglected the 'proviant' and had been beholden in the battle to a uhlan for a slice of sausage. When he reached Gitschin, at midnight, he was so exhausted that he threw himself on his bed in his clothes and instantly fell asleep. It had been a great day for Prussia, of the triumph of which, while the brave soldiers had been the doers, he had been the planner."

Moltke himself, on one occasion, told Forbes something about his methods of war. "He who

would win in war," he said, "must put himself in the enemy's place. He should know all that can be known about the enemy, the character and eccentricities of the chief not less than the strength and support of the army he commands. Keep to the axioms of war," he continued, with some animation, "but do not hesitate to violate them when a specific opportunity presents itself for making a stroke by disregarding them unexpectedly. Be clear in your own conception as to what has to be done, and painstaking in making clear to the executants that which is clear to the conceiver. Yet there must be left to individual commanders, in whose capacity perfect confidence must be reposed, the fullest and freest discretion in regard to details. What has to be achieved is the result."

Commenting upon these methods Mr. Forbes says: "Both in theAustro-Prussian war of 1866 and the Franco-German war of 1870-71, Moltke freely illustrated those views. Once and again he took the most startling liberties with his enemy. Over and over again he violated the rules of war which rest upon experience and ventured on operations of extraordinary audacity. And this he did simply be cause he had made it a duty to gauge the calibre of the men who were opposed to him, and had formed his estimate of their capacity, or their incapacity, as the case might be."

HOW SHOULD THE INDEMNITY BE USED?

THE Japanese are at a loss as to what to do with the 200,000,000 taels which they are about to receive from China as an indemnity under the recent treaty. The Tokio *Sun* tabulates as follows the ideas on this question advanced by the Japanese press:

"1. To lay it up in the treasury as an extraordinary reserve fund.

"2. To employ it in works of national defense, such as the construction of men-of-war, forts, etc.

"3. To give it in subsidies for the extending of new lines of navigation.

"4. To use it in the management of affairs in the occupied territories.

"5. To invest it in establishing iron foundries.

"6. To employ it to recompense those who have served in the late war.

"7. To lay it up as a permanent capital for the Imperial University.

"8. To expend it in carrying on national education.

"9. To use it for holding a world's exposition.

"10. To use it for constructing new parliamentary buildings.

"11. To pay off with it the 7 per cent. foreign loan, amounting to almost 2,000,000 yen, and the 10,000,000 yen borrowed from the Fifteenth National Bank at 7½ per cent. as a war fund.

"12. To use it in the construction of railroads.

"13. To use it to reduce the import tax on cotton and to adjust land taxes so that they may be reduced."

WOULD A WAR BANKRUPT ENGLAND?

THE other day the London *Spectator*, in a very remarkable article entitled "Consols at 106," quoted with enthusiasm the authority of the London *Economist* to prove that if the Chancellor of the Exchequer wanted a sum of money suddenly he could raise £200,000,000 without imposing a single tax by simply suspending the payment of the interest on the debt. The *Spectator* also pointed out that by putting a penny on the income tax and dropping the sugar duty he could raise three thousand millions more. It would be difficult to conceive a statement more likely to upset the equanimity of the champion financial pessimist of the age, and accordingly, in the *Investor's Review* for July, Mr. A. J. Wilson devotes the first place to a scathing analysis of what he calls the sugar wealth dream of the *Spectator*. The gist of what Mr. Wilson has to say is to be found in the following extracts:

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER.

"The truth of the matter is that we have no reserves of wealth worth speaking of in this country. All our spare means is either invested in securities, is the expression of mortgages, or of capital employed in industry, or our banks have absorbed it, and turned it into 'deposits' and credits lent on the market; and if the thing deposited or pledged is only esteemed of value, or is marketable, it does not matter to the money market what its intrinsic worth may be. And because we have all our wealth directly or vicariously out at interest, or mortgaged, or in trade, because the credits of the banker are only in the main the expression of the debts incurred by one part of the community, or one part of the world to another, it follows that the entire product has not only no relation to actual wealth, but may in many instances represent the destruction of that wealth at an accelerated pace. The wealth may be consumed, as in the exhaustion of our minerals, or irrecoverably spent on buildings, 'public works,' jewels, or riotous living, but as long as the credits originally created upon securities taken to represent it can be kept afloat in the markets of the world we are not conscious of the loss. On the contrary, we see a continual increase in the appearances of wealth which abundant creations of new securities, rapid advances in the prices of old ones, or the steady expansion of bank and private investments and advances produce. Scotland, gauged by her bank deposits, does not look any the poorer because of her losses abroad, because these losses formed little part of these deposits, save to the small extent the securities the people held to represent former home deposits placed abroad might have been pledged, and because prices of home stocks have risen so much in the interval. The Scottish credit fabric was not breached by these losses causing a wholesale writing off of exhausted credits, and so long as it could be kept whole, deposits could not but grow by the law of their being. Every bank or other company dividend augments for a time the supply of credit in the market, and *ipso tanto* the

total of the deposits. Every new colonial or foreign loan, raised to pay interest on the old, does the same thing; and the steady endeavor of all banks to find a use to the last shilling, for every increase in their apparent means, encourages the pawning of these stocks and maintains or raises their price. They live to lend, and must lend to live, and the more they lend the more their deposits multiply. Thus the nation grows richer and richer by the debts it nourishes or contracts. All the while these debts may be no better than accommodation bills."

Mr. Wilson stoutly asserts that England cannot go to war without bursting up the Empire: "How foolish, in the light of considerations like these, is the statement that by merely suspending the sinking fund—*i.e.*, stopping the pressure the terminal annuities and other debt extinguishing burdens exercise upon prices—the Government of this country could add £200,000,000 to the national debt. The moment such a strain as a large war implies is put upon us it is probable that most of the wealth we now plume ourselves upon will be discovered to have been eaten and drunk, or otherwise in wantonness consumed, with only dishonored bills to show for it. Banking wealth, at least, will probably shrink up like the carbons of an incandescent electric lamp when the air is permitted to come in contact with them. Our next great war is almost certain to be the death knell of our 'Empire' boast the feather heads, the poets of the nation's glories, and the sentimentalists of all types never so loudly."

CROMWELL AND HIS STATUE.

THE *Free Review* writes as follows on the proposed statue to Cromwell: "A thoughtful politician will look at the past of his country all round, and he may as well muse over Strafford as over Simon de Montfort, as well over Bolingbroke as over Peel. Above all, if he is to commemorate kings as kings, he may fitly commemorate statesmen as statesmen. Now, of all the men whose names bulk large in our political history there is simply none so important, so outstanding, so memorable, as Cromwell. That we should have statues in London to the two Charleses and the four Georges, and none to Oliver, testifies merely to average meanness of spirit, not at all to principled criticism of Oliver's tyranny. If we leave him statueless as a tyrant, we should leave the Charleses and the Georges statueless for no less valid reasons. The men who bestatued these cannot have done so on worthy grounds of constitutional principle. And as no Liberal can now be supposed to admire George III as a politician, no Liberal could reasonably be challenged for proposing a good statue to Cromwell while bad statues to bad kings remain standing in the name of public opinion.

"London is infamous among capitals for the quality and the *quiddity* of its statues; Shakespeare is made trivial by incompetent statuary; Cobden is made insignificant by selection of site; Keats, London born, is represented by an American bust, stuck in a church, where it had no business to be; Milton, the greatest of English artists in verse, is but feebly grouped with Chaucer, another great Londoner born, and with Shakespeare, on the fountain in Park Lane; but George III and Charles I and Anne, though with no better statues, have some of the best available sites. In Edinburgh they have statues to Charles II and George IV, to Adam Black and to Christopher North; but none to Hume, none to Smith, none to Napier. Then we have the grotesque chaos of Westminster Abbey, with forgotten nobodies of rank and office sprawling in groups over roods of ground, while great writers and artists get inches for busts. The best that can be said for the statue system is that it reproduces the confusion and irrationality of life."

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

Its Progress and Prospects.

MR. EDWARD SALMON, writing in the *Fortnightly Review*, laments bitterly the delay that has taken place in the federation of the Australasian colonies. He points out the advantages that would result from such federation, and says:

"Why is it that with such palpable boons, immediate and prospective, awaiting them when they shall enter into a state of federalism, the Australian colonies have not long since linked their fortunes in indissoluble bonds? The reasons are many. First, the unwillingness of certain leading politicians to surrender privileges which their colonies cannot possibly retain under a federal system. Second, the ambitions and jealousies of public men, who should be the first to sink personal aspirations for the sake of a great cause. Third, the exaggerated importance of tariff arrangements. A few years ago nothing was regarded as more difficult than to induce New South Wales to give up her free trade in the interest of federation. New South Wales abandoned free trade; but the cause of Federation was not advanced by her reversion to protection. Fourth, the indifference, and even the hostility, of numerous officials who have reason to fear that federation would render imperative changes which would not redound to their personal advantage. The present parliaments would become more provincial, and would probably be reduced in size, and the overgrown civil services of the colonies would probably also be more or less drastically dealt with. Fifth, and in some ways most important of all, the lack of spontaneous enthusiasm on the part of the Australian people, due in no small degree to the confusion wrought by the contentions of leading public men.

"The truth is, Australian federation has been delayed too long, and though it must come some day, if not in peace, then under the shadow of the sword, when independence itself is the stake, it cannot be too fully recognized that every year the difficulties increase. Without federation she cannot realize either Wentworth's ideal of "A new Britain in another world," or Sir Henry Parkes' of "One

People one Destiny." Only by federation can she further the cause of British unity which, in its turn, means so much to the cause of civilization.

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

A Curious List of Ancient Novelties.

PROFESSOR LOMBROSO, writing in the *Contemporary Review* on "Atavism and Evolution," says: "It is curious to examine the inventions which we deem novelties, but which are in reality very old. The ancients knew of the lightning-conductor, or, at all events, the method of attracting the lightning. The Celtic soldiers in a storm used to lie down on the ground, first lighting a torch and planting their naked swords in the ground by their side with the points upward. The lightning often struck the point of the sword and passed away into the water without injuring the warrior.

"The Romans, also, seem to have known the lightning-rod, though they let their knowledge slip again into oblivion. On the top of the highest tower of the Castle of Duino, on the Adriatic, there was set, from time immemorial, a long rod of iron. In the stormy weather of summer it served to predict the approach of the tempest. A soldier was always stationed by it when the sea showed any threatening of a storm. From time to time he put the point of his long javelin close to the rod. Whenever a spark passed between the two pieces of iron he rang a bell to warn the fishermen. Gerbert (Hugh Capet), in the tenth century, invented a plan for diverting lightning from the fields by planting in it long sticks tipped with very sharp lance heads.

"In 1662 France was already in possession of omnibuses. The Romans sank artesian wells even in the Sahara. The plains of the Lebanon and of Palmyra were artificially irrigated; traces of the wells and canals are still to be found. In 1685 Papin published in the *Journal des Savants* an account of an experiment made by one of his friends, named Wilde, who caused flowers to grow instantaneously. The secret lay in the preparation of the ground, but it was not revealed.

"Massage is a very ancient practice, and was known to the Romans. Paracelsus, in his 'Opera Medica,' speaks of homœopathy, and says that like is cured by like, and not contrary by contrary. 'Nature herself,' he says, 'shows this, and like things seek and desire each other.' Polybius also speaks of healing by similarity, and Avicenna of the use of infinitesimal doses of poison, of arsenic, for example, 'in omnibus quæ sunt necessaria de incarnatione et resolutione sanguinis et prohibitione nocumenti.' Mireppus also used arsenic in infinitesimal doses as a remedy for intermittent fever. In China *Cannabis Indica* was used as a sedative 220 years before our era. The Arabs used aloes and camphor as we do. The speculum, the probe, the forceps, were known in the year 500; indeed, specimens of them have been found in the ruins of Pompeii, and are preserved in the National Museum at Naples. Galande, in 1665, gives a theory of psychic centres, pointing out the anterior portion of the brain as the seat of imagination, the center of reason, and the back of memory. Aristotle noticed that sea-water could be made drinkable by boiling it and collecting the steam.

"The Greeks had a *pilema*, a woolen or linen cuirass, so closely woven as to be impenetrable by the sharpest of darts. We have not found out the secret of it. The Romans had better mills than ours for pounding olives. The Chinese had invented iron houses as early as 1200. Glass houses were found among the Picts in Scotland and the Celts in Gaul, and many centuries earlier in Siam. The systems of irrigation which made Lombardy and England so fertile were in existence in the time of Virgil. Grass cloth was used many centuries ago by the Chinese. All this is explained by the fact that man naturally detests what is new, and tries his best to escape it, yielding only to absolute necessity and overpowering proof, or to an acquired usage."

HOSPITAL SURGERY.

IN the *Revue de Paris* Dr. Pierre Delbet contributes a remarkable paper in praise of the methods pursued by surgeons of the present day.

He declares that the surgical ward has by no means the infernal aspect which the outside public imagine it to possess; and adds that, however unlikely such a statement may sound, suffering is the exception rather than the rule, most of the patients who have undergone operations being cured in a few days without pain and without increase of temperature. He asserts that chloroform and the new antiseptic treatment have almost put an end, not only to the mortality formerly attendant on many operations, but that they have caused fever and pain to disappear.

Some hopeless and very painful maladies yet afflict humanity, but they are not those which can be cured by surgery. Most patients are resigned to the decisions of the doctors; tears and cries are rare.

The author—whose paper is evidently a reply to criticisms—denies that useless operations are ever undertaken. He admits having heard people say that their friends had been cured at home without an operation of exactly the same ailments as were treated in a hospital by aid of the knife. But, he asks, how is the outsider to know that the cases were exactly similar? Moreover, surgery itself has learned many lessons. It now not unfrequently happens that surgeons refuse to perform operations which they do not think necessary.

The treatment of the goitre, for instance, has undergone a radical change. It was at one time customary to remove these excrescences, and under modern antiseptic treatment no ill effects were at first discernible; but thirteen years ago a Genevan doctor made the curious observation that patients so

treated gradually failed from some defect of nutrition, and now goitres are no longer cut.

Some readers may perhaps be repelled by Dr. Pierre Delbet's evident inclination to abuse anti-vivisectionists, but his article is powerful and interesting from the average scientific point of view, although one would like to hear the other side of the question.

THE RED BLOOD CORPUSCLE.

DOCTORS disagree as to whether or not the red human blood corpuscles can by the use of the microscope be clearly distinguished from the red blood corpuscles of the guinea pig and several other mammals. In the *Medico-Legal Journal* Prof. M. C. White, of the Medico-Legal Society of New Haven, Conn., discussing this question, comes to the conclusion that the following claims have been substantiated beyond any reasonable question:

"1. That in favorable cases blood stains can be so treated that reliable measurements and credible diagnosis of their origin can be given, as shown in the tables given and in others which might be referred to.

"2. That if error occurs on account of imperfect restoration of the form and diameter of the corpuscles obtained from a stain proved (by [a] the guaiacum test, [b] the spectroscope, [c] by the production of hæmin crystals) to be blood, the error, if any, will be to make human blood appear like that of one of the inferior animals, and never to mistake the blood of the ox, pig, horse, sheep or goat for human blood.

"3. In general, when a stain has been proved to be blood by the above tests, it may be decided certainly whether it is or is not mammalian blood. So also, a stain from the blood of the ox, pig, horse, sheep and goat may be distinguished from human blood; thus confirming the claim of an accused person in many cases that his clothes are *not* stained with human blood. This negative testimony is certainly quite as important in many cases as testimony inculpating a prisoner.

"Lastly, the expert can say, when the average of a suitable number of corpuscles from a blood stain corresponds with the average of fresh human corpuscles, that the stain is certainly not from the blood of the ox, pig, sheep or goat; and in other cases he can say, with great certainty, that a given stain is not human blood.

"Such testimony by a skilled microscopist is of untold importance in saving the lives of the innocent, and often in overthrowing the plea of those who are guilty. Such testimony is quite as reliable and important to the welfare of society as that of the chemist who testifies to the presence or absence of poison that might have some resemblance to the many recently discovered ptomaines."

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF RECREATION.

A Plea for Healthy Games.

MR. CHARLES ROBERTS, writing on the "Physiology of Recreation," in the *Contemporary Review*, gives some interesting information and makes some valuable suggestions as to amusements from the point of view of the physiologist. He thinks that women can play at most of the games that men amuse themselves with, but their inferior strength renders it impossible for them to compete with men on even terms after they are ten years of age. He says: "The average differences between fully grown men and women of the age of twenty-five years are: Women are about 5 inches shorter of stature, 24 pounds lighter in weight, and 36 pounds weaker in strength. The average drawing-power of men being 84 pounds and that of women 46 pounds, the ratio of the strength of women to men is as 1 to 1.82—or, in other words, an average man of twenty-five years has very nearly double the strength of arms of a woman of the same age. It is obvious, therefore, whether for labor or for recreative games requiring strength, that women are physically inferior to men. Moreover, there are anatomical changes at puberty which place women at a disadvantage. Women cannot walk or run as fast as men, and their lower limbs being attached at a wider angle to the trunk are more liable, if subjected to much strain, to deformities in the shape of flat-foot, knock-knee, bow-leg, and spinal curvatures."

The following table of different forms of recreation will be scrutinized by many of our readers, who will dissent widely from Mr. Roberts' judgment:

"The different forms of physical recreations are classified by Mr. Roberts according to their physiological value as follows:

Outdoor.	Indoor.
Running, athletics, games, skating, skipping, etc.	Fencing and other military exercises with arms.
Riding	Boxing, wrestling.
Rowing.	Dancing.
Swimming.	Billiards.
Walking.	Dumbbells.
Cycling.	Machine gymnastics.
Marching.	Trapeze and high gymnastics.
	Singing, reading aloud.
	Playing musical instruments.
Natural History.	Reading.
Gardening, farming.	Chess, draughts, cards.
Carpentry and other technical work.	Music.

Mr. Roberts, it will be seen, puts cycling very low down on the list. He laments that children don't know how to play unless they are taught, and he suggests that "teachers of both sexes should be required to pass an examination, theoretical and practical, in children's games as an essential qualification for their duties. Unfortunately, we have almost forgotten our old English games, and I know of no book which sufficiently describes them for the use of teachers and children. A recent French commission on physical education has, among other things, collected and described a considerable number of children's games, many of which I recognize

as English games with French variations. We have need of a similar commission in this country, but failing this, a committee of men and women interested in the subject might investigate and report on games suitable for school use, and bring pressure to bear on the Education Department to introduce them into training colleges and schools."

Another suggestion which Mr. Roberts makes is that churches should be more utilized for recreation than they are at present. "Of the outdoor exercises which are within almost every boy's and man's reach are rowing, swimming and walking; while of the indoor exercises dancing, billiards, dumb-bells and singing are within most people's means. It is most unfortunate that the admirable game of billiards should have become associated with the public-house, but this is a proof of its attractiveness. A divine is credited with the saying, when he adopted a brighter and more cheerful set of tunes for his hymns, that it was no use letting the devil have all the best tunes, and I would say likewise, there is no use letting the devil have all the best games. Directly or indirectly, nearly the whole of our best games are associated with the public-house, and it is time they should be retrieved and placed on an independent footing. The Church might well do for games what it has done for music and singing."

THE BRAIN IN THE LIGHT OF SCIENCE.

DR. S. MILLINGTON MILLER, writing in the *New Science Review*, presents some of the results of recent researches in neurology. His remarks on thought considered as a "habit of nerve cells" are suggestive.

"Little, if anything, has been written on the tremendous part played by habit in the lower and higher processes of the brain. Perhaps the most striking illustration of this force is what is generally known as 'presence of mind.' The least amount of thoughtful consideration will prove to the most skeptical that this condition of affairs does not originate *de novo*, that it is nothing more or less than the result of constant practice.

"The most alert and serviceable mind is undoubtedly that which accompanies a perfectly healthy body. Deficient or ill-regulated food supply, unfortunate environment, disturbances of digestion, or of circulation, or of any normal secretion, renders such a thing as 'presence of mind' absolutely out of the question. But given a child born of strong and intelligent parents, and under the intellectual supervision of a decided and intelligent mother, mental readiness is something of easy acquirement. The child learns altogether by imitation, and its first efforts in this line will be an exact copy of the mental processes of its educator. And that educator's will, in the shape of commands given to the child, must be exerted in the line of prompt appreciation of sensations and correct and immediate motion or action based upon them.

"The power to act instantly in the wisest and most serviceable manner is impossible as an unpredicated action. If presence of mind were due to a something called 'intelligence' inhabiting the brain, but apart and entirely distinct from its structure, prompt action might reasonably follow as a primal act, but all analogy proves that this is not the case."

HOW PARIS IS FED.

IN the fifth of a series of articles appearing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on "The Mechanism of Modern Life," by Vicomte d'Avenel, the writer describes how Paris is fed through the great shops and stores devoted to alimentation. The French nation are now noted for their delicate cooking, but in the Middle Ages they seem to have been very poorly fed.

A FAMOUS PARISIAN GROCER.

Of the great Paris grocers Felix Potin was the chief. His father, who cultivated his own land at Arpajon (Seine-et-Oise), desired to make a lawyer of his son, and Felix was put into an office at the age of sixteen; but the lad had an irresistible desire to become a grocer, and before he was twenty-four years old he had started in business. He is now perhaps the biggest grocer in the world. When he married he possessed about $2,000 and his bride brought a dowry of a similar amount. The couple lived above their first shop, in sloping rooms under the roof, and were obliged to collect each day their receipts from the till and pay them away in the evening for the purchase of their stock. But as time went on they grew wealthier and wealthier, thanks, it must be admitted, to a timely loan from M. Potin's father-in-law. Felix Potin acted splendidly during the siege of Paris. He refused to allow his stock of eatables—which had by that time become immense—to be bought up by speculators, and he rationed carefully his supplies of food, which he doled out to the public at the same prices as before. It is sad to think this large-hearted man died in the year following the war at the early age of fifty-one.

THE MAISON DUVAL.

Neither butchers' meat nor bread has yet been subject to the methods of accumulation and distribution pursued in the grocery trade; but an immense establishment has been started in Paris by a M. Cléret for the making of sausages and black pudding, the price having been sensibly lowered by the concentration of manufacture. But these remarks only apply to pork. Reckoning that there are a thousand co-operative food supplies in France, four hundred are bakeries, and nineteen deal exclusively with the fresh meat trade. The famous Maison Duval possesses not only its restaurants of world wide fame, but three immense butchers' shops, distributing meat each year up to the value of a million of francs. It was founded by a very intelligent butcher at the time of the Exhibition of 1867, and may be regarded as a lasting triumph of successful organization. Scarce a visitor, or, indeed a resident in Paris, but has cause

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to bless the world-famed Bouillons Duval, where a good meal is served at a maximum of comfort for a minimum of cost.

THE OASES OF MARS.

THE so-called canals of Mars are probably not canals at all, but are strips of land irrigated by threads of water in the midst of these strips, the canals themselves being far too small to be perceptible, so we are told by Mr. Percival Lowell in the fourth of his series of papers on our nearest neighbor, now running in the *Atlantic Monthly*. What the astronomer, with his telescope trained on Mars, sees, therefore, are oases irrigated by canals and not the canals themselves. Mr. Lowell pieces together the various Martian phenomena he has observed in a very convincing manner: "Dotted all over the reddish-ochre ground of the great desert stretches of the planet, the so-called continents of Mars, are an innumerable number of dark circular or ovate spots. They appear, furthermore, always in intimate association with the canals. They constitute so many hubs to which the canals make spokes. These spots, together with the canals that lead to them, are the only markings to be seen anywhere on the continental regions. Otherwise, the great reddish-ochre areas are absolutely bare; of that pale fire opal hue which marks our own deserts seen from afar.

A SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION CANALS.

"That these two things, straight lines and roundish spots, should, with our present telescopic means, be the sole markings to appear on the vast desert regions of the planet is suggestive in itself.

"Another significant fact as to the character of either marking is the manifest association of the two. In spite of the great number of the spots, not one of them stands isolate. There is not a single instance of a spot that is not connected by a canal to the rest of the dark areas. This remarkable inability to stand alone shows that the spots and the canals are not unrelated phenomena, for were there no tie between them they must occasionally exist apart.

"Nor is this all. There is, apparently, no spot that is not joined to the rest of the system, not only by a canal, but by more than one; for though some spots, such as the Fountain of Youth, have appeared at first to be provided with but a single canal connection, later observation has revealed concurrence in the case. The spots are, therefore, not only part and parcel of the canal system, but terminal phenomena of the same.

"The majority of the spots are from 120 to 150 miles in diameter; thus presenting a certain uniformity in size as well as in shape. There are some smaller ones, not more than 75 miles across, or less."

INTELLIGENCE OR COINCIDENCE.

Reviewing the chain of reasoning by which he has been led to regard it probable that upon the surface of Mars is to be seen the effects of local intelligence, Mr. Lowell says: "We find in the first place, that the broad physical conditions of the planet are not antagonistic to some form of life; secondly, that there is an apparent dearth of water upon the planet's surface, and therefore if beings of sufficient intelligence inhabited it they would have to resort to irrigation to support life; thirdly, that there turns out to be a network of markings covering the disc precisely counterparting what a system of irrigation would look like; and, lastly, that there is a set of spots placed where we should expect to find the lands thus artificially fertilized, and behaving as such constructed oases should. All this, of course, may be a set of coincidences, signifying nothing; but the probability seems the other way. As to details of explanation, any we may adopt will undoubtedly be found, on closer acquaintance, to vary from the actual Martian state of things; for any Martian life must differ markedly from our own."

In the *New England Magazine* for August Mr. Lowell has an article on the same subject, illustrated with twelve plates reproduced from photographs of Mars taken near Flagstaff, Arizona, November, 1894.

THE MODEL LAUNDRY.

MESSRS. LOWRY AND CROWTHER instructively describe in the *Windsor* the latest applications of steam and machinery to the world-old art of washing.

THE WASHING MACHINE.

"The machine which does the washing consists, in the first place, of a big cylinder of metal. Boiling water and steam pass in at the top and can be drawn away at the bottom. Inside there is another cylinder, made of metal rods and divided in the middle by a partition. The inner cylinder takes the clothes; into the outer some hot water is admitted. Then the machinery is set in motion, and the inner cylinder revolves. By this means the clothes in the one half fall heavily upon the water, then rise again, while those contained in the other half fall in their turn. The force of the concussion drives the water through the material and cleanses it very thoroughly, so that the 'break-down,' which used to be effected by a whole night's soaking, is now carried out in ten minutes or thereabouts.

"The 'break-down' being accomplished, the water is drawn off, the washing compounds are admitted, and the water renewed. The door of the outer cylinder is closed, and, as the safety-valve shows, the pressure of steam soon becomes considerably over the normal. This means that the temperature is higher than that of boiling water, and that, as the clothes revolve, they are being to all intents and purposes disinfected as well as washed.

A HINT FROM A TWIRLING MOP.

"The centrifugal drying machine, invented by a German named Seyrig, is wonderfully quick, and

involves no exposure to the air. The inventor hit upon the idea through seeing a woman who was twirling a mop round and round to rid it of superfluous water. . . . His machine consists, first of all, of a sort of round tub of metal, having an outlet at the bottom. Inside is another round tub, whose sides are perforated. The clothes are packed away in this, and by means of machinery it is made to revolve, the pace increasing until the inner cylinder is moving at the rate of perhaps 1,200 revolutions to the minute.

"At the end of fifteen minutes, perhaps, the clothes have been so effectually dried that in some cases they only need to be ironed.

HOW CAME THE SHEEP BY ITS WOOL?

DR. LOUIS ROBINSON devotes the third of his series of articles on "Wild Traits in Tame Animals," now running in the *North American Review*, to the sheep and the goat. His answer to the question, "Where did the sheep get its wool from?" is intensely interesting.

He says: "The wool was of course developed primarily to protect the sheep from cold. But from what cold? The cold of winter? That can scarcely be, since the wool persists and continues growing all the year round. The cold of Arctic climates? That also must be excluded, since no sheep, either tame or wild, thrives in the extreme North. On the contrary, in Australia and many other warm countries, the flocks flourish abundantly. Certain naturalists say that the so-called musk ox is really a sheep, but it is plain that that curious beast is a very distant relative of the familiar varieties. Neither this nor any other Arctic animal would long survive a removal to a sub-tropical region.

A BORN MOUNTAINEER.

"If we study the various kinds of wild sheep all the world over, we at once find an answer to the question. Without exception they are dwellers upon high mountains. Some live almost among perpetual snow. The Bighorn inhabits the Rockies, the Moufflon, the mountains of Corsica, the gigantic Ovis Poli, the Argali and the Burrhel make their home upon the high ranges of Siberia and Thibet. On the grassy slopes and terraces they find sustenance, and among the giddy precipices above they take refuge when danger threatens them. They took to the hills in the first place, like the wild asses, because the fierce carnivora of the lowlands were too many for them. Their cousins, the antelopes and deer, were swift enough to hold their own on the plains, but the only chance of survival which was open to the more sluggish *Ovidæ* was to take to the mountains. Many a human refugee, hunted by a human beast of prey, has had to do the same. Having once chosen their habitat, it was necessary that their instincts and structure should become adapted for the life of a mountaineer; and throughout long ages, by the survival of those individuals best fitted to this kind of existence, and by the elimination or sifting out of the unfit, they have developed into what they now are.

"As a protection against the cold of high altitudes they grew a thick wooly covering beneath their long coarse hair. The need of mounting steep slopes with rapidity, and of propelling their heavy bodies by leaps among the rocks, caused the muscles of the hinder quarters to become stout and fleshy. To the former fact we owe our woolen clothing, and to the latter, the succulent 'legs of mutton' which so often appear on our tables.

"Now let us see what other relics of wild life can be found in the sheep. It is always, as I have said in a previous paper, worth while to examine immature animals, if we wish to find out the habits of their early ancestors. Young lambs have enormously developed legs and can run about smartly when only a few hours old. This at once suggests that they had to keep up with their parents when the flock moved from place to place, and were not hidden in secluded spots by their dams. They have a curious habit of following anything large and light colored which moves quickly away from them. A new born lamb will rush after a newspaper blown along by the wind, or, as Mr. Hudson says in his delightful book, 'The Naturalist in La Plata,' they will persistently gallop after a horseman on the Pampas. It is the old and most necessary instinct of following the flock when it was fleeing from an enemy, but the instinct is at fault in civilized regions.

"Doubtless on the tops of the Corsican or Thibetan mountains, both newspapers and horsemen are too rare to be taken account of in the formation of habits of self preservation. However white the fleeces of their elders may be, young lambs are usually of a dirty gray color, so as to harmonize with the rocks of their ancestral home. When at play they always seek the steepest parts of the field, and if there is a rock or a log lying about, they will skip on to it and butt at one another, as if playing 'King of the Castle.'

"If the dog was the first animal tamed by man, the sheep was certainly the second. The immense varieties of sheep and the widely different character they present, prove that they have been domesticated for a very long time."

THE BRIGHTER SIDE OF CHINESE LIFE.

ACCORDING to Julian Ralph, who, in *Harper's*, is giving us a glimpse of the brighter side of Chinese life, China is one of the most charming places in the world in which to spend a few months; that is, if you carry with you, as did Mr. Ralph, a large stock of good nature. Wherever Mr. Ralph went he found the people, not preternaturally grave, as have all visitors before him, but full of fun and good humor; forever playing tricks, joking, exchanging wit, chasing one another, shoving and pushing and wrestling like schoolboys at home. They will live in his mind forever, he

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rejoices to say, here and hereafter, as the jolliest, kindliest, most sympathetic, generous souls he ever found anywhere in all his roamings.

FEEDING THE MULTITUDE.

The way to reach the Chinese heart is through candy and pudding. Carry with you a bottle of ordinary mixed candy, distribute same generously, and you will have the multitude with you. This is what Mr. Ralph did; but if you don't happen to have any candy about you, tapioca pudding will do. "Our moon-faced cook, Ah Chow, had made a most excellent tapioca pudding, topped by a delicious layer of cream made of sugar, egg and milk. The *Swallow* was tied to the bank, and on the footpath squatted a long line of men, women and children, bent double so as to peer in at our cabin windows while we dined. Everything that we ate and handled was strange to them. Impulsively, and full of friendliness toward them, I begged Mr. Weldon to join with me in abstaining from eating the pudding, and then, with a long plated spoon in one hand and the granite ware dish in the other, I leaped upon the towpath and offered the first spoonful to the first man on the line. The mothers who carried or led little boy children in every instance refused the food in favor of the children, and I had difficulty in getting them to taste it at all It must have made a funny picture—this spectacle of a solitary American feeding babies, and men old enough to be his grandfather, with mouthfuls of airy sweetened froth out of a long spoon. And it was even funnier to see how quickly we sailed away from there, lest one of those natives should take sick, and we be charged with poisoning by an angry mob of rioters."

TWO BLOCKS OF TAME DUCKS.

The Chinese farmer does not take his ducks to market in a hand-basket. "What would the reader think of seeing a farmer traveling to market with as many ducks as could be crowded into more than the space of the park between the City Hall and the Post Office in New York City—a mass of perhaps two city blocks of duck flesh and feathers? That was what was driven past us on the Grand Canal one day. Two men in two boats were driving the ducks before them, all as thick upon the water as they could swim. Each man carried a long slender bamboo rod with the heart of a palm leaf on the end of it. With this he kept the red and gray squawking mass in order. He whipped back into its place every duck that sagged out of the mass, or that lagged behind, or showed a disposition to make for the shore. Suddenly several boats came along in the opposite direction—a big chop-boat and two or three smaller vessels. They were sailing swiftly before a fresh breeze directly down upon the acre or two of ducks. There seemed no way of preventing a terrible slaughter of poultry. The big chop-boat, like a house blown before a gale, sped toward the advancing feathered host, and at last the birds that were in the way were almost under her bows. Then a flutter seized many square yards of ducks, the immense flock broke apart, a crack in it opened before the chop-boat, and widened until the boat swept through a canal that divided the flock. Not one duck was run over."

PHOTOGRAPHING BIG GAME IN THE ROCKIES.

A COLORADO sportsman, Mr. A. G. Wallihan, describes in the August *Cosmopolitan* what he terms "A New Sport in the Rocky Mountains." This new sport is nothing more nor less than the swift and ready handling of the camera in encounters with large game. Of course, this involves something more than the peaceable taking of an animal's portrait; the nerve of the marksman is required, as well as the skill of the photographer. According to the *Cosmopolitan* writer, the method of writing hunting stories will be wholly reconstructed, to meet the demands of the new style of sport.

"As children, we were thrilled by the accounts of the lion-hunters of South Africa and the tiger-hunters of India. We were by their sides in the long, damp grasses and dark jungles, and waited with them for the signal of the glowing eyeballs. We endured the terrible uncertainty between the first crack of the rifle, the spring of the wounded animal, and the final shot which sent him to certain death. In the future, the literary hunter will tell you of his emotions while arranging his camera, how he felt as he looked into the eyes of the advancing animal, measured the angle of the sun, calculated the shades and shadows, and prospected the chances of a good negative. Then, when the final moment arrived, how he snapped his camera, and, quickly reaching for his trusty rifle, planted one, two, three well-directed shots at the still advancing bruin, and saw him roll on the earth at the very foot of his tripod."

TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS OF ANTELOPE.

Mr. Wallihan's experiences have been varied. He begins his narrative with an account of his first attempts to photograph antelope, after having erected a blind for himself and his camera in a gulch which he had found to be frequented by these animals.

"Patience is a necessary ingredient of the character of the photographer, as well as of that of the hunter. As I waited, I shifted my tripod into all possible positions for sweeping the gulch, but as noiselessly as possible. Suddenly, by some impulse, I glanced over my shoulder, and there, peeping above the bank—for antelopes are curious—were half a dozen heads. Of course, a snort and a stampede followed, and I was forced to readjust the camera and possess my soul in sufferance. Presently, others came down in front, but they were out of range. Nevertheless, I held out motionless and expectant. At last, when my patience was almost gone, there was a slight movement directly on the other side of the gulch. Treading gingerly and scenting danger, they came over the bank straight toward me. The keen-eyed rascals did not see the

camera. They scampered down to the water's edge, and were just getting their noses to the stream when they turned, quick as a flash, and ran back. But it was only ten feet or so, and then they stopped to wonder why they had been so foolish. They did not seem to hear the click of the shutter; they stood a moment or so, walked up to the water, drank their fill, and slipped away to the feeding-grounds. The plate-holder was reversed and I was ready for more.

"Even as I finished adjusting, a band was coming slowly down the slope below me, but too far to think of using the camera. These fellows were mostly bucks—perhaps fifty—and represented every shape of horn possible for an antelope. Finally they mustered up courage enough to go down to the water, and while I watched them I discovered that others were above me. I was elated to see these, too, making for the watercourse, and turned my camera in the direction from which they must appear. Finally a head was raised, vanished almost as quickly, and then came up again. Gradually, step by step, its owner emerged into view, and he stooped down to drink. I hardly ventured to breathe, for behind him were two more. The three were barely ten yards distant when I snapped them, and in an instant they were gazing curiously at the brass and wooden concern looking at them over the brush. Little they dreamed that their greatest enemy was also behind that brush. But as they perceived no motion they were satisfied, and passed slowly on until they had drunk their fill. This gave me an opportunity to get another plate-holder ready.

"But here is a regiment! Over the gulch, two by two, they surveyed the ground for the sight of an enemy. On they came, right down in front of me, but I was helpless, as I dared not move, and was forced to let them go by. . . .

"An expedition which I made in the following year was equally interesting in its results. After being on the hunt for several days, I finally selected as my place of operation a bunch of cedars where three trails converged. We had moved forward in the early morning, and when the instruments were in position the shadows were still long. It was not many minutes after everything was in readiness before I could hear the crushing of hoofs among the pine-needles, and presently there came in sight on one of the upper trails the antlers of a magnificent buck. Would he keep that trail, I wondered breathlessly, or would he cross over to the main one where I was lying in wait for him? It was certainly not a case of mind-reading, for, even as I stood trembling with expectation, he turned into the trail covered by my instrument. He was a beauty. Should I take him at sixty feet, or risk scaring him at thirty? If he crossed the little gully and came so close, possibly he might hear my heart beat, for it was pounding away as it had never done before. The buck had evidenly been running hard, for he was panting and restless. I attempted a ruse, and bleated an imitation of a fawn. He stopped instantly and looked straight at me, whereupon I hastened to spring the shutter to make sure of him, and obtained, even in my excitement, what proved afterward to be a firm negative. He was standing gazing intently to discover what I might be. But when I made a movement he could see, he bounded off up the hill. At the crest he paused to assure himself that he was justified in his alarm, and looking back at me over his shoulder, he assumed a pose that was grace itself."

Mr. Wallihan's efforts to obtain pictures of mountain lions were also rewarded with success. In every case, he says, much patience was required, and sometimes the pursuit had an element of danger.

DEMOCRACY AND RELIGION.

IN the current number of the *New World*, the Rev. J. H. Crooker writes from a somewhat novel point of view concerning the contributions made by modern democracy to religious progress.

"Democracy helps to reinterpret the ministry of Jesus, more, probably, than all other influences combined. Formerly Jesus was set on the platform of monarchy, and his mission was described from the point of view of the Universe, as a despotism presided over by a distant and arbitrary sovereign. The oriental king is a secluded being, between whom and the world intervenes some method of mediation. Messengers bear out from his presence the commands of the royal will to his abject subjects, whose only purpose in life is to contribute to his pleasure. Intercessors, in humble fashion, carry up to this sacred personage the piteous pleadings of the people for pardon and protection. Is not this just the language which has been applied to Jesus of Nazareth? He has been pictured as a mediator between monarch and people, between the pitiless judge and perishing sinners. He bears downward from God to mankind the message of pardon; he carries upward from humanity the petitions for forgiveness. His office as mystical God-man hinges upon the monarchical theory of the divine government.

"The spirit of democracy rescues the universe from this monarchical superstition. It brings God and man together in such a manner that no room is left for a mediator. The old 'economy of redemption' is an interpretation of Providence in the language of an oriental court, offensive to the ear of modern citizenship. All souls lie equally and immediately in touch with the Father. Sonship flows directly to all men who participate at first hand in the life of God. Democracy emancipates from both priest and dogmatist. To him who pretends to possess the sacrament which alone admits to the presence and favor of God, it commands: 'Away with this artificial contrivance which shuts men from God and destroys the equality of souls!' To the dogmatist who has thrust Jesus as a sacrifice between Father and son, it commands: 'Take down all these mechanisms which disturb the direct fellowship of human and divine and obscure the glorious truth of God's indwelling in man.' Under the shelter of democracy, all men enjoy free access to the Almighty, who is the Father of all souls."

POETRY IN THE PERIODICALS.

IN the *Century* for August James Whitcomb Riley reverts to the dialect of his forefathers in the following poem "The Green Grass av Owld Ireland:"

The green grass av owld Ireland!
Whilst I be far away,
All fresh an' clean an' jewel green
It 's growin' there to-day.
Oh, it 's cleaner, greener growin'—
All the grassy worrld around,
It 's greener yet nor any grass
That grows on top o' ground.

The green grass av owld Ireland,
Indade, an' balm 't 'u'd be
To eyes like mine that drip wid brine
As salty as the sea!
For still the more I'm stoppin' here,
The more I 'm sore to see
The glory av the green grass av owld Ireland.

Ten years ye 've paid my airnin's—
I 've the l'avin's on the shelf,
Though I be here widout a queen,
An' own meself meself.
I 'm comin' over steerage,
But I 'm goin' back firrst-class,
Patrolin' av the foremast deck
For firrst sight av the grass.

God bless yez, free Ameriky!
I love yez, dock and shore!
I kem to yez in poverty
That 's worstin' me no more.
But most I 'm lovin' Erin yet,
Wid all her graves, d' ye see,
By reason av the green grass av owld Ireland.

MR. SWINBURNE contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* some spirited verses on Cromwell's statue. The grant for the statue was refused on June 17, and three days later Mr. Swinburne indited this poem of eight verses. The following two verses will give our readers the note of the poem:

There needs no witness graven on stone or steel
For one whose work bids fame bow down and kneel;
Our man of men, whose time-commanding name
Speaks England, and proclaims her commonweal.

The enthroned republic from her kinglier throne
Spake, and her speech was Cromwell's. Earth has known
No lordlier presence. How should Cromwell stand
By kinglets and by queenlings hewn in stone?

IN the *Leisure Hour* there are four pleasant little stanzas by Elsa D'Esterre Keeling, which are an agreeable contrast to most of the verse written nowadays:

Spring came to me, in childhood, long ago,
And said, "Pick violets; they're at thy feet."
And I fill'd all my pinafore, and O,
They smelt most sweet!

Next, Summer came, in girlhood, long ago,
And said, "Pick roses, they are everywhere."
And I made garlands out of them, and O,
They were most fair!

Then Autumn came, in womanhood, you know,
And said, "The apples garner; it is late."
And I filled wagons with their load, and O,
My store was great!

Last, Winter comes; for Eld has brought its snow,
And says, "Sit quiet, shelter'd from the storm."
And I sit in my easy chair, and O,
The hearth how warm!

D. MCCAIG, in the *Canadian Magazine*, laments in tuneful verse the revelations of the scientist with his microscope. His song is of the microbe. We will sing the first two and last two stanzas:

Oh leave me, Science, let me sleep
And turn my face unto the wall;
I've nothing now to guard or keep,
You've left me bankrupt, taken all.
My breakfast waits, I dare not look;
You've spread o'er all your spawn and fry
I can't dislodge by hook or crook,—
There's nothing left me but to die.

I look and long for vanished faith;
It won't return—you stand between,
And cover with your scum and skaith,
My beef and bacon, dry and green.
You're omnipresent, that's enough—
Have lien and mortgage, interest high,
On puffy paste, and pastry puff,
On lemon tart, and pumpkin pie.

* * * * * * * * *

We thought, Ah well! what matter how
We thought or felt, in part or whole,
Since Wright or Wrong or Conscience now,
Is but some microbe in the soul!—
We thought that strain from viol or lute,
Were spirit notes of higher things.
Alas! t'was but some gay galoot,
That kicked and hopped among the strings.

We thought a spirit dwelt in song,
And joy behind a maiden's laugh,—
That God mayhap touched poet's tongue,
More than the soulless phonograph.
Oh leave me, Science! let me sleep
And turn my face unto the wall,
I've nothing now to guard or keep;—
You've left me bankrupt, taken all!

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE issue of the *Forum* for July, which is reviewed in our present number, is said to be the last which will bear the name of Mr. Walter H. Page as editor. Mr. Page's resignation of his position in the *Forum* office was announced early in the month. The *Forum*, as many of our readers will remember, was originally edited by Mr. Lorettus S. Metcalf, who retired from his post four years ago, to be succeeded by Mr. Page, who stood in the line of succession. Mr. Metcalf's remarkable experience and

WALTER H. PAGE.

ability as the editor of a serious review representing the dominant lines of contemporary thought and discussion, had set an exceedingly difficult standard for any successor to maintain. Mr. Page quickly demonstrated the fact that no mistake had been made by those who designated him for the vacant chair. He had served on the *Forum* for more than three years, in the capacity of a general manager of the interests of the periodical. The organization of the *Forum* as he now leaves it has been chiefly Mr. Page's work, and it gives evidence of his widely varied range of managerial and editorial abilities.

Mr. Walter Page is still a young man, having graduated from Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, in 1876. That was the year in which the Johns Hopkins University was opened, and Mr. Page was one of the successful applicants for a fellowship. The Greek language was his one absorbing thought in those days, and he held a fellowship in Greek under Professor Gildersleeve at Baltimore for two years. Instead, however, of seeking a Greek professorship, Mr. Page adopted journalism as his practical calling, and took his apprenticeship,—as most good newspaper men do,—in several different places. He began, if we mistake not, upon a daily paper in St. Jo, Missouri. Then he left his impression upon affairs in the State of North Carolina, where he edited a paper for some time with distinct ability, if not with impressive financial results. The best part of his apprenticeship, however, was served upon the New York *Evening Post* in the capacity of a reporter and special writer. It was from the *Evening Post* that Mr. Page went to the *Forum* in 1887, and there he has continued for seven and a half years. The *Forum* readers have been served by Mr. Page with the fresh opinions of the great thinkers upon all sides of all the leading questions of the time. They had some reason to regret that Mr. Page did not give them more of his own writing; for he has an incisive and lucid style, and commands respect whenever he chooses to express his opinions. He is highly esteemed in the literary circles of New York, and last year succeeded Mr. Horace E. Deming as president of the Nineteenth Century Club for the usual term of two years. The name of Mr. Page's successor as editor of the *Forum* has not yet been publicly announced.

THE FORUM.

IN the department of "Leading Articles" will be found quotations from Prof. Woodrow Wilson's article on "The Proper Perspective of American History."

There are two articles in this number on the income tax decision. Ex-Senator Edmunds and Assistant Attorney-General Whitney express diametrically opposite views as to the probable effects of the decision. Mr. Edmunds rejoices that the citizens have had restored to them by the Supreme Court the constitutional guarantees of equality before the law; Mr. Whitney sees in the decision a perpetuation of injustice to the poor man, but advocates a constitutional amendment to prevent the exemption of wealth from the federal taxing power.

Max Nordau writes of "Society's Protection against the Degenerates." Newspaper advertising of "the cripples and clowns of art and literature" is responsible, in his opinion, for a great part of the influence now possessed by the productions of these people.

In connection with Professor Laughlin's savage review of "Coin," it is stated that the number of copies of Mr. Harvey's various "Coin" publications thus far circulated runs up to nearly three-quarters of a million. In the case of all but one of the books, the first publication was less than a year ago.

Mr. William Salomon seems to forecast a new political cleavage on the currency question:

"The citizens of the United States who will organize, irrespective of party, for the resistance of further unsettlement of the currency, and for a long postponement of any further legislation to protect silver, unless by international agreement, will win the next Presidential election; and they will have shown themselves the best friends of silver, and assuredly will have performed patriotic service in their defense of the honor of the nation."

Mr. Frederic Harrison's paper in this number is concerned with Charles Kingsley's place in literature.

"Charles Kingsley was a man of genius, half poet, half controversialist. The two elements did not blend altogether well. His poetic passion carried away his reason and often confused his logic. His argumentative vehemence too often marred his fine imagination."

THE ARENA.

ELSEWHERE we have made quotations from Richard J. Hinton's study of Wendell Phillips, and from Frank B. Vrooman's article on the kindergarten.

Two papers in this number are devoted to psychical science: the Rev. T. E. Allen labors to disprove the theory of the duality of mind set forth by Mr. Thomson Jay Hudson, and Lilian Whiting contributes "A Story of Psychical Communication."

Mr. Flower contributes his sixth paper on "The Century of Sir Thomas More."

"Very marked and interesting is the threefold awakening of this century. Thus, as has been observed, the multitudinous voices of the time appealed irresistibly to the æsthetic and artistic impulses of the Italians, to the moral and scientific spirit of the more sturdy people north of the Alps, while among the energetic, intense, but cruel and selfish people of the Spanish Peninsula, the lust for power and greed for gold, mingled with a devotion to dogmatic theology, as savage as it was blind, as intense as it was unreasoning, furnished the motor power for the wonderful and, in many instances, terrible deeds which shed glory and gloom over the Spain and Portugal of this century."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

ELSEWHERE we have reviewed "Mark Twain's" onslaught on Fenimore Cooper, the article by Mr. Egerton Williams, on "Thirty Years in the Grain Trade," and Dr. Robinson's chapter on "Wild Traits in Tame Animals."

The Hon. Frederic C. Penfield, United States Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General to Egypt, writes on "Contemporary Egypt." His account of the financial condition of the country is decidedly gloomy reading. There seems to be fair cause for hopefulness, however, as regards progress toward a higher civilization, at least in the domain of law and administration, but Mr. Penfield sees no indication of radical change in the national character.

"It is the veriest fiction of thought that the Egyptian himself is being Europeanized, as one learning of the Egyptian administrative policy might infer. He is being superficially modernized only, which he does not object to so long as his beloved religion is not molested. At heart he is as unchangeable as the Sphinx, and Islamism must ever dwell on the banks of the Nile."

Mr. Edward O. Leech, late Director of the Mint, sums up the dangers of free silver coinage as viewed by advocates of the gold standard, while Mr. W. H. Harvey is permitted to reply to the various criticisms passed upon "Coin's Financial School."

In "Coin" and "Degeneration" the reviews have two never-failing bones of contention for their contributors to fight over. Dr. Nordau replies in this number to the criticisms by Messrs. Cox, Seidl and Hazeltine, which appeared in the June *North American*. Needless to say, Dr. Nordau remains unshaken in his pessimistic conviction.

"I believe I have established my thesis. Our age certainly has individual features in common with other ages, but at no time known to me were there, in addition to phenomena of mere brutality and lewdness, so many symptoms of organic ruin observable as now. The diagnosis—'degeneration'—is justified by these symptoms of organic ruin, and is more applicable to our times than to previous epochs. And infidelity cannot be the sole or even the principal cause; for to assume so would be equivalent to shutting one's eyes completely to alcoholism and to overexertion, which are discovered as the ætiology in numerous cases."

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt gives proof that his engrossing duties as Police Commissioner of New York City are not so distracting as to prevent a thoughtful and scholarly study of Kidd's "Social Evolution." Mr. Roosevelt writes with keen appreciation of many of the more important truths set forth in the book which he is reviewing, but his analysis of the author's argument is always searching and sometimes destructive.

Edmund Gosse bewails "The Decay of Literary Taste." His chief lament is, not that we have no taste, but so much of it—and of so low an order. He cites the "New Woman" craze in England as an instance of popular retrogression.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

WHILE most of the literary magazines have lightened up a bit in recognition of the summer season, the *Atlantic Monthly* continues to pursue the even tenor of its way as a magazine of literature, science, art and politics. In the preceding department we have quoted liberally from Mr. Percival Lowell's article on Mars, Mr. James Schouler's account of President Polk's diary, and "The Wrongs of the Juryman," by Mr. Harvey N. Shepard.

The most notable of the articles in the August *Atlantic*, besides the three reviewed elsewhere, is Mr. Jacob Dolson Cox's account of "How Judge Hoar Ceased to be Attorney-General." Many will remember the excitement caused by the resignation of President Grant's first Attorney-General. Current popular opinion in 1870 ascribed Judge Hoar's retirement from the cabinet to discontent with his position and duties, irritation at the rejection of his nomination to the Supreme Court, and to personal chafing in his relations to those with whom a public officer must work. It was left in most men's minds vaguely doubtful whether he had taken the initiative in the matter of his resignation, or whether President Grant had been led to ask for it on account of embarrassments occurring out of supposed eccentricities of temper, which interfered with cordiality between the legislative and executive departments of the government. Mr. Cox is able to clear up this doubt. At the time, there appeared in print only Judge Hoar's letter of resignation and President Grant's letter accepting it. We now know that there was a third letter, one which was not given to the public and which wholly changes the aspect of the correspondence, in which President Grant stated that he was under the necessity of asking for Mr. Hoar's resignation. In this letter no explanation of any kind was given or reason assigned, but on next meeting Judge Hoar President Grant enlarged to some extent upon his confidence in him and the real regard with which he severed their relations, and frankly connected his own action with the exigency in which he found himself and the necessity to carry out his purposes of securing support in the Senate from Southern Republicans, who demanded that the cabinet place should be filled from the South. The President's explanation was accepted by Judge Hoar as removing any painful impression that might have been made by the short and rather curt request and their relations seem to have continued as cordial as before.

Mrs. Mary Logan writes an article on "The New Art Criticism" in which she seeks to answer the questions "What are the requisites of helpful criticism?" and "Wherein has the old criticism failed that the new should be necessary?" Her answer to the first question is that

there are two requisites : that the critic should know the subject and that he should feel it. She attributes the failure of the old criticism to that lack of discriminating knowledge which makes it impossible for the real appreciator, whether as writer or mere sightseer, to avoid wasting time and strength upon the worthless things and missing much that is valuable. She concludes her article by saying: "The effort of the new criticism, then, is to lead us to the works of art which are really significant and to tell us whether they mirror or interpret the epoch, whether they express its actualities or portray its ideals and thus to prepare us to get from them all the enjoyment and all the inspiration possible to our temperaments."

HARPER'S.

"HARPER'S" for August opens with article XIV on the plays of Shakespeare, with illustrations by E. A. Abbey, and comment by Andrew Lang. The play commented upon this month is the comedy "Midsummer-Night's Dream." Of this, Mr. Lang says, there is no play more absolutely Shakespeare's own in plot and invention, character and color. "Here he is untrammeled by an earlier canvass, while the original of the story is not extant elsewhere, as far as the researches of the learned have discovered. Here he dwells free in a fairy world, and only copies men where grace is most courtly, as in Duke Theseus, or where nature is most frankly humorous, as in Snug and Quince and their goodly company."

In an article, "Roundabout to Boston," William Dean Howells tells of the four years of his life as consul at Venice, of the things he did and of the persons he saw, among whom were the historian, John Lothrop Motley, who, as United States Minister at Vienna, was the official chief of the consul at Venice; Richard Hildreth, who was in the consular department at Trieste, and half a dozen others almost as well known to the world. Of Mr. Motley, he says: "My recollection of him is of courtesy to a far younger man unqualified by patronage, and of a presence of singular dignity and grace. He was one of the handsomest men I ever saw, with beautiful eyes, a fine blond beard of modish cut and a sensitive nose, straight and fine. He was altogether a figure of wordly splendor; and I had reason to know that he did not let the credit of our nation suffer at the most aristocratic court in England for want of a fit diplomatic costume, when some of our ministers were trying to make their office do its full effect upon all occasions in 'the dress of an American gentleman.'"

The fiction writers this month are Hamlin Garland, Thomas Hardy, Margaret Sutton Briscoe, Madelene Yale Wynne and the great unknown who subscribes himself as Sir Louis De Conte, page and secretary to Joan d'Arc.

Among the "Leading Articles" will be found quotations from Julian Ralph's article, "Everyday Scenes in China."

THE CENTURY.

MR. TIMOTHY COLE'S article on Rubens, and Commander McGiffen's account of the battle of the Yalu, in the August *Century*, have been selected for quotation among our "Leading Articles of the Month."

Isabel F. Hapgood tells the story of Sonya Kovalevsky, the famous Russian mathematician, the first woman in Europe to hold a University professorship, and the winner of the Bordin prize. This gifted woman's femininity was ever in evidence.

"The one thing for which Sonya Kovalevsky was conspicuous, in spite of her masculine learning, was her feminine foibles, contradictions and dependence. She was so essentially and hopelessly feminine that even absorption in the most exact of all sciences failed to destroy the bloom of that old-fashioned, charming ideal, except in the point of carelessness as to her attire. In ordinary life she was as helpless as a child, and to the day of her death she never learned self-reliance. . . .

"Notwithstanding her genius, Prof. Sonya Kovalevsky was always mentally dependent upon a man. We have her written confession that she lectured better when Prof. Mittag-Leffler was in the audience. Notwithstanding her solid contributions to applied mathematics, she originated nothing; she merely developed the ideas of her teachers.

"What is the conclusion of the whole matter? Setting aside all partisan questions, it would seem to be this: that a masculine head united to a feminine heart is likely to prove a very unhappy combination for a woman."

Henry Dwight Sedgwick contributes some highly entertaining "Reminiscences of Literary Berkshire." Fifty years ago, or more, this particular corner of New England was the haunt of an unusual number of literary folk. Taking into account the many distinguished men and women who at some time in their lives have visited the spot, it may be said that no rural region in America has more interesting personal associations. These afford material which has been used by Mr. Sedgwick in his article to good purpose.

SCRIBNER'S.

"SCRIBNER'S" for August is largely given over to fiction, and fiction by the best story tellers of the day—Octave Thanet, Anthony Hope, H. C. Bunner, Richard Harding Davis, George Meredith and George P. Putnam. Theodore Roosevelt's article, "Six Years of Civil Service Reform," is reviewed at length in another department.

The number is opened by F. Hopkinson Smith with a short article on "The Pastels of Edwin A. Abbey," illustrated with reproductions of Mr. Abbey's works of this kind. Mr. Smith is very appreciative. He considers Abbey's women characters his best. "They are always so wholesome. Even in their dejected moments they are never lackadaisical. They have always a reserve fund of spirit. They are full of sprightliness, of grace, vitality, beauty, refinement. They are eternally young. If he has ever shown them to us in old age, we have forgotten them in delight of their younger sisters. They are never, to be sure, every-day home acquaintances. Our introductions to them are more or less formal; on occasions as it were—when they are in some mood or some dress that sets them apart for the moment. We see them always through the medium of the picturesque, removed from us by tradition, by a different habit of living, by almost impassable barriers of another time and custom. They are to us like people who speak a different tongue, with whom we cannot be *en rapport* at once. Yet we know them to be always delicate, always pure, always vivacious, always buoyant, always tender."

Arsène Alexandre, who writes on the subject, "All Paris A-wheel," gives the following as the orthodox and really fashionable Parisian bicycle costume for women: "Very full knickerbockers, the folds falling below the knee, the appearance being that of a skirt and yet without a skirt's inconvenience; the waist may vary, but the most popular, especially with slim-waisted women, is that known as the Bolero. And above all a man's cap or hat, in warm weather of straw, at other seasons of felt. The

stockings may be of fine wool, black or dark blue; silk stockings are tabooed and any color but black or dark blue, such as stripes or 'loud' colors, are considered deplorable. Finally, laced or buttoned shoes, but not reaching above the ankle. Gaiters are a blunder, and moreover they are apt to hurt."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

IN another department we have quoted from Mr. Wallihan's account of his experiences in photographing big game in Colorado, as narrated in the August *Cosmopolitan*. Mrs. Reginald de Koven contributes a sensible article on "Bicycling for Women." Mrs. de Koven refuses to regard the present widespread devotion of American women to the wheel as a passing craze; she prefers to consider it as a rational and healthful impulse to better living.

"The woman who dons her knickerbockers and her gaiters and spins out into the open country will find her mind opening to the wonders of sky and air, the beauties of the fields and streams; she will learn to take comfort in the world about her, will find her mind soothed and her spirits uplifted; she will forget troubles and anxieties, real or imaginary; she will become mistress of herself, as of her wheel; no longer a victim to hysterics; no longer seeking for unhealthy excitement; a rational, useful being restored to health and sanity."

The results of Mr. J. Howe Adams' investigation into English salt-water bathing customs seem to have confirmed him in his opinion that the American methods of conducting this kind of recreation are superior to European. He finds that the beaches, both of England and France, are inferior to those of New Jersey, and of the English costumes he especially disapproves.

Captain Robert Hanna, U. S. A., gives a detailed description of the Whitehead auto-mobile torpedo, which has been adopted by our Government and is now manufactured in this country under an arrangement with the inventor. It seems that our torpedo-boat, the *Cushing*, has proven herself a stealthy assailant.

"In recent experiments at Newport, when certain cruisers had been warned that an attack would be made by the United States torpedo-boat *Cushing* within half an hour of a certain designated time, when all had their search-lights sweeping the horizon and every one was on the alert, the *Cushing* has repeatedly approached to within close torpedo range unobserved, until she announced her presence by firing a gun."

McCLURE'S.

"McCLURE'S" for August is a fiction number, opening with another of Rudyard Kipling's delightful jungle stories, "Good Hunting." Then there are stories by such well-known writers as Anthony Hope, Bret Harte and Stanley J. Weyman. Miss Tarbell's sketch of Bishop Vincent and his work we have reviewed in another department, as also Archibald Forbes' article on "Moltke in War."

There is left for mention, besides Cleveland Moffett's story of the "Great Northampton Bank Robbery," which is not to be condensed, "Behind the Scenes in the Circus," by a writer whose name is not given. Circus life, we are told, is a monotonous one. The perfection of organization makes the life very monotonous. A man must do exactly the same thing in exactly the same time every day for the thirty-two weeks during which the circus season lasts. It would be difficult for young America to believe the writer when he says that many of the circus people, perhaps most of them, have never sat through a performance from beginning to end. Mr. Newman, the elephant trainer, for instance, who has been with Barnum & Bailey's circus for years, told the writer in *McClure's* that he had never seen a performance, and Mr. Kohl, the head of the cook tent, said the same thing.

"Most people have an idea that the circus is a free and easy place, and that those who travel with it are a Bohemian crowd, whose leisure hours are spent in more or less riotous pleasures. Never was a greater mistake made. In the first place, no one connected with the circus has much leisure; and, then, the discipline maintained is more rigid than that of any army. Drunkenness is very rare, and, if detected, is followed by immediate dismissal. And in other respects conduct is controlled rigorously. A week's experience with the circus convinced me that for sobriety, industry and general virtue and morality, there is no other community numbering so many people which can be compared with it."

MUNSEY'S.

"MUNSEY'S" for August is more than ever a picture book. Its notable articles are a sketch of James Gordon Bennett, editor and proprietor of the New York *Herald*, by Henry Fish, and "Bismarck's American Friends," by Henry W. Fischer.

From Mr. Fish's article we learn that Mr. Bennett entered upon his newspaper work at the age of seventeen; that he is now fifty-one or fifty-two years old, a well preserved man, elastic of step, impulsive, hard working and enjoying life hugely at the same time, and that he is a bachelor, a sportsman and very fond of travel. "Although at the *Herald* office little is known of the proprietor's private life, it is as open and unreserved as that of any gentleman who minds his own business and desires to be left alone. Mr. Bennett keeps a hospitable table, a well appointed yacht, an extensive stable, which latter has been curtailed in consequence of the coaching accident that came near ending his life two summers ago."

As an editor, Mr. Bennett is a strict disciplinarian: "He is the editor of his paper in all the term implies, though he may be ten thousand or twenty thousand miles away, and there are people who have refused to recognize that fact at times. If you take a stroll through the *Herald* building, from basement to roof, you will be surprised at the host of graybeards to be seen at work there. Employees with a record of twenty or thirty years of service, and men and women who have worked up from the lowest ranks to the headship of their departments, are not exceptional. Even in the reporters' room you will run across them, and there is not one among these veterans who does not recount some act or acts of generosity on Mr. Bennett's part of which he or she was the recipient. Not infrequently a writer finds a crisp fifty dollar bill added to his "space account" on Friday noon, with Mr. Bennett's compliments, for this or that story printed during the past fortnight. Perhaps the author never dreamed that he had done more than his duty, that he had surpassed his average efforts; but the watchful eye of the editor, studying the columns of the *Herald* in his Paris library, with a determination to detect the good points as well as the errors of judgment, noted the good work and cabled an order for a suitable reward. The heads of departments in the *Herald* office constantly receive large money donations in addition to high salaries."

Mr. Fischer declares the prevailing impression that Bismarck dislikes America and American friends erroneous and in proof gives a list of representative Americans whom

the Iron Chancellor has counted among his friends ; John Lothrop Motley, George Bancroft, William Walter Phelps, Carl Schurz. He reminds us that when Carl Schurz, "the rebel of 1848," visited the fatherland after forty years' absence, the great Chancellor ordered that he should receive a semi official reception—an incident unprecedented in Prussian history. Herbert Bismarck, in the name of his father, welcomed the former senator and secretary on the evening of his arrival in Berlin and a few days later presided at a dinner given in his honor, which was attended by a brilliant gathering of representative men from the realms of diplomacy, science, art and letters. To Mr. Schurz, the Chancellor spoke of the United States and their people in the highest terms, giving evidence that he had read American history with the greatest interest, and followed the course of affairs on this side of the Atlantic with a watchful and sympathetic eye.

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from the article on "Flagstaff Photographs," in the August *New England*.

The story of the discovery of silver in the West, as told by Eliot Lord in this number, will be new to most people. He asserts that the brothers Grosh prospected on the Comstock Lode in 1857, and several years before that had extracted the "white metal" from quartz veins in which the usual mixture of gold occurred, while mining for gold in the Sierras.

Katharine Hillard, in a study of "Hawthorne as an Interpreter of New England," brings evidence to show that the great romancer never attempted to fill such an office. Hawthorne's object was rather to "remove himself far enough from the actual world to allow his fancy free play." If he interpreted New England at all, he did so involuntarily.

"The Story of the Boston Public Library" is related in an elaborate illustrated article by Edmund J. Carpenter, who brings out the facts that the inception of this great institution is due, in a sense, to a citizen of Paris, M. Vattemare, while the first great donation to the library came from a citizen of London (of Boston birth), Mr. Joshua Bates.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

WRITING of "The Bicycling Era," in the August *Lippincott's*, Mr. John Gilmer Speed hazards the guess that there are now a million riders of the wheel in the United States, that within three years there will be three and a half million and that ten years hence fifteen millions of Americans will be cyclists. Going back to the beginnings of things, Mr. Speed resurrects the following passage in a letter from John Keats to his brother in America, in February, 1819 :

"The nothing of the day is a machine called the velocipede. It is a wheel carriage to ride cock-horse upon, sitting astride and pushing it along with the toes, a rudder wheel in hand. They will go seven miles an hour. A handsome gelding will come to eight guineas ; however, they will soon be cheaper, unless the army takes to them."

Mr. William T. Larned's article on "The Passing of the Cow-Puncher" recalls attenton to the decline of the industry for which the cow-puncher existed. "The business is not simply suffering from stagnation ; it has almost ceased to exist. Early in the eighties a beef steer running on the range represented $40 ; one-fourth that sum would pay for him now. Thirty dollars was the average price for a cow with a calf at her side ; now whole herds are disposed of for $6 a head. Ever since the drop in prices ten years ago the cattlemen have courageously and hopefully clung to their herds. That is, they clung to them until about the beginning of this decade, when one big company after another went to the wall."

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

IN another department we have quoted from Mr. J. K. Ohl's article on the Atlanta Exposition.

The opening article of the August number is an illustrated account of the Santa Barbara floral festivals, which tourists in Southern California have come to regard as events not to be neglected in making up the itinerary.

Prof. Henry C. Vedder, writing on "Journalism of the Baptist Church in the United States," states that the denomination supports 122 newspapers and periodicals, exclusive of merely local publications. Of the weekly newspapers, probably not fewer than 300,000 copies are printed ; of the periodicals no estimate of circulation can be given.

In an article on "Lands of the English Tongue," Mr. S. Parkes Cadman states that there are 18,000,000 Hindoos, Mohammedans, Buddhists, etc., in Eastern regions, who speak and read English. All told, 135,000,000 people now use the language.

THE PETERSON MAGAZINE.

IN the August *Peterson*, Margherita Arlina Hamm writes about the coming Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta. Her article is illustrated with portraits of members of the Women's Board of Managers.

"The Woman's Building will be an agreeable surprise to every woman in the land. It was designed by a woman, has been managed by women, and will be devoted exclusively to women's work, women's ware and women's ideas. It was designed by Miss Elise Mercur, of Pittsburgh, her plan being the successful one in a competition among over thirty architects. The building is almost classic in appearance, being a structure in the Colonial Renaissance style, with a handsome flat dome and extremely beautiful treatment of details. It is two stories in height, with a magnificent basement, larger than the floor of average government buildings ; has handsome approaches and a mighty roof which can be utilized as a promenade. It is almost square in design. The interior arrangement is in every respect a model."

"French Art at the Paris Salon of '95" is the subject of an illustrated article by Rupert Hughes.

THE BOOKMAN.

IN an article entitled "The Drama of Revolt," Prof. H. H. Boyesen writes with enthusiasm of the recent stage successes of Ibsen, Sudermann and Hauptmann, of whom he says : "I should not have the hardihood to claim that the achievements of this school are above legitimate criticisms. They suffer from many blemishes which are easy to discover. All I assert is, that they are vital and interesting productions which may serve as guideposts pointing the way of the probable development of the drama during the twentieth century."

W. L. Andrews contributes an interesting sketch of Joseph Sabin, the New York bookseller, who undertook the compilation of the great "Dictionary of Books Relating to America," and died in the midst of the task.

THE BACHELOR OF ARTS.

THE first two numbers of the new college magazine are bright and well written. The editor is Mr. John Seymour Wood; Mr. Walter Camp supervises the athletic department and Mr. Edward S. Martin is in charge of the university news notes. There is an advisory board of editors, made up of representatives of twenty-five leading American colleges and universities. The typography is excellent, the general appearance artistic and the form unique (the size of the page corresponding to that of an ordinary railway time table). For the future contributions on serious topics are threatened, but thus far the editors have wisely refrained from even the appearance of competition with the heavy reviews. Stories and sketches from personal reminiscence, together with paragraphs of fresh and "live" information from the college world make up the major part of the contents.

THE ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.

THE "railroad number," (July) of the *Engineering Magazine* deserves special mention. It presents a group of eleven articles, by experts, on topics connected with railway development in its various phases. An article by Benjamin Reece discusses "First Principles in Railroad Management;" Albert Fink writes on "The Legislative Regulation of Railroads;" Henry Clews outlines proposed "Reforms in Railroad Management;" Frank J. Sprague considers the question, "Will Trunk Lines be Operated by Electricity?" Bradford L. Gilbert has something to say about "The Architecture of Railroad Stations," considered as an educational influence; Thomas L. Greene describes "The Advance in Railroad Securities." Other subjects treated in this number are, "The Car Building Industry of the United States," by John C. Wait; "Effects of Railroads on Mining," by T. A. Rickard; "The Modern Railroad Machine Shop," by H. D. Gordon; "A Review of Railroad Invention," by C. P. Mackie, and "The Causes of Railroad Accidents," by Julien A. Hall. There are forty or fifty illustrations of famous bits of scenery along the lines of American railways.

CASSIER'S MAGAZINE.

THE "Niagara number" of *Cassier's* is a truly remarkable piece of magazine enterprise. It signalizes the completion of the great work of the Cataract Construction Company, undertaken for the purpose of developing the power of the falls on a large scale. The immense labor of the past six years in constructing a tunnel 7,000 feet long, 18 feet wide and 22 feet high through solid rock at a depth of 140 feet below the surface, is fully described in *Cassier's* group of articles, as are also the electrical machinery and other mechanical appliances used for the transmission of 120,000 horse-power. From Mr. F. L. Stetson's account of the general scheme we have quoted elsewhere. Prof. W. Cawthorne Unwin, F.R.S., writes on the general engineering problem; Mr. Albert H. Porter and Mr. Geo. B. Burbank on the details; Mr. Clemens Herschel on the hydraulic connections; Mr. Lewis Buckley Stillwell on the electrical equipment; Mr. John Bogart on the industrial village of Echota; Col. Turrettini on the European water power installations; Mr. S. Dana Greene on the transmission of the power to other places and Mr. Peter A. Porter on the Niagara region in history.

All of these articles are elaborately illustrated. They tell the whole story of one of the greatest engineering achievements of modern times. Few American magazines have ever issued two hundred pages of more absorbing interest.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

CAPTAIN LUGARD discusses the rival pretensions of France and England in the Nile Valley, in a paper excellently illustrated by a map. Lord Houghton, for this occasion only, unites the functions of Lord Lieutenant and Cook the Tourist, and in his paper "Ireland Unvisited," he sets forth the great attractions which the island offers to tourists and sportsmen. In the chronique, Admiral Maxse, discussing the proposals of the Archbishops that the denominational teachers should be quartered on the taxes, makes the following cynical observation: "It may be irritating to point out that if good Churchmen devoted a tithe of what they spend on horse-racing (which is probably quite as injurious to the nation as religious training is elevating) to the support of their schools, the situation would be saved—but it is none the less true.

We have another paper by the irrepressible Bishop of St. Asaph's on the Welsh Church. Hon. N. G. Lyttelton writes on "Former Eton and Harrow Matches;" Mr. Spielmann descibes the rivals of *Punch;* and an ex-Private Secretary explains the duties of an Australian governor. Mr. W. Chance replies to Mr. Hunter, defending the principle of indoor against outdoor relief. His paper is valuable and very statistical. He is a strong advocate of indoor relief. Earl Percy sets forth some considerations for small holders and Mr. Austin Dobson writes upon George Colman's "Polly Honeycombe."

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE *New Review* contains only one article of much importance, and that is Mr. Arnold Forster's paper on "The Navy and the Colonies." Mr. Forster is much perturbed in spirit over the fact that the British colonies, while profiting by the Empire's naval and military expenditure, refuse to contribute any sum worth speaking of toward the expense of policing the seas. He says: "The commerce of the Empire protected by the Royal Navy amounts to no less than £970,000,000; and of this total the commerce of the self-governing colonies alone represents no less than £143,000,000, or one-seventh of the whole. For the protection of this commerce a sum of £20,000,000 sterling is to be spent this year. Toward this the self-governing colonies contribute £268,000 or *one one-seventy-fifth part of the whole!* The balance of *seventy-four seventy-fifths* is paid by the tax payers of the United Kingdom! The revenue of the United Kingdom amounts to £91,000,000 contributed by a population of 38,000,000; the self-governing colonies, with a population of 11,000,000, raise an annual revenue of £11,000,000."

Mr. E. E. Williams, in a paper entitled "Nationalization by Inches," declares that the State is gradually taking over the railways by a process of perpetually interfering with the rates, management, etc. Mr. Eugene Bevan describes the origin of Romeo and Juliet, and an anonymous writter, signing himself, "Diplomaticus," endeavors to set forth the reasons which lead him to think that the present Orleanist Pretender to the throne of France is a fraud. Mr. Reuben Butler discusses the chances of the Scotch Church at the coming elections under the title of "The Kirk's Alarm:" Vernon Blackburn praises Eleonora Duse to the skies; Mr. Justin M'Carthy writes an essay on Barras; there is a literary article upon the Picaresque Novel, and we have, of course, the usual quantity of fiction.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

TWO of the best articles in the *Contemporary* are noticed elsewhere, Mr. Charles Roberts' "The Physiology of Recreation" and Professor Lombroso's catalogue of new things.

ENGLISH INFLUENCE IN RUSSIA.

Mr. P. Boborykine has a short article in which he contrasts the quiet, progressive growth of English influence in Russia to the more or less fitful and spasmodic popularity of France and Germany. "Great Britain, its political and social condition; its customs of private and public life; its philosophy, science, literature, economical welfare, have always been and are at the present moment the object of most serious interest among the cultivated classes of Russia. Within the last ten years these intellectual and moral ties have been strengthened by the rapid rise in England of a general solicitude or interest for the working class; of the sincere desire of highly educated classes to advance the culture of the mass of the people. The Irish question, in which a great part of the nation has manifested such generous aspirations, has also contributed in no small measure to create a good feeling among liberal-minded Russians."

THE BEST ROUTE TO UGANDA.

Mr. G. F. Scott Elliot argues that the best way to go to Uganda is by the equatorial lakes. Although this may seem a longer way about, he argues that it would be cheaper and much more important from a political point of view: "The whole capital cost of the lakes route is £1,700,000, as contrasted with £2,240,000 by the Mombasa route. There is a thriving, prosperous colony to develop by the one and a population of under forty Europeans by the other. If this lakes route is opened we will see in perhaps twenty years the whole of Africa south of the Zambesi and east of 30 degrees longitude in the hands of England, Italy, Egypt and Germany, with whom we are on friendly terms. We can afford to leave the unhealthy coast district to Portugal, and the Congo to Belgium, if a continuity from Cairo to Cape Town *via* the Nile, Tanganika and Nyassa is kept clearly before our eyes.

TWO PAPERS ON RELIGION.

Canon Cheyne, writing on the "Archæological State of Old Testament Criticism," implores our Biblical critics to pay more attention to archæology. He concludes his paper by expressing his earnest hope "that Assyriology, which throws a flood of light on so much Eastern mythology, may more and more become the honored assistant of Biblical criticism and exegesis."

It is impossible to summarize Signor Fogazzaro's sermon, preached before the queen of Italy, on "The Origin of Man and the Religious Sentiment." The preacher believes in evolution, and states his reason for doing so, as follows: "An art which thus draws inspiration from the hypothesis of evolution, both in the moral and physical order of things, is clearly religious in character. The conception of human evolution thus applied harmonizes with the purest religious and moral feeling. This is why I believe with my whole soul that the great hypothesis is true."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. E. F. Benson, in a pleasantly written paper on "Undesirable Information," makes his moan for the disillusion which follows too intimate acquaintance with the personality of great writers. Mr. J. G. Fitch produces a somewhat woolly paper on "Education and the State," which he addressed to the annual Congress of the Teacher's Guild at Birmingham; Mr. A. W. Hutton writes on a national Opera House, and Herbert Spencer discourses on the evolution of "Dancers and Musicians."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WE notice in another department Mr. Swinburne's poem on Cromwell's statue and Sir John Gorst's programme of social reform. The other articles are less interesting.

THE PAID MEMBER BLIGHT.

Major-General Tulloch has a very envenomed attack upon Australian institutions and Australian methods of government under the title of "An Object Lesson in the Payment of Members." He selects Victoria specially for treatment, but he says all the rest of Australasia, with the exception of Western Australia, is suffering from the paid member blight, and until the system is abolished it is impossible for the colonies to establish themselves on a firm financial basis, or for Australia to become a great nation. It is a very curious story which he tells. He says that the the annual loss on Victorian railways is half a million a year. The tariff has gone up from 25 per cent. ad valorem in 1887 to 35 per cent in 1889 and to 59 per cent. in 1892. As duties went up wages came down.

HOME RULE FOR WALES.

The Bishop of St. Asaph trots out again all the well worn arguments which are urged in defense of the Established Church in Wales, and incidentally he makes an observation on the Home Rule movement in Wales which is well worth quoting: "Home rule for Wales," and 'Wales for the Welsh,' represent no doubt the sentiment and the aspiration of a certain section of the Gladstonian party in Wales; but if Home Rule for Wales were to be settled by the polling booths in Wales and Monmouthshire, not 47 per cent. but 80 per cent. of the registered householders would vote against such a proposal. Wales for the Welsh means England for the English, and the great majority of the Welsh people are shrewd enough to see that such a compact would not suit Wales. Between England and Wales there is no natural or scientific frontier, but only a ragged and capricious edge. Some parishes are torn out of the diocese of Hereford and thrust into Wales; others are torn out of Wales and thrust into Hereford or Lichfield. In both cases an absolute disregard has been shown for local sentiment. Geographically there is no common centre in Wales for Wales. I can reach Paris more quickly than I can reach St. David's from St. Asaph. London is some hours nearer than Swansea.

THE NAVAL VALUE OF THE KIEL CANAL.

Mr. W. Laird Clowes, writing upon "Some Lessons from Kiel," says that the result of the completion of the canal is that Germany's naval strength is doubled, and her defensive power increased by the equivalent of an army corps. Within sixty hours of the receipt in Berlin of the news of a decisive French defeat at sea, troops could be dispatched from the Elbe and Weser, and France would find herself invaded from the seaward. So much is he impressed with this that he urges France to reflect whether the time has not come for her to abandon her wish for revenge and to reconcile herself to accomplished facts.

Mr. Henry Jephson writes on the Irish fiasco a dreary retrospect which was hardly worth while printing. Sir Herbert Maxwell's paper on "Intellectual Detachment" is breezy and gossipy, although it has not any particular point.

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FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

The two June numbers of Madame Adam's review, though not lacking in interesting matter, contain no article calling for very special notice. Maurice Maeterlinck, the Belgian Shakespeare, as he has been sometimes styled, contributes three strange essays, dealing severally with the Soul, Mystic, Morality and Womanhood. The writer is evidently a believer in "L'Eternel Féminin." "Be she good, be she evil, be she tender, be she cruel, be she loving, be she unfaithful, woman is always the same." He is evidently a fatalist, and at the same time a believer in the power of true love. "Let us approach with respect the smallest and the haughtiest, those who are thoughtless and those who think, those who laugh and those who weep, for they are familiar with much we know not—they belong to the Inevitable."

M. Hamelle sums up, under the title of "A Tory Democrat," the life and career of Lord Randolph Churchill, and he recalls the significant fact that his hero was the great nephew of carotid-artery-cutting Castlereagh.

Those who care for modern French art will value M. LeComte's short account of Corot, the great landscape painter, whose centenary has just been celebrated by an exhibition of his works in Paris. In the same order of thought is Saint-Saens' analysis of the life and work of Anthony Rubinstein. The French composer knew his German comrade intimately, and describes him as having been "a fine athletic looking man, with a stature as colossal as his talent."

Victor Hugo's grandson continues his "Recollections of a Sailor." He writes with ease and eloquence, and it will be interesting to see if he gives to the world what were his impressions of England during his short visit to M. Daudet when the latter was in London.

Sir Henry Parkes' "Fifty Years of Australian History" is reviewed at some length. Sir Henry's critic, M. Quesnel, declares that the true wealth of Australasia is to be found in the soil, both below and above ground.

As is natural, Madame Adam is among the first to welcome Paul Bourget's election to the French Academy. He published some of his most remarkable novels and studies in psychology in the *Nouvelle Revue*, as did, it will be remembered, another of Madame Adam's literary children, Pierre Loti. The article dealing with the new Academician is analytical rather than personal, but we are told in it that Bourget's favorite among French works of fiction is the little known "Dominique" written by Fromentin.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have noticed elsewhere Vicomte d'Avenel's article in the number of June 1, on the alimentation of Paris.

MEHEMET ALI.

The first number contains an article upon the last years of Mehemet Ali by Comte Benedetti, who at the beginning of his career, so long ago as 1840, was sent to Egypt on a diplomatic mission. The famous Viceroy was born at La Cavalla, on the Gulf of Salonica, of a Turkish family of modest origin, and in his earliest youth had joined an irregular troupe raised by the Sultan to oppose Bonaparte's famous expedition to Egypt. It was Mehemet Ali who, in later years opened up the valley of the Nile to Western ideas, who founded schools and published newspapers in many languages, and who by his reforms, which were not always mercifully carried out, earned for himself a great historical name. The rough soldier who had survived many a bloody struggle became in mature life something of a dandy. He wore no gloves, those appendages not being considered necessary to a refined oriental toilet; but his delicate hands showed no trace of the labors of his early life. Dressed in a large caftan lined with light fur, with a turban bound round his head, he evoked the image of an early Caliph. To do him justice, he resembled Haroun-Al-Raschid, in more ways than one. He was a great ruler. He gave the cotton culture to Egypt, he broke down the barriers between that country and the Western world, and Comte Benedetti says that his memory acquires daily fresh veneration, although he died in silence and retreat.

In his fifth paper upon Spain, M. René Bazin draws a lamentable picture of the cigar manufactory at Seville, which employs a multitude of women, sometimes at moments of pressure increasing the number to four thousand hands.

M. Albert Sorel writes of Bonaparte in Italy, and of the treaty known as that of Campo-Formio. When this treaty was presented to the French Directoire, Talleyrand made a panegyric of Bonaparte, and Larevallière, who was the president, so far forgot his official dignity as to enfold the envoys in an embrace. "Happy France," said he "enjoy the fruit of thy conquest; nevertheless before reposing finally upon your laurels, look toward England." The extermination of England was considered a necessary condition of peace. Bonaparte knew this so well, that in 1797 he wrote to Talleyrand these words, which summed up his future destiny: "That which you desire that I should do is to accomplish miracles, and I do not know how to perform them."

An article on the Salons of 1895 is followed by one on the finances of Italy. M. Adrien Dubief fiddles on the old string when he winds up by saying that military expenses are a continuous source of danger. Italy can borrow for five or six more years, and pay the interest by increased taxation; but this will only, in the long run, increase the difficulties of the Treasury.

The first article in the second June number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is on naval matters. The anonymous author says that cruisers are coming into favor after having long been sacrificed to iron clads. He discusses elaborately the best methods of harassing the British commercial fleet, not so much in the Channel as upon the high seas, and he discusses the question with a vivid appreciation of the necessity of starving out England in case of a war.

The theories of heat are treated by M. P. Duheim; and his travels in Central Asia are recorded by M. Edouard Blanc.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE youngest of French reviews is doing its best to keep up a superiority to its older established contemporaries. The June 1 number begins with an installment of Charles Gounod's memoirs, where the great composer starts by paying an eloquent tribute to his mother. "If I have achieved anything good during my life, I owe it to my mother, and it is to her I desire to render homage. She it is who nursed me, who brought me up and who formed me, not, alas, in her own image, for to this I could

not aspire; what is lacking in me is not her fault, but mine. . . . The following pages are my tribute of veneration and love to the creature who loved me most, my mother."

Charles Gounod seems to have inherited his musical genius from the woman to whom he pays so noble a tribute. She belonged to a well-known Norman family and was born in the year 1780, becoming a pupil of Hullmandel, the contemporary and friend of Beethoven. She married, at the age of twenty-six, a distinguished painter many years older than herself, and became a widow some sixteen years later, when her younger son Charles was only five years old. It was then that Mme. Gounod *mère*, as they in France so touchingly style dowagers, began teaching both music and drawing with a success that enabled her to educate her two sons, the one as an artist, the other as a musician. Charles Gounod's posthumous memoirs are good reading, and give a high idea of the writer's nobility and single-heartedness, and they further offer, all unconsciously, a charming picture of the love and confidence so often seen existing between a French mother and her sons.

M. Masson is making for himself quite a Napoleonic specialty, and his account of the Empress Josephine's early life will certainly prove of interest to those who care for what may be called the feminine side of history. The story of the lovely Creole's first marriage to Beauharnais is told at great length, and proves, if the historian's assertions be relied on, how entirely the life led by his heroine fitted her for the great position which she was so soon to occupy. M. Masson deals but briefly with Josephine's incarceration in the Prison des Carmes, where it will be remembered the terrible September massacres took place. But he states clearly that had it not been for an accident Mme. Beauharnais would have shared the fate of so many and been guillotined. What this accident was nobody seems to know. By some it has been asserted that she was forgotten, by others that her name was crossed out of one of the fatal lists by a Republican friend. Be that as it may, she lived to become the great love of Napoleon First's life, and one of the causes of his ultimate undoing.

In the same number two ardent French Wagnerians, Catulle Mendès and Alfred Ernst, contribute their impressions of "Tannhauser" as performed in Paris and at Bayreuth, and their few pages will be found to be of great value to those interested in the German composer's works and method.

The present mania for the posthumous publication of diaries, memoirs and so on, has its drawbacks; and it is to be doubted if Taine's friends have done wisely in publishing extracts from a diary kept by him during a journey in Belgium and Holland. The worthy citizens of Brussels will not be pleased with the unflattering portrait the famous historian has left of them. "As a whole they are sensual," he notes lightly; "the wealthier merchants each boast of at least two households, and, of course, two families. . . the women are sedentary and make good wives; the husbands spend their evenings at the club, and the ladies pass their evenings in contented solitude." On the other hand, Taine's art criticisms are worthy of study to those who regard the Continent from a picture-gallery point of view.

A naval authority, who prefers to remain anonymous, discusses with shrewdness and impartiality the strategic import of the Kiel Canal. He evidently considers that Germany's latest achievement will enable her ultimately to compete with other naval powers.

M. Lucien Perey, most admirable of chroniclers and modern historians, adds in the second number of the *Revue* his quota to the revival of French interest in Russia and things Russian, by publishing a selection of the Prince de Ligne's correspondence with Catherine the Great. The originals of these letters, which have not hitherto been published, are to be found in the Russian Imperial Archives, and they show that the redoubtable Empress had, when writing even to unknown friends, a pretty wit, and that the Russian court, even in those far off days, took a keen interest in the Chinese and China.

Many of those familiar with Miss Mary F. Robinson's (Madame James Darmesteter) charming writings, will read with interest the touching pages in which she attempts to give some idea of what her husband was both as historian and as the high-minded, single-hearted man, universally beloved and respected by a multitude of known and unknown friends, who all hailed in him, as did Gabriel Monod, "the soul of an apostle and the heart of a hero."

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

THERE is very little of interest in the Italian magazines this month. The *Civiltà Cattolica* (June 1), with unquenchable hopefulness, professes itself much gratified at the reception granted to the Pope's letter to the English people by the Protestant press. At the same time, the Jesuit organ, while admitting that Leo XIII makes no pronouncement concerning Anglican orders, gives its own opinion very definitely against any formal recognition of the ecclesiastical status of the English clergy, founding its position on a Bull of Pope Paul IV, dated June 20, 1555, in which the Pope declared invalid all the ordinations performed according to the Ordinal of Edward VI, the same by which Archbishop Parker was himself ordained. The bringing to light of this important document from among the secret archives of the Vatican seems to be due to Fr. Aidan Gasquet, the indefatigable historian of the English Reformation.

In the *Nuova Antologia* a lengthy article on "The Science of the Point of Honor" enters with much detail into the true inwardness of dueling, and sketches its developments in the various countries of Europe. It is satisfactory to learn that the disrepute into which dueling has fallen in this country is mainly due to the superior quality of our administrative justice. For any one interested in the private history of the always fascinating Medici family there is an instructive article by E. Saltini on the private amours of Cosimo de Medici, which clears him, however, from some of the grossest accusations that have been brought against him.

The *Rivista per le Signorine*, a little magazine for girls edited by Signora Albini, is doing its best to cultivate a taste for English literature in its young readers, and has a series of excellent articles in progress on Charlotte Brontë and another on Dickens.

THE NEW BOOKS

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Abrah m Lincoln : Tributes from His Associates, Reminiscences of Soldiers, Statesmen and Citizens. With an Introduction by Rev. William Hayes Ward, D.D. 12mo, pp. 308. New York : Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

This volume is made up of the numerous articles which appeared in the special "Lincoln number" of the *Independent*, April 4, 1895. The value of these estimates by Lincoln's contemporaries in various callings lies chiefly, perhaps, in the wide diversity of the view-points from which they are made. Considered as a character study, this group of papers is something almost unique in literature Among the reminiscences of the martyr President are many which now appear in print for the first time.. Several of these are related by men whose names have not heretofore figured in Lincoln literature, but whose personal acquaintance with Lincoln entitles them to a hearing. As a contribution to this generation's knowledge of "the first American," this volume must be ranked second only to the monumental work of Nicolay and Hay.

The Rise of Wellington. By General Lord Roberts, V.C. 12mo, pp. 208. Boston : Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

Last month we noted the appearance of Lord Wolseley's *Pall Mall Magazine* papers on Napoleon in book form, and now the articles by General Lord Roberts, on "The Rise of Wellington," which originally appered in the same magazine, have been collected and published in a volume by themselves. These articles embody the results of a very careful study of Wellington's military genius and achievements. The author places Wellington in the very first rank of commanders; even Napoleon is not granted precedence.

Life of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. By Millicent Garrett Fawcett. 12mo, pp. 266. Boston : Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

This is a compact, well-arranged sketch of the life of Great Britain's reigning sovereign. The book is made interesting by the exercise of rare judgment in the selection of materials. The chapters relating to the Prince Regent and the home life of the Queen in the early years are particularly well written. The period covered by Her Majesty's reign is undoubtedly one of the most important in all English history, and while it is difficult for Americans to appreciate the reverence still felt by Englishmen for the Crown as an institution, we are not lacking in regard for the noble character and high purposes of the woman who for nearly sixty years has represented imperial sovereignty in the most democratic of monarchies. The author of this biography believes that Victoria has "created modern constitutionalism;" this we cannot admit, and yet in her lifetime the forces have been constantly at work from which modern constitutionalism has been evolved, and she could not, if she would, have remained out of touch with the general movement.

John Dalton and the Rise of Modern Chemistry. By Sir Henry E. Roscoe, D.C.L. The Century Science Series. 12mo, pp. 216. New York : Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

Macmillan's "Century Science Series" is well begun in Professor Roscoe's sketch of John Dalton, an out-of-the-way personality to whom the world is indebted for the atomic theory and for divers other contributions to the modern science of chemistry. Dalton died in 1844. Several memoirs of his life have been published, but none of these has had a popular circulation. Professor Roscoe has brought out the interesting points in a very original character. Dalton was a member of the Society of Friends, and passed the greater part of his life in Manchester, where he taught private pupils in the ordinary branches of knowledge for years after his scientific discoveries had given him a world-wide reputation.

Sónya Kovalévsky : Her Recollections of Childhood. Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood. Octavo, pp. 318. New York : The Century Company. $1.75

One of the most fascinating of the summer books of serious import is this volume, which contains Sónya Kovalévsky's recollections of her childhood, and the Duchess of Cajanello's biography of Madame Kovalévsky. The translation is in every way admirable, and the portrayal of Russian life and character is full of a strange power of attraction. Sónya Kovalévsky was one of the greatest of the women scholars of her time, and was professor of higher mathematics at the University of Stockholm when she died in 1891. Her experiences as a typical "new woman" of the Russian student type were representative of tendencies strongly at work in the empire of the Czar. Certainly this is one of the notable books of the season.

The Ameer Abdur Rahman. By Stephen Wheeler, F.R.G.S. 12mo, pp. 251. New York : Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

The visit of the son of the sovereign head of Afghanistan has been one of the absorbing incidents of the summer in England. It is, perhaps, due to this circumstance that a new series of biographical sketches, entitled "Public Men of To-day," has been opened with a bright, easily read volume on the old Ameer himself. The volume is written by a gentleman who has had large experience in India, and its picture of life and personality in the buffer state between British India and Russian territory in Asia shows ample familiarity. The volume is essentially, however, a political review of the most critical of international situations.

Li Hungchang. By Prof. Robert K. Douglas. 12mo, pp. 251. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

The story of Li Hungchang in the series of "Public Men of To-Day" follows quickly after that of the Ameer Abdur Rahman. Professor Douglas has drawn his materials altogether from Chinese sources, and writes with a certain kind of intimate knowledge of Chinese life which, so far as we are aware, has not been shown in other accounts of the distinguished Chinese statesman. The book is fresh from the press and its preface is dated June 7, 1895. Its concluding chapters, therefore, deal with the recent war and the conclusion of peace, although scant space is given to the discussion of the treaty between Japan and China. It happens that Stambuloff of Bulgaria is announced for the next volume in this series; and it will reach the market at a timely moment in view of the recent deadly assault upon that public character.

Washington; or, The Revolution. A Drama. By Ethan Allen. 12mo, pp. 225. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely.

Mr. Ethan Allen, one of the most distinguished and patriotic of the citizens of New York, and a descendant by collateral line of the family to which the Vermont revolutionary hero of the same name belonged, has given us a biography of Washington in the form of an extended drama or dialogue in which the events of the Revolution are made clear by imaginary conversations between the leading figures in the action upon both sides. Mr. Allen's book might be listed as history, or as dramatic literature; but we have preferred upon the whole to classify it as a biographical portrayal of the character of Washington. However great its value in other regards, this book would seem to us most important for its character as a vivid account of the drama of the revolutionary period by a citizen who is at once a thorough student of that period and a man of practical affairs. We venture to say that the average reader will have a better notion of the Revolutionary War from Ethan Allen's work than from anything else that he has ever read.

Mahomet and Islam. By Sir William Muir, LL.D. Third edition, revised. 16mo, pp. 256. New York : Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.

Sir William Muir is the author of a large and standard work on the life of Mahomet The present little volume is an abridgement of that work. It can be highly recommended as a readable sketch of the life of the prophet of Islam, together with an understandable account of the chief tenets of Mahommedanism.

English Writers. By Henry Morley. Vol. XI.—Shakespeare and His Time : Under James I. 12mo, pp. 483. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

This volume of the familiar "English Writers" series was left in an unfinished condition by the late Professor Morley and has been completed, according to the general plan of the work, by Professor W. Hall Griffin, of Queen's College, London. The principal subjects treated, historically, critically, or by analytical exposition, are Shakespeare's plays, from "Measure for Measure" to Henry VIII, and his sonnets, the relation of Church and State under James I, "England Over

the Sea," and the lives and works of Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Dekker, Chapman and a few other writers. An important portion of this volume is a bibliography of Elizabethan literature occupying more than one hundred and twenty pages and printed from type of several sizes. It is arranged, for the most part, alphabetically by authors.

Shadows of the Stage. Third Series. By William Winter. 18mo, pp. 351. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Another little volume on actors and the stage from the pen of William Winter will be as welcome as its predecessors have been. This one tells us of Ada Rehan in several of her parts, of Henry Irving, of Mansfield, of Willard, of Lawrence Barrett, of Mary Anderson, and of many more people and topics of the stage. The little essays are reprinted largely from Mr. Winter's criticisms in the New York *Tribune*, though some of them were originally done for other purposes.

HISTORY.

The Story of Patriots' Day: Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775. By George J. Varney. 16mo, pp. 179. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 60 cents.

This account of the battles of Lexington and Concord was prepared with reference to the celebration of April 19 as "Patriots' Day" by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Mr. Varney has grouped his materials in an attractive way, and his book contains much information not easily accessible elsewhere. Paul Revere's narrative of his famous ride, and the stories told by men and women living in 1894, who had them from the lips of the heroes of Concord and Lexington, are well worthy of preservation in this form. There are several poems brought out by the first observance of the holiday. Most of the views of buildings and historic spots are from photographs. The view of the Lexington fight is from a copperplate engraving made in 1775.

White Servitude in the Colony of Virginia. By James Curtis Ballagh, A.B. Paper, octavo, pp. 99. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

The system of indentured white labor which prevailed down to the time of the Revolution in Virginia and other American colonies has always been imperfectly understood. It has been alleged that most of the laborers held under the system were British convicts. The writer of the Johns Hopkins monograph, which has recently appeared, shows that the larger proportion of them were honest and industrious people who were too poor to pay their own way to America, and so bound themselves out for a term of years in order to obtain transportation. He also shows that the system had its advantages—moral and social, if not economic, when compared with negro slavery, and that it aided in the development of an important class of citizens.

A Short Constitutional History of England. By H. St. Clair Feilden, M.A. Third edition. 12mo, pp. 378. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.35.

This latest edition of the late Mr. Feilden's excellent work has been prepared by Mr. W. Gray Etheridge, M.A., late scholar of Keble College, who has in part rewritten the book, treating certain subjects more fully than before. The views of recent writers on disputed points have been incorporated in the text. As a brief manual of English constitutional history, probably nothing better is in print.

The Narrative of Captain Coignet (Soldier of the Empire), 1776–1850. Translated from the French by Mrs. M. Carey. 12mo, pp. 324. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

A new edition of Mrs. Carey's excellent translation of Captain Coignet's famous "Narrative." The publication of this work at this time, in a popular form, is most fortunate, in view of the recent revival of interest in everything relating to Napoleon. Captain Coignet was one of Napoleon's Body Guard, and fought in many of his campaigns. His story is simple and straightforward, and thereby all the more impressive as an historical record.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Natural Taxation: An Inquiry into the Practicability, Justice and Effects of a Scientific and Natural Method of Taxation. By Thomas G. Shearman. 12mo, pp. 239. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Mr. Shearman exposes the faults in existing methods of taxation unsparingly. It is quite unlikely that any one will come to the defense of our state tax systems; they long ago lost favor with about every class in the community. Most readers will sympathize fully with Mr. Shearman in his vigorous onslaughts. Midway in the volume will be found the author's enunciation of the principle which, in his opinion, constitutes "natural taxation." This is nothing more nor less than the single tax on land values. In the chapter headed "One Tax Enough," Mr. Shearman makes a reply to those opponents of the single tax who have asserted that nowhere are land rentals sufficient to pay even present taxes. While the conclusiveness of his argument will be very generally called in question, it must be admitted that his positions are stated with great force and clearness. It is doubtful whether the single tax, as a practical fiscal measure, not as a scheme of social reform, has ever been more ably advocated even by Henry George himself.

How Canada is Governed. By J. G. Bourinot, Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons 12mo, pp. 358. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co., Limited.

Students have repeatedly been placed under obligation to Dr. Bourinot, for his able and helpful expositions of the Dominion system of government. He is virtually the sole authority on Canadian constitutional questions. His present book is offered as a manual of the executive, legislative, judicial and municipal institutions of Canada. Not only the general government of the Dominion, but the powers of the provincial governments composing the federal union, the system of courts and legal procedure, and the public school system are carefully described. An appendix contains the full text of the British North America act of 1867, with amendments. While intended primarily for the use of Canadian citizens, the book will prove a most convenient compendium in the hands of the general student of political institutions.

Government & Co., Limited. An Examination of the Tendencies of Privilege in the United States. By Horatio W. Seymour. 16mo, pp. 148. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 75 cents.

The argument of this book is directed against paternalism in our government. It is the author's aim to show that this evil is so strongly intrenched in the republic that only the most strenuous efforts can dislodge it. So much of his ammunition is used on the protective tariff and pauper labor that very little remains to be expended on other forms of American paternalism. All this wickedness is personified in Privilege. Mr Seymour makes a vigorous attack on Privilege, and embodies in his discourse an expression of much of the thought current among Western farmers and others concerning the injustice of our present social system.

England's Responsibility Toward Armenia. By the Rev. Malcolm MacColl, M.A. Paper, 12mo, pp. 128. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents.

This pamphlet by Canon MacColl contains the whole case against Turkey in a nutshell. It is the record of Turkish misrule made up from official documents, chiefly the British consular reports. It does not deal particularly with the Armenian atrocities of 1894, but with the Sultan's course toward the Armenians in the past. A reading of the evidence massed by Canon MacColl tends to convince us of the general truth of his bold assertion in the introductory pages, that "the presumption is always in favor of the truth of such reports [as those of last autumn] from any part of the Turkish Empire."

Wheelbarrow on the Labor Question. 12mo, pp. 303. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. 35 cents.

"Wheelbarrow" (the late Gen. M. M. Trumbull, of Chicago) wrote several meritorious articles on the labor problem which were published in the *Open Court* and elsewhere before the author's death. These papers have now been collected and printed in a neat volume which forms No. 13 in the "Religion of Science Library." The articles which appeared in the controversy with Mr. Lyman J. Gage on the ethics of the Board of Trade, and in the controversy with Mr. Hugh Pentecost and others on the single tax question, are appended.

New York Charities Directory. Sixth edition. 16mo, pp. 572. New York: Published by the Charity Organization Society. $1.

The Directory issued each year by the Charity Organization Society of New York City has long been accepted as the standard guide to all useful information relating to New York charitable institutions. Even with the condensation of statement employed by the compiler, upward of 500 pages are required to complete his laborious task. The greatest efforts have been made to insure accuracy, and all interested in charitable work and social regeneration will find the book indispensable.

The American People's Money. By Ignatius Donnelly. 12mo, pp. 186. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 50 cents.

The Middle Ten. By F. F. Murray. Paper, 12mo, pp. 119. Titusville, Pa.: World Publishing Company. 50 cents.

The Way Out: Exemplified Philosophy. By Moses Samelson. 12mo, pp. 428. New York: The Irving Company.

Speeches and Addresses by Judge Edgar E. Bryant. Paper, 12mo, pp. 95. Fort Smith, Ark.: Chauncey A. Lick.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.

Plain Facts for Fair Minds: An Appeal to Candor and Common Sense. By George M. Searle. 16mo, pp. 360. New York: Catholic Book Exchange. 50 cents.

This volume is written by the Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the Catholic University of America. It gives separate consideration to each point of the Catholic creed with the purpose of removing misconceptions and furnishing a simple but sufficient explanation. The more common charges against the Catholic Church, apart from its doctrine, are also discussed. The book is largely addressed to Protestant believers, and endeavors to show the "reasonableness of what is really the only thoroughly reasonable form of Christianity." The style is attractively clear and intelligent. The author has for the most part avoided both the controversial and the over-learned. The chapters upon "The Infallibility of the Pope," "The Immaculate Conception," "Catholic Education," "Indulgences and Dispensations" and "Modern Miracles" must be of particular interest to many candid readers.

Spiritual Law in the Natural World. By J. W. Thomas, F.I.C. 12mo, pp. 423. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

The author of this volume explains in his preface that the title is an afterthought suggested by a friend, and that the book was not in any sense written as a counterpoise to Mr. Drummond's "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." Mr. Thomas' sub-head is, "A Metaphysical and Psychical Exposition of the Operations of the Holy Spirit and Other Agencies." The volume is constructed upon the lines of the systematic theology of the most standard and orthodox school. It is a piece of dialectical writing which for logical strength suggests a class of books much more common a generation ago than now.

A Lent in London: A Course of Sermons on Social Subjects. With a Preface by Henry Scott Holland, M.A. 12mo, pp. 248. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Canon Holland has collected in this volume a series of sermons preached to business men in the city of London during Lent of the present year, by a number of clergymen, under the auspices of the London branch of the Christian Social Union. The preachers include the Archbishop of Canterbury, Canon Holland himself, and a number of well-known Church of England clergymen. They deal with a wide range of topics, and the volume is a particularly useful one as illustrating both the spirit and also the manner and method of the great living preachers in the Church of England.

A New Programme of Missions. By Luther D. Wishard. 16mo, pp. 97. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

Mr. Wishard, as a member of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., has personally investigated most of the important (Protestant) mission stations of the world. He has intimate knowledge of the "Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions," which President McCosh, of Princeton, declared to be the greatest missionary revival since the first century of Christianity, and believes that its history points to the true method of evangelizing the world—making the colleges in all lands centers of missionary effort.

How Christ Came to Church: A Spiritual Autobiography. By A. J. Gordon, D.D. 12mo, pp. 146. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. 75 cents.

In "How Christ Came to Church," the late Dr. A. T. Gordon explains those principles of his spiritual life and his ministry which he held with firmest conviction. Among his ideals was that of a church entirely conforming to a Biblical pattern—repudiating all secular elements such as a paid choir, oratorical preaching, etc. In the last fifty pages of the volume Dr. A. T. Pierson writes of the temperament, character, methods, aspirations and teaching of Dr. Gordon—a man certainly of remarkably intense consecration to his calling.

Pleasure and Profit in Bible Study. By D. L. Moody. 12mo, pp. 137, New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

This is not a systematic treatise in all respects, but it gives valuable hints to Bible workers. Mr. Moody draws principally from his own long evangelistic experience for the anecdotes and suggestions for study. Every page reveals the faith, directness, practical spirit and other well-known characteristics of the great revivalist.

The Talmud. By Emanuel Deutsch. 12mo, pp. 107. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America.

The Jewish Publication Society has done well to reprint Emanuel Deutsch's essay on the Talmud. Many readers who have a vague notion of the Talmud would like to know better what it really is. Clergymen of all denominations will find the publications of the Jewish Publication Society useful for their purposes.

OUT-OF-DOOR BOOKS.

Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America. By Frank M. Chapman. 12mo, pp. 435. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $3.

Mr. Chapman is an assistant curator in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, and has prepared this ornithological manual with enthusiasm and according to the methods of a competent naturalist. The volume is free from burdensome technicalities, however and is adapted for practical service to bird students, even when afield. The first chapters treat of "The Study of Ornithology," "The Study of Birds Out-of-Doors" (including a calendar of bird migrations and dates of nesting), and "Collecting Birds, Their Nests and Eggs." There are carefully arranged keys to orders, families and species, accurate descriptions of the separate species, with comments upon their songs, habits, etc. The illustrations, which are of a high order of excellence, include twenty full-page plates and one hundred and fifteen figures in the text.

Birdcraft: A Field Book of Two Hundred Song, Game, and Water Birds. By Mabel Osgood Wright. Octavo, pp. 333. New York: Macmillan & Co. $3.

This is an admirable book for bird lovers by the author of "The Friendship of Nature," which was noticed in this department of the REVIEW some months ago. There are short introductory chapters upon "The Spring Song," "The Building of the Nest," "The Water Birds" and "Birds of Autumn and Winter." The synopsis of families is followed by two hundred pages of "bird biographies," including a concise description of each species, its song, nesting, etc., and a delightful commentary after the manner which Burroughs, Bradford Torrey and other revealers of outdoordom have made familiar. A key to the birds is given based upon the color of plumage or other distinctions readily perceived. The volume is made attractive and more serviceable by fifteen double-page plates, showing one hundred and twenty-eight birds in natural colors and about two score more in black and white. It is a welcome addition to the extensive literature of the New England poet-naturalists.

Pocket Guide to the Common Land Birds of New England. By M. A. Willcox. 16mo, pp. 170. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 70 cents.

This guide, by the Professor of Zoology in Wellesley College, is avowedly a compilation, but is the result of much experience in teaching college women to study birds. About ninety of the more common birds are described concisely, and some account of their habits given. The artificial key to the species is based upon distinctions in the color of plumage. The volume is of convenient size and is commendable as a very brief introduction to recreative ornithological study.

Familiar Flowers of Field and Garden. By F. Schuyler Mathews. 12mo, pp. 315. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

Mr. Mathews has prepared a very pleasant volume for such readers as are interested in our common (Eastern) flowers in the spirit of the artist and the rambler. He has described about two hundred and fifty species, selecting those which were "most familiar or interesting, or even homely, to one who spends a great deal of time in the garden and fields surrounding a hillside studio." Both the scientific and the popular names are used. Mr. Mathews has given particular attention to form, color and the æsthetic values of these

plants. The text is illustrated with over two hundred drawings by the author, many of them sketched directly from nature. The last fifty pages of the book are occupied by a systematic index which includes names, colors, localities and a calendar of many hundreds of the familiar flowers of the United States.

The Horticulturist's Rule-Book. By L. H. Bailey. 16mo, pp. 302. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

This is the third revised and enlarged edition of a compendium for fruit-growers, truck-gardeners, florists and others, by a Cornell University professor. It gives in a concise, well-arranged form a great deal of carefully compiled information regarding insecticides, plant-diseases, waxes, seed-tables, greenhouse work, the weather, horticultural literature, technical terms and other subjects of practical interest to the horticulturist. An extended index is provided.

Ten New England Blossoms and Their Insect Visitors. By Clarence Moores Weed. 12mo, pp. 153. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

These chapters are, in the main, studies of the agency of the insect world in the "pollination" of flowers. The observations are recorded with scientific accuracy, but in a simple style which will entertain most people genuinely interested in botany, entomology or the living processes of nature in general. The fertilization of flowers is a fascinating and comparatively new field of investigation. The volume is liberally supplied with attractive illustrations.

The Natural History of Aquatic Insects. By Prof. L. C. Miall, F.R.S. 12mo, pp. 400. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

It is enough to say of Professor Miall's book that he has accomplished most happily the thing he undertook to do as explained in the first sentence of his preface. That sentence is as follows: "I have here attempted to help those naturalists, especially those young naturalists, who take delight in observing the structure and habits of living animals." The chapters on gnats, mayflies, dragon-flies and water boatmen ought to be hailed with delight by thousands of inquiring children who spend their summers out of doors.

The Story of the Plants. By Grant Allen. 16mo, pp. 213. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 40 cents.

However opinions may differ about Mr. Grant Allen as a novelist, and particularly about his unhappy story of "The Woman Who Did," there can be no two opinions about Mr. Grant Allen as a popular scientific writer. Science is his life study and his true field. This little book, which tells us about the manners and customs of plant life, is quite the most interesting book of its kind we have ever seen. It is fascinatingly written, and it embodies in small compass a prodigious amount of botanical knowledge.

Wayside and Woodland Blossoms. By Edward Step. 16mo, pp. 173. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $2.50.

A stoutly-bound little manual prepared as a "pocket-guide to British wild-flowers for the country rambler." It contains colored figures of one hundred and fifty-six species, black and white plates of twenty-two species and accurate descriptions of four hundred species. In the body of the book the plants are arranged according to seasons, though at the end of the work they are classified according to the natural orders.

The Friendship of Nature: A New England Chronicle of Birds and Flowers. By Mabel Osgood Wright. 32mo, pp. 238. New York: Macmillan & Co. 25 cents.

This little volume further defines itself to be "A New England Chronicle of Birds and Flowers." It is made up of charming little essays which the summer and autumn visitor to New England country scenes might find a keen pleasure in reading.

Golf in America: A Practical Manual. By James P. Lee. 16mo, pp. 194. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

Golf seems to be gaining ground—literally as well as figuratively—among American lovers of outdoor sports. Last December representatives of leading clubs met and organized the "United States Golf Association." Mr. Lee's manual includes a brief history of golf, an account of the principal clubs in America, explanation of the game, the method and rules of playing, glossary of technical terms, constitution of the United States Association and related matter. There are a dozen full-page illustrations of club houses, players in position, etc.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

A Hand-Book on Tuberculosis among Cattle. Compiled by Henry L. Shumway. 16mo, pp. 191. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

This volume has been prepared by a member of the Boston *Herald* staff, and is evolved from an article published in that periodical. Mr. Shumway has gleaned his facts from competent veterinarian authorities, but his book is intended to interest and give information to the intelligent public in general. The sub-title is needed to show the scope of the work: "With Considerations of the Relation of the Disease to the Health and Life of the Human Family, and of the Facts concerning the Use of Tuberculin as a Diagnostic Test." The simple language and the illustrations render the subject clear to common understanding, and it is a subject which is of importance to all public spirited citizens. "Consumption" is but one form of tuberculosis, which many consider to be the most fatal disease among human beings; one physician going so far as to assert that "at least one person out of every seven dies of some form of tuberculosis."

Magnetism: Its Potency and Action. By George W. Holley. 16mo, pp. 283. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. $1.25.

The author's preface states that he has long been interested in the various phases of the magnetic energy, and has for several years thought and experimented in this line of study. One object of his book is to demonstrate the "universality, pervasiveness and constancy" of magnetism in animal and vegetable life. In this connection he records observations of the actions of cattle, dogs, birds and insects. Not content with this phase of the subject, the author goes to consider "Stellar Systems and Celestial Geography," hypnotism and spiritualism, in which he is a believer. The book seems lucidly written in its several portions, but as a whole will probably not be "taken seriously" by the scientific mind.

Elasticity a Mode of Motion. By Robert Stevenson, C.E., M.E. Paper, 12mo, pp. 61. San Francisco: Industrial Publishing Company. 50 cents.

Mr. Stevenson, who is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, believes he has discovered in the principle of "kinetic stability" (persistence of energy) the "true and proximate cause of universal gravitation." The old Newtonian theory of "attraction" between molecules of matter he considers false and obstructive to the progress of science. In this present pamphlet he endeavors to support his position by arguments based on mathematical reasoning and on the results of physical experimentation.

The Eye in Its Relation to Health. By Chalmer Prentice, M D. 12mo, pp. 214. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

Dr. Prentice's work at least suggests the great facts of scientific exploration that still lie before the medical and surgical specialist. This work throws much important light upon the obscure relationships between the eye and the general operations of the nervous system. It is a book principally for professional readers, but its terminology is not beyond the understanding of the intelligent layman.

TRAVEL.

Our Western Archipelago. By Henry M. Field. Octavo, pp. 250. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Dr. Henry M. Field's annual book of travel is something that a host of devoted readers is always glad to welcome. This time the venerable but intrepid traveler carries us with him to Alaska, and besides his account of that wonderland, he tells us in an informal way much that is interesting about his outward trip through Canada by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and of his homeward journey and his observations in the states of Washington, Oregon and Montana, including a Yellowstone Park visit. It is a charming volume in mechanical make-up, as well as in manner and matter.

Foreign Experiences of an American Girl. By Elizabeth E. Miller. 12mo, pp. 148. Meadville, Pa.: Published by the author. $1.

The value of this particular volume of travel lies in the fact that the American girl who tells her experiences represents fairly the great majority of travelers in foreign parts who have no exceptional opportunities for seeing and doing interesting things. Miss Miller went to Germany by way of

Holland, made a standard round, and came home by way of Canada. Her account of it all narrates those simple incidents which more ambitious writers would not have thought it worth while to mention, but which after all for most people make up the charm of a trip.

In the Land of Lorna Doone, and Other Pleasurable Excursions in England. By William H. Rideing. 16mo, pp. 173, New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

Lorna Doone has been so thoroughly read by thousands of Americans that Mr. Rideing's dainty little sketch of a visit in Devonshire will be read with keen delight, while the other essays in this volume, which tell of trips in Cornwall, Warwickshire, and Yorkshire, will be no less enjoyable, as auxiliary to the regular guide books.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

The Life of the Spirit in the Modern English Poets. By Vida D. Scudder. 12mo, pp. 349. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.75.

To the student or serious reader who looks to literature for a solution of the deepest problems of the moral life this volume is certainly one of the most stimulating and most valuable in recent criticism. It examines thoroughly the spiritual teaching of the great English poetry of our century, and is written in a noble, intensely living style. The general subjects cousidered, are "Science and the Modern Poets," "Wordsworth and the New Democracy," "Ideals of Redemption: Mediæval and Modern," The New Renaissance," "Browning as a Humorist." "The Poetry of Search," and "The Triumph of the Spirit." As may be gleaned from the last subject the author is an idealist and believer that the final tendency of the poetry of our day is toward faith, freedom and human fellowship. She goes so far as to say in the closing words of the volume, "From pantheism toward Christianity: this is the spiritual pilgrimage of our modern English poets." In some respects this book of criticism has fellowship with Professor Royce's "Spirit of Modern Philosophy;" at least it might very appropriately be read in connection with that work. It is printed and bound in the usual excellent style of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Readings from the Old English Dramatists. By Catherine Mary Reignolds-Winslow. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 699. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $3.50.

This work would by no means satisfy a close student of English literature, but it may be commended to the general reader interested in the old English drama—a subject to which much attention is just now being paid. Mrs. Winslow gives a large number of selected scenes from typical dramatic productions from the time of the fifteenth century masques and miracle plays to Sheridan's "School for Scandal," with comments upon authors, scenes and characters. John Heywood, Lyly, Marlowe, Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger, Farquhar and Goldsmith are among the authors studied. The two volumes, therefore, offer an intelligible survey of the development of the English drama throughout the most important portion of its history. Much of the material has been used in lectures before student audiences. The publishers have given the work an appropriate appearance.

The Temple Shakespeare. Henry VI, parts I, II, III. With preface, glossary, etc., by Israel Gollancz. 32mo, pp. 160-166-155. New York: Macmillan & Co. Each volume 65 cents.

Another installment of the "Temple Shakespeare," of which frequent mention has been made in this department of the REVIEW. Each volume of Henry VI has its own glossary and notes. The frontispieces for the three parts are representations, respectively, of the tower of London, remains of the Abbey at Bury St. Edmunds and Micklegate Bar, York.

The Love Letters of a Portuguese Nun. 32mo, pp. 148. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. 25 cents.

A neat, convenient edition of one of the classics of epistolary literature. The five letters were written in 1668 to a young officer of the French army, and overflow with the complex and passionate emotion of a woman's first love and the despair of her abandonment. A sympathetic introduction and a preface prepare the way for the translation of the letters.

POETRY AND MUSIC.

The White Tsar, and Other Poems. By Henry Bedlow. Illustrated by J. Steeple Davis. Quarto. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. $3.50.

There are but three poems in this volume, all written in eight-line stanzas. The first is composed of eleven stanzas descriptive of the life of the polar bear; the second, "Dies Caniculares," pictures in twenty stanzas the exhaustion and desolation of nature in the dog-days season; the third piece is a fanciful, dreamy love poem about a dark-eyed Asiatic beauty. The versification is generally smooth and pleasant to the ear. Mr. J. Steeple Davis interprets the poems by fifty-five full-page illustrations, many of which are exceedingly attractive The volume, in typography, paper and binding, is fitted for presentation and drawing-room table use.

Church Harmonies, New and Old. Complete Edition, with Psalms and Chants. Octavo, pp. 456. Boston: Universalist Publishing House.

In addition to an excellent collection of seven hundred and eight hymns and about as many tunes, this volume contains more than a score of chants, several orders of service and forty pages of selections from the Psalms. There is a variety of serviceable indices. The music and words are of a high order and the book has a satisfactory appearance. It is especially prepared for the Universalist denomination and has been edited by Charles R. Tenney and Leo R. Lewis.

The New Era of Song. Composed and edited by I. V. Flagler. Octavo, pp. 192. Meadville, Pa.: Flood & Vincent. 35 cents.

Mr. Flagler is organist of the Chautauqua Assembly. The hymns and tunes of his new book are intended for use in Sunday schools, young people's meetings, prayer meetings and other religious gatherings where bright but artistic music is desired. Competent musical authorities have given high praise to the volume. Mr. Flagler aims to strike the golden mean between "Gospel hymn trash" and the elaborate classicism which hinders congregational singing.

Oklahoma, and Other Poems. By Freeman E. Miller, A.M. 16mo, pp. 126. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton.

Mr. Miller, who is professor of English in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Oklahoma Territory, dedicates his collection of verse to James Whitcomb Riley. A few of the poems in the volume are genuinely Western, but the majority are of more conventional tone, including poems of love and of moral reflection. Mr. Miller has to some extent used the sonnet and rondeau forms of versification.

Sappho, and Other Songs. By L. B. Pemberton. Paper, 12mo, pp. 72. Los Angeles: Published by the Author.

FICTION.

The Adventures of Captain Horn. By Frank R. Stockton. 12mo, pp. 404. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Stockton's latest production has not been dealt out to the public as a serial, but has been offered *in toto* in all its freshness to the summer reader, and pushed with the most effective "booming" that any American publishers have ever given to a novel. Happily, Mr. Stockton's story, like everything else he has ever done, is entertaining enough to be worth reading, whether or not it justifies the marvelous superlatives of the advertisements. A really thrilling book of adventure could scarcely be written by a novelist of Mr. Stockton's temperament and methods, but fancy, ingenuity and safe amusement abound in the pages of "Captain Horn," and we advise everybody to read it as a wholesome recreation and an antidote to the mawkish literature that the "new-woman" novelist of England continues to pour out upon a distressed world.

Children of the Soil. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. 12mo, pp. 675. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

The eminent Polish novelist, whose half dozen previous works are accessible to us through Mr. Jeremiah Curtin's admirable translations, has earned a reputation and a constituency of readers in the United States which might well cause him some satisfaction. Human nature is much the same everywhere, and although Sienkiewicz writes of life and society in Poland, his genius gives him a world-wide acceptance. To some readers this book will be chiefly interesting because it deals with fundamental social problems of our own day, while to many others its attraction will lie in its pictures of modern Polish life.

The Heritage of the Kurts. By Björnstjerne Björnson. Translated from the Norwegian by Cecil Fairfax. 12mo, pp. 306. New York: United States Book Company. $1.

Björnstjerne Björnson's novels, which used to delight us so much, have not appeared very frequently of late years, because the great Norwegian author has been engrossed in poli-

tics and current reform work. The present book was written more than ten years ago, but has only now been translated. It is considered by Mr. Edmund Gosse, who writes the introduction, as one of the novelist's strongest and best works.

The Grasshoppers. By Mrs. Andrew Dean. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

This is the story of an English widow and her three daughters who are fashionable and frivolous but in financial eclipse. They take up their abode in Hamburg with some family relatives, and Mrs. Andrew Dean's keen and satirical pen finds a congenial topic in lampooning the pretentious social life of a German city of to-day. Hamburg society would not enjoy this novel, but, perhaps, Hamburg may never learn of the book's existence.

Bleak House. By Charles Dickens. 12mo, pp. 849. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

This attractive and standard edition of Dickens approaches completion. Many readers have considered "Bleak House" as Charles Dickens' masterpiece, and they will find the thirty-four pages of introduction by Charles Dickens the younger to be exceedingly valuable for the light thrown upon several questions which have occasioned controversy.

An Errant Wooing. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. 12mo pp. 258. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

Mrs. Burton Harrison's new story, which has just finished its course as a serial in the *Century Magazine*, is selling extensively and is accounted one of the best and most popular novels of the summer. It is a story of love making on the wing, and the scenes shift from London to southern Spain and northern Africa. These circumstances give opportunity for a number of photographic illustrations.

A Bit of Finesse. By Harriet Newell Lodge. 12mo, pp. 104. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

Mrs. Lodge is a Western writer who has shown in this slight story a considerable ability, which may well be expected to lead to further and more important work. The story is one of New England society life and the plot is light enough for an idle summer day. Mrs. Lodge's style is fastidious, and the Indianapolis printers and publishers are to be complimented upon the dainty manner in which they have brought out her story.

Fromont Junior and Risler Senior. By Alphonse Daudet. Octavo, pp. 399. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.

Lovers of modern French fiction who do not read it in the original will doubtless be glad to avail themselves of this translation from Daudet. While the plot of the novel, after the prevailing fashion, is unpleasant, concerned with a tragic destruction of family life, the story is told both artistically and purely. The genuine humanity of the characters, the pictures of contemporary life in the middle class of Parisian society and the flowing, transparent style render the novel truly entertaining. This English version, by Edward Vizetelly, is agreeably illustrated by eighty-eight wood engravings from original drawings by George Roux.

The Impregnable City. A Romance. By Max Pemberton. 12mo, pp. 416. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

This story, rightly named a "romance," is told in the first person, and relates various exciting experiences in an imaginary "Isle of Lights," in the Southern Pacific. This secret island, reached only by a submarine passage, was governed by an eccentric Austrian count, driven from the world by the "ingratitude of courts and the love of humanity." He gathered here, from various parts of the earth, a population of several hundred souls, largely fugitives from justice and many of them still criminals in spirit. The descriptive passages of the book are often stirring and the love story interwoven is of a romantic coloring.

Captain Close and Sergeant Croesus. Two Novels. By Captain Charles King. Paper, 12mo, pp. 245. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 50 cents.

Captain King's stories of American army life are well adapted for recreative summer reading. The two in this volume are of nearly equal length. "Captain Close" has both Northern and Southern characters and is a tale of the Reconstruction days in Dixie soon after the Civil War. The scenes of "Sergeant Croesus" are laid upon the Western plains, and some spirited descriptions of landscape and Indian fighting are given. Both novels are "love stories" of a rational species.

Senator Intrigue and Inspector Noseby. A Tale of Spoils. By Frances Campbell Sparhawk. 16mo, pp. 162. Boston: Red Letter Publishing Company. $1.

This story is too decidedly a "purpose novel" to be considered as a work of art It portrays earnestly and effectively the disastrous results of the spoils system as it shows itself in our Indian service The characters are Indians and good and bad agents upon a Western reservation, and unscrupulous politicians at Washington. The book presents an important problem in a spirit of unselfish concern, and in a story form not without interest.

Stories for all the Year, for Boys and Girls. By Katharine McDowell Rice. Octavo, pp. 168. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

A collection of nine stories, reprints from *Harper's Young People*, *St. Nicholas* and other periodicals. The stories are of a hearty, wholesome nature, sensibly told, and about boys and girls as well as for them. The volume is attractively bound and its pages are brightened with twenty-five original illustrations by W. St. John Harper.

Spring Blossoms. By Mary Lowe Dickinson. Octavo, pp. 54. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. 75 cents.

A tenderly-told American story, in which the good nature and the dangerous sickness of a child overcome some unamiable tendencies in the heart of an "old maid." The booklet is illustrated, and is daintily printed and bound. The author is secretary of the "Society of King's Daughters."

A Quaint Spinster. By Frances E. Russell. 16mo, pp. 119. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 60 cents.

A cheerful and even humorous tale about a Miss "Prissie Trippings," whose quaintness—of a companionable type—culminates in the establishment of a "Home for Spinsters." This institution is, of course, excited by the desertion of one of its members to the ranks of wifehood.

Melting Snows. By Prince Schoenaich-Carolath. Translated by Margaret Symonds. 12mo, pp. 238. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

A simply-told story of the first love—pure, passionate, even transforming—of a young Scandinavian student at one of the German Universities. He fights a duel and suffers a fever resulting from a wound, for the sake of an Italian girl, "Giacinta Galieri." She returned the passion of the student, but was fated to marry an older man, and the lovers were "to live on and to learn to forget one another."

One Hundred Bear Stories: Historical, Romantic, Biblical, Classical. By Murat Halstead. Paper, 12mo, pp. 228. New York: J. S. Ogilvie. 50 cents.

Mr. Halstead evidently appreciates the fact that there is something in American human nature—a sort of indigenous quality, perhaps, suggesting how near we are to our pioneer forefathers—that relishes a bear story above all other tales of wild beasts. The distinguished editor has made it one of his diversions to collect stories about bears, and he has edited up a choice collection of them. There is as much of human nature as of bear nature in this volume, and altogether it reveals a side of American pioneer and frontier life that will amuse boys of all ages.

Tales from Scott. By Sir Edward Sullivan, Bart. With an Introduction by Edward Bowden, LL D. 12mo, pp. 331. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1 50.

Sir Edward Sullivan has tried the experiment of sifting the actual march and movement out of a number of Scott's novels in such a way as to bring into the scope of one moderate volume the essential parts of the plot or tale contained in "Waverley," "Guy Mannering," "The Antiquary," "Rob Roy," "The Black Dwarf," "Old Mortality," "The Bride of Lammermoor," "A Legend of Montrose" and "Ivanhoe." He has succeeded better than one would have expected.

Colonel Norton. A Novel. By Florence Montgomery. 12mo, pp. 461. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

The regulation English society novel with its love making and its good moral will always find readers. Florence Montgomery knows how to make this standard product for a market that somehow never seems to be quite glutted.

Thomas Boobig: A Complete Enough Account of His Life and Singular Disappearance. By Luther Marshall. 12mo, pp. 349. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

Thomas Boobig is decidedly a new character in fiction. He starts life as nothing but an ordinary shy American boy; but he begins to grow in a startling way both physically and mentally until he takes on somewhat the cast of one of the Titans of fabulous ages. After doing a lot of remarkable things, and when only about twenty-one or twenty-two years old, Boobig disappears. Whether or not Mr. Marshall will give us another book in which Boobig will come to light again and perform for another decade or two, is not announced. This may possibly depend upon the success of the present volume. Upon the whole we hope Mr. Marshall will call Mr. Boobig back.

Master and Man. By Count Leo Tolstoi. 32mo, pp. 155. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely. 50 cents.

This simple sketch of plain, country life, written some years ago by Count Tolstoi, but only now made accessible in English, is one of the most touching and powerful pieces of his minor literary work. The admirers of the great Russian master will find this study, whether as literature, as fiction, or as social ethics, well worth their attention.

Heart of the World. By H. Rider Haggard. 12mo, pp. 347. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Rider Haggard's tales of thrilling adventure are quite beyond the possibility of successful emulation by Mr. Frank Stockton. This remark is not of necessity a compliment to Mr. Haggard or a disparament to Mr. Stockton. In this latest book Mr. Haggard takes us to the scene of those wonderful ruined cities of Yucatan and Central America which were described in our article last month on Le Plongeon's discoveries. There is scant history and still less archæology in this book, but there is plenty of startling adventure.

That Eurasian. By Aleph Bey. 12mo, pp. 399. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely. $1.25.

We are informed that the author of "That Eurasian" is in fact an English missionary, who has lived many years in Asia, and who under the guise of a story gives us much valuable knowledge about the doings of the British in India and their relations with the native races. The book is an instructive one, with high motives, and it is powerfully written.

Lucien de Rubempré. By Honoré de Balzac. 12mo, pp. 367. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

This latest issue in Roberts Brothers' handsome edition of Balzac is the story which constitutes the third and last part of "Lost Illusions," and comes in the group of "Scenes from Parisian Life," which form a part of the vast *Comédie Humaine*.

An Experiment in Altruism. By Elizabeth Hastings. 16mo, pp. 213. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

This little book has already been much read and talked about, and the conclusion has been rather too hastily formed in some quarters that it is intended as a satire upon college settlements and kindred social movements. It is in fact a bright little story which the settlement idea has made possible, but which is not designed to diminish the flow of enthusiasm toward reform work in our city slums.

The Commodore's Daughters. By Jonas Lie. Translated from the Norwegian. 12mo, pp. 276. New York: United States Book Company. $1.

This is a Norwegian story, and Mr. Edmund Gosse tells us something about the author in an introductory chapter. Lie is a Norwegian literary man who has done various kinds of literary work, and after many years has begun to obtain considerable recognition. As Mr. Gosse puts it, "his truthfulness, his simple pathos, his deep moral sincerity, have gradually conquered for him a place in the hearts of his countrymen and countrywomen which no one can dispute with him." This simple story has no deep-lying purpose, but it is an attractive piece of work by the best-beloved of the living novelists of the Norwegians.

John Ford: His Faults and Follies, and What Came of Them; and, His Helpmate. By Frank Barrett. 12mo, pp. 304. New York: United States Book Company. $1.

Here we have two regulation English love stories, written in a direct and realistic style.

The Deane Girls: A Home Story. By Adelaide L. Rouse. 12mo, pp. 406. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co. $1.25.

There is a large and legitimate field for the kind of stories of wholesome American home life that Miss Alcott and "Pansy" and other of our women writers have written for girls. Adelaide Rouse seems to belong to that school. The "Deane Girls" are the eight daughters of a clergyman whose charge is located in a suburban town near Boston. These young women help their father and help each other by taking summer boarders, teaching school, dipping into journalistic undertakings, and in various other ways, until at the end of seven years of this sort of thing they are most of them suitably married off.

Annals of the Parish, and the Ayrshire Legatees. By John Galt. 12mo, pp. 367. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

John Galt was one of the most prolific English writers of a bygone day. He was born in 1779 in Scotland, but became a London literary man at an early age. He wrote books of travel, poems, essays, statistics, and everything imaginable. This attractive volume reproduces two stories of Galt's which belong to the period of about 1820, and which while possessing considerable humor and literary merit are particularly valuable for the lights they throw upon the social and political conditions of England and Scotland at that precise time. The book has an introduction that adds much to its value.

The Wish. A Novel. By Hermann Sudermann. Translated by Lillie Henkel. 16mo, pp. 309. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Elizabeth Lee's biographical introduction to this translation from the most famous of the young German novelists is exceedingly welcome. It would seem that no one can justly estimate the character and position of fiction in the closing years of this century without bringing Sudermann into the account.

A Madonna of the Alps. Translated from the German of B. Schulze-Smidt by Nathan Haskell Dole. 16mo, pp. 207. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

Another distinguished and brilliant young German novelist finds representation in the month's list of novels through Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole's fine translation. This, Mr. Dole reminds us, is the first of Schulze-Smidt's works to be translated into English. The book is at once artistic and ideal, and strong in its plot.

"Considerations." By Mrs. C. F. Easton. 12mo, pp. 223. New York: John B. Alden. 75 cents.

The author of this story is wife of the principal of Geauga Seminary, Ohio, an institution with the honor of having been an *Alma Mater* of President Garfield. Mrs. Easton has turned out a conscientious piece of work, in which the religious teaching is prominent though not dogmatic. The characters are drawn from the middle classes of American provincial life, and the general style of the story places it among the good old-fashioned "domestic novels." The simple plot is carried out naturally and sensational elements are avoided; character is made more important than adventure. The book is a safe one to place in the hands of young people, and will doubtless interest older readers who are attracted to this quiet type of fiction.

The Gods, Some Mortals and Lord Wickenham. By John Oliver Hobbes. 12mo, pp. 271. New York: D. Appleton & Co $1.50.

"John Oliver Hobbes" is a woman—a woman of the artistic temperament, if one may judge from her portrait, which serves as frontispiece for this volume. The scenes of the novel are mainly English. It relates the history of a weak, immoral woman and of the worthy man—an idealist—who married her under a mistaken impression of her character. A few other people are introduced, but the plot, despite the title of the story, is a simple one.

The Head of a Hundred. By Maud Miller Goodwin. 16mo, pp. 225. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

This romance of colonial days in Virginia is attractive as a story, and most faithful and commendable as an incidental study of the very early days of the Virginia colony. It is a charming bit of romance.

The Mystery of the Patrician Club. By Albert D. Vandam. Paper, 12mo, pp. 343. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 50 cents.

The Black Patch. A Sporting Story. By Gertrude Clay Ker-Seymer. Paper, 12mo, pp. 158. New York: George Routledge's Sons.

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ARTICLES IN THE AUGUST MAGAZINES.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. August.

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An Architect's Vacation. Robert S. Peabody.
A Poet's Yorkshire Haunts. Eugenia Skelding.
Political and Professional Life of a French "Maçon." J. M. Ludlow.
A Talk over Autographs.—IV. George B. Hill.
Mars.—IV. Oases. Percival Lowell.
President Polk's Diary. James Schouler.
The Wrongs of the Juryman. Harvey N. Shepard.
The New Art Criticism. Mary Logan.

Century Magazine.—New York. August.

Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640). T. Cole.
Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.—X. William H. Sloane.
A Bit of Italian Merrymaking. Mary Scott-Uda.
Notable Women: Sónya Kovalévsky. Isabel F. Hapgood.
Old-Fashioned Fishing. Henry van Dyke.
A Reply to My Critics Max Nordau.
Reminiscences of Literary Berkshire. Henry Dwight Sedgwick.
The Battle of the Yalu. Philo N. McGiffin.
Fox Hunting in Kentucky. John Fox, Jr.
Lessons from the Yalu Fight. A. T. Mahan.

Chautauquan Magazine.—Meadville, Pa. August.

Santa Barbara Floral Festivals.
Life and Its Environment. E. Mancini.
The Southern Exposition at Atlanta. J. K. Ohl.
The Dominion of Canada. W. H. Withrow.
These Golden Nineties. D. H. Wheeler.
Pilgrimages to Mecca and the Propagation of Disease.
The Individual Standard of Living. Harvey L. Biddle.
Land Wrested From the Sea. Martin Beck.
Journalism of the Baptist Church of the United States.
Constantinople.—II. J. P. Mahaffy.
Lands of the English Tongue. S. P. Cadman.
The Elements of Hospitality. Emily H. Miller.

Cosmopolitan Magazine.—Irvington, N. Y. August.

A New Sport in the Rocky Mountains. A. G. Wallihan.
Bicycling for Women. Mrs. Reginald de Koven.
Bathing at the English Sea Shore Resorts. J. Howe Adams.
The Whitehead Torpedo in the United States. Robert Hanna.
The Egyptian Thief. Sir Edward Arnold.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. August.

A Queen of the Coast (Atlantic City). James F. Downey.
The New Zealanders. J. G. de Styak.
The Training of a Nurse. Sara R. McIsaac.
My First Experience with a Bicycle. Elsie Fairweather.
The Question of Vacations from Different Standpoints.
Women's Dress for Cycling. E. A. Fletcher.
Some Fads about Food. Susanna W. Dodds.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. August.

A Forecast of Great Industrial Activity. Edward Atkinson.
The Trolley in Competition with Railroads. Clarence Deming.
Uninhabitable Houses in City Slums Wm. Stevenson.
Improving the Delaware at Philadelphia. John Birkinbine.
Is the Inventive Faculty a Myth? Wm. H. Smyth.
Illuminating Gas for Heating Purposes. Frederick Siemens.
Robert Fulton and His Steamboats. T. C. Purdy.
James Rumsey, Steamboat Inventor. James Weir, Jr.
Business Opportunities in Colombia. C. F. Z. Caracristi.
The Magnetic Separation of Iron Ores. Clinton M. Ball.
The Destructive Use of Machine Tools. H. L. Arnold.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. August.

Historic Perth Amboy. Frances Stevens.
Schoharie in the Catskills. Eleanor M. Lawney.
Straggling Setauket. Thomas J. Vivian.
Caserta: The Italian Versailles. A. H. Cady.
Samoan Life on the Copra Plantations. F. M. Turner.
Robert Louis Stevenson at Vailima, Samoa.
In the Down Country of England. G. R. Tomson.
The Emperor of Japan. Teiichi Yamagata.
Salt Sea Nymphs. W. de Wagstaff.
Torpedoes. Lieut. J. B. Briggs.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. August.

The Comedies of Shakespeare.—XIV. E. A. Abbey, Andrew Lang.
Cracker Cowboys of Florida. Frederic Remington.
Everyday Scenes in China. Julian Ralph.
The German Struggle for Liberty.—VI. Poultney Bigelow.
Roundabout to Boston. William Dean Howells.
Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc.—V. Louis de Conte.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. August.

American Girls as Violinists. Frederic Reddall.
The Writer We Know as Octave Thanet. Mary J. Reid.
Tom Moore's First Sweetheart. Edward W. Bok.
Louis XV Embroidery Designs. Helen M. Adams.
The Training of a Child. Charles H. Parkhurst.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. August.

The Bicycling Era. John Gilmer Speed.
Caricature. Nellie B. McCune.
The Passing of the Cow-Puncher. William T. Larned.
The Pleasures of Bad Taste.—II. Annie S. Winston.
The Mystery of Sound. W. M. Clemens.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. August.

Moltke in War. Archibald Forbes.
Gold Hunting: A Story of the Jungle. Rudyard Kipling.
Bishop Vincent and His Work. Ida M. Tarbell.
"Human Documents:" Portraits of Bishop Vincent.
The Great Northampton Bank Robbery. Cleveland Moffett.
Behind the Scenes in the Circus.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. August.

James Gordon Bennett. Henry Fish.
Should Your Boy Go to College?
The Great Masters of Music. George Holme.
Bismarck's American Friends. Henry W. Fischer.
William T. Dannat. Julia F. Opp
The Antlered Game. Robert S. Osborne.

New England Magazine.—Boston. August.

Mars: The Flagstaff Photographs. Percival Lowell.
Machias in the Revolution and Afterward. M. E. C. Smith.
The Discovery of Silver Eliot Lord.
The Streets of an Old Town. Elisabeth M. Hallowell.
Swiss Idyls William D. McCrackan.
In the Middletown of Whitefield.—III. Helen M. North.
Hawthorne as an Interpreter of New England. Katharine Hillard.
The Story of the Boston Public Library. E. J. Carpenter.

The Peterson Magazine.—Philadelphia. August.

George Washington.—III. T. J. Mackey.
Christ Church, Philadelphia. E. Leslie Gilliams.
Portraying the American Racial Type.
The Cotton States and International Exposition.
Henrik Ibsen. K. Monck.
French Art at the Paris Salon of '95. Rupert Hughes.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. August.

The Pastels of Edwin A. Abbey. F. Hopkinson Smith.
Wood Engravers. A Léveillé.
Our Aromatic Uncle. H. C. Bunner.
All Paris Awheel. Arsène Alexandre.
Miss Delmar's Understudy. Richard H. Davis.
Six Years of Civil Service Reform. Theodore Roosevelt.
The "Scab." Octave Thanet.

American Naturalist.—Philadelphia. July.

The Symbiosis of Stock and Graft. Erwin F. Smith.
Parallelism in the Genus Palæosyops. Charles Earle.

THE OTHER ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

Birds of New Guinea. G. S. Mead.
On a New Classification of the Lepidoptera. A. S. Packard.

American Magazine of Civics.—New York. July.

The "Distress of Nations." James M. Beck.
The Citizen a Sovereign. Wilmot H. Goodale.
The Woman Question: Retrogressive Pathways. Mary J. Eastman.
Ought We to Annex Cuba? A Symposium.
A Plea for the Gold Standard. W. R. Harper.
The Progress of Municipal Reform, 1894–5. C. R. Woodruff.
Civics in American Universities. Frank Julian Warne.
National Political Parties. W. H. Brown.
The Public Schools and Good Citizenship. C. R. Skinner.

The Arena.—Boston. July.

Hudson's Duality of Mind Disproved. T. E. Allen.
The Universal Church. A. Taylor.
The Century of Sir Thomas More. B. O. Flower.
Outline of a New Philosophy of Money. Anson J. Webb.
Legislators on the Age of Consent. A Symposium.
Wendell Phillips: A Reminiscent Study. R. J. Hinton.
The Right of the Child. B. O. Flower.
Napoleon Bonaparte. John Davis.
Women on the Single Tax.
Child-Life and the Kindergarten. F. B. Vrooman.

Art Amateur.—New York. July.

Hints About Sketching.
Drawing for Reproduction. Ernest Knaufft.
Among the Wild Flowers. Thomas Holmes.
Talks on Embroidery.—XIII.

Art Interchange.—New York. July.

Art Instruction in the Public Schools.—II. Douglas Volk.
Notes on Travel in Spain.—VI.
On Painting Out of Doors. Thomas Allen.

Atalanta.—London. July.

The Romance of London. Continued. Edwin Oliver.
Crowns and Coronets. Mary Howarth.
Underground Jerusalem. Charles Harris.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. July.

One-Man Companies.
The Financial Situation Economically Considered.
The Land Transfer Bill as it Affects Deposit of Deeds.
Railway Companies' Savings Banks.

Biblical World.—Chicago. July.

Biblical Theology: Its History and Its Mission. G. H. Gilbert.
The Burning of Jeremiah's Roll. E. B. Pollard.
What Higher Criticism Is Not. Milton S. Terry.
An Introduction to the Quran. Gustav Weil.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. July.

Glimpses of Some Vanished Celebrities. F. M. F. Skene.
"The Foundations of Belief."
Public Schools and Army Competitive Examinations. Colonel Henry Knollys.
Our Last War with the Mahsuds. S. S. Thorburn.
Mountaineering Memories. H. Preston-Thomas.
The Territorial Waters and Sea Fisheries.
Mr. William Watson's Serious Verse. Laurie Magnus.
The Gladstonian Revolt in Scotland.
At Last! The Parliamentary Crisis.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. June 15.

The Maritime Postal Service Between France and Algeria.
The Manufacture of Tin-Plate in Austria.
The Petroleum, Asphalte and Bitumen of the East.

Bookman.—London. July.

The Late Mr. George Bentley. Maarten Maartens.
Irish National Literature; From Callanan to Carleton. W. B. Yeats.
James Dykes Campbell. With Portrait. A. T. Innes.
Frederick Lockyer-Lampson. With Portrait. W. D. Adams.

The Bookman.—New York. June.

Reminiscences of the Poet Whittier.—II. Helen Burt.
The Moral Aspect of the Artistic Poster. Louis J. Rhead.
Stevenson's Literary Work in College. Charles M. Robinson.
Books and Culture.—V. Hamilton W. Mabie.
Ranch Life in California. Beatrice Harraden.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. July.

Rome Revisited. C. R. W. Biggar.
The Revival of Napoleon Worship. J. W. Russell.
Halifax Heroes. W. B. Wallace.
South Australia's Victory for Adult Suffrage. Catherine Spence.
Hypnotism. George M. Aylsworth

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. July.

The Use of the Niagara Water Power. Francis L. Stetson.
Mechanical Energy and Industrial Progress. W. C. Unwin.
Some Details of the Niagara Tunnel. Albert H. Porter.
Construction of the Niagara Tunnel, Wheelpit and Canal. G. B. Burbank.
Niagara Mill Sites, Water Connections and Turbines. C. Herschel.
Electric Power Generation at Niagara. Lewis B. Stillwell
The Industrial Village of Echota at Niagara. J. Bogart.
Notable European Water Power Installations. T. Turrettini.
Distribution of Electrical Energy from Niagara Falls. S. D. Greene.
The Niagara Region in History. Peter A. Porter.

Catholic World.—New York. July.

Church Unity and the Papacy. Lucian Johnston.
The Testimony of Character. P. J. MacCorry.
The Martyrs of Africa, 208 A.D. Henry Hayman.
Oxford University. Anna M. Clarke.
The Papal Policy Toward America.
What Shall We Do with Our Girls? F. M. Edselas.
By the Great Waters of the Ojibways. T. J. Jenkins.

Chambers's Journal.—London. July.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet.
The Pressgang in Orkney.
Newspaper Obituaries.
Bi-Centenary of the Bank of Scotland.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. July.

Political Heredity in the United States. Henry King.
The Physiognomy of the Arts. Ugo Fleres.
Reminiscences of Sidney Lanier. Clifford Lanier.
Great Mountain Railways. John H. Means, John C. Branner.
The Chinese Drama. Frederic J. Masters.
Constantinople. J. P. Mahaffy.
Music in Germany: Das Lied. Sidney Whitman.
The Psychology of Peoples. Alfred Fouillée.

Contemporary Review.—London. July.

Ten Year's Postal Progress: an Imperial Plan. J. Henniker Heaton.
The Best Route to Uganda. G. F. Scott Elliot.
The High-Church Doctrine as to Marriage and Divorce. Dr. George Serrell.
Atavism and Evolution. Prof. Lombroso.
English Influence in Russia. P. Boborykine.
The Origin of Man and the Religious Sentiment. A. Fogazzaro.
The Archæological Stage of Old Testament Criticism. Canon Cheyne.
The Physiology of Recreation. Charles Roberts.
On Undesirable Information. E. F. Benson.
Education and the State. J. G. Fitch.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. July.

The Valley of the Duddon.
Strolling Players.
A Black Forest Wedding.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. July.

Colonial Philadelphia. Daniel F. Gay.
The Making of a Sailor. J. H. Welch.
Insect Mechanics and Their Tools. J. Carter Beard.

The Dial.—Chicago. June 16.

Touchstones of Criticism.

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Summer Reading.
The Historical Novel. William H. Carruth.
Fiction Reading in the Country. Fanny Bates.
James Dykes Campbell.

Economic Journal.—(Quarterly.) London. June.

Index Numbers of Prices, A. Sauerbeck.
The Relation Between Local and Central Taxation. W. H. Smith.
Agricultural Syndicates and Co-operative Societies in France. Professor C. Gide.
Craftswomen in the *Livre des Métiers*. E. Dixon.

Engineering Magazine. New York. July.

First Principles in Railroad Management. Benj. Reece.
The Legislative Regulation of Railroads. Albert Fink.
Reforms in Railroad Management. Henry Clews.
Will Trunk Lines be Operated by Electricity ? F. J. Sprague.
The Architecture of Railroad Stations. B. L. Gilbert.
The Advance in Railroad Securities. T. L. Greene.
The Car-Building Industry of the Uni ed States. J. C. Wait.
A Glimpse of "The Silvery San Juan." T. A. Rickard.
The Modern Machine Shop. H. D. Gordon.
A Review of Railroad Invention. C. P. Mackie.
The Causes of Railroad Accidents. Julien A. Hall.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. July.

Prince von Bismarck.
Marseilles, Old and New. W. H. Pollock.
The Monkey-House at the Zoo. Fred. Miller.
C. H. Wilson, M.P., and Hull. F. Dolman.

Fortnightly Review.—London. July.

The Defense of Fort Chitral. With Map.
Liquor, Land and Labor.
The Papacy :
(i.) Its Position and Aims. Captain J. W. Gambier.
(ii.) Hungary and the Vatican. B. Molden.
Condition of Mohammedan Women in Turkey. Richard Davey.
Australian Federation : Its Progress and Its Prospects. Edward Salmon.
The Revolution in Grub Street; a Boswellian Fragment. H. D. Traill.
Against Oxford Degrees for Women. Prof. Thomas Case.
Zebehr Pasha. Sir W. T. Marriott.
The Mystery of Birth. Grant Allen.
Leconte de Lisle; a Short Study. Esmé Stuart.

The Forum.—New York. July.

Salutary Results of the Income Tax Decision. G. E. Edmunds.
Political Dangers of the Income Tax Decision. E. B. Whitney.
Society's Protection Against Degenerates. Max Nordau.
Proper Perspective of American History. Woodrow Wilson.
Charles Kingsley's Place in Literature. Frederic Harrison.
"Coin's" Food for the Gullible. J. Laurence Laughlin.
Sound Currency the Dominant Political Issue. W. Salomon.
A Previous Era of Popular Madness and Its Lessons. E. G. Ross.
Work of an Association in Western Towns. Hamlin Garland.
Picture Exhibitions in Lower New York. A. C. Bernheim.
The Art Work Done by Hull House, Chicago. Jane Addams.
A "Pastoral Letter": Is the Church Yet So Timid ? Eliza Gold.
Confessions of a Literary Hack.

Free Review.—London. July.

Prof. Freeman on Christianity.
The Future of Wealth. F. W. Hayes.
Grant Allen's "Woman Who Did," and Mrs. Fawcett on the Marriage Question. W. F. Dunton.
Is "Hamlet" a Consistent Creation ? John M. Robertson.
Christianity and the Higher Criticism. Andrew Liddle.
Shame and Modesty. R. Bruce Boswell.
Legitimate Liberty. A Surrejoinder. S. Barker Booth.
War and Peace; and Baroness von Suttner's "Lay Down Your Arms!" Leopold Katscher.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. July.

A Study of East Suffolk. G. M. McCrie.
A Chapter on Pipes. J. Cassidy.
"The Douglas Book," by Sir Wm. Fraser.
Unconquered Mithras; an Ancient Religion. T. H. B. Graham.
Physicians of the Olden Days. Mrs. J. E. Sinclair.
The Battle of Stamford Bridge, Yorkshire, September, 1066. Darcy Lever.
A Drive from Paris to Nice. E. Johnson.

Geographical Journal.—London. July.

Address to the Royal Geographical Society. Clements R. Markham.
The Indian Surveys, 1893-1894. C. E. D. Black.
The Franklin Commemoration.
Bathmetrical Survey of the English Lakes. Dr. H. R. Mill.

The Green Bag.—Boston. July.

Personal Recollections of Chief-Justice Chase E. L. Didier.
Why It Is Not Wise to Give the Ballot to Women. Mary W. Saxe.
The Police of Paris.
Legal Etomology. R. V. Rogers.
The English Law Courts.—II. The House of Lords.
The Ghost of Nisi Prius. A. Oakey Hall.

Home and Country.—New York. July.

Types of Womanly Beauty. Josephine Angell.
Nicaragua in Walker's Day. Joseph A. Nunez.
Levi Parsons Morton. Henry Mann.
In the Depths of the Sea.

Homiletic Review.—New York. July.

The Preacher and the Preaching for the Present Crisis. D. S. Gregory.
Linguistic Proof of the Existence of God. H. Ziegler.
The Divine Civil Law. R. M. Patterson.
Some Fallacies Concerning "The Inductive Method." J. B. Thomas.
The Siege of Lachish. William Hayes Ward.

International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) July.

Free Will and Responsibility. D. G. Ritchie.
The Evolution of Religion. Bernard Bosanquet.
Labor Troubles—Causes and Proposed Remedies. J. H. Hyslop.
Automatism in Morality. John G. Hibben.
Some of the Uses of Emotional Music. Elizabeth P. Resse.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. May.

The Industrial Problem of the Pacific Coast.
Relation of Railroad Transportation to Production in California.
Notes on the Construction of the East River Gas Tunnel.
Abolition of Grade Crossings Between Railroads and Highways.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) July.

Discipline. Lieut. M. F. Steele.
An Antiquated Artillery Organization. Capt. A. L. Wagner.
Martial Law and Social Order. Capt. James Chester.
Recruiting and Training of the Company. Lieut. C. Miller.
Our Artillery in the Mexican War. Lieut. G. W. VanDusen.
Technical Criticism of Our Infantry Drill-Book. E. C. Brooks.
Concentration and Distribution of Artillery Fire. Capt. W. L. White.
Infantry Tactics. Lieut. Carl Reichman.
Rôle of Cavalry as Affected by Modern Arms of Precision. Capt. W. H. James.
Vulnerability and Artillery Fire. Lieut. J. A. Leyden.
Effects of Infantry Fire. Capt F. P. Fremont.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. July.

Poverty and Its Relief. Mrs. C. R. Lowell.
The Feeble-Minded. George H. Knight.
Study of Local Social Conditions. J. W. Buckham.
Development of Ethical Forces T. T. Munger.
Treaties of Arbitration. Robert Treat Paine.

Longman's Magazine.—London. July.

Vignettes from Nature. Richard Jefferies.
Past an Ideal Sanitation. Sir B. W. Richardson.
Old Italian Gardens. "Vernon Lee."

Ludgate Illustrated Magazine.—London. July.

The London Shipping Exchange. F. Dolman.
Women of Note.
Tunbridge Wells : Rambles Through England. Hubert Grayle.
Somaliland at the Crystal Palace.
England in Holland. Dr. P. H. Davis.

Lutheran Quarterly.—Gettysburg, Pa. July.

Objective Efficacy of the Word and Sacraments. J. A. Earnest.
New Testament Idea of Reconciliation. A. G. Voigt.
Providence and Epidemics. Elias D. Weigle.
Conversion of Saul as Evidence for Christianity. J. A. B. Scherer.
Proportionate and Systematic Giving. James K. Hilty.
Lutheran Bishops Consecrating Episcopal Bishops. F. P. Manhart.
On Rev. Jacob Scherer. James A. Brown
A Better Minister. George C. Henry.
Function and Scope of Christian Education. M. Rhodes.
Growth of Romanism Among Protestants. J. W. Ball.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. July.

Maria Edgeworth. G. Saintsbury.
The Soldiers of the Sixteenth Century.
From the Lobby of the House of Commons.
Schamyl; a Forgotten Caucasian Hero.
The Battle of Beachy Head, 1690.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. July.

The Religious Movement in the Western World.
The United B'ne B'rith in Austria.
A Plea for Intellectual Culture. Nathan Cohen.
A Feared Number. G. Taubenhaus.

PUBLIC LIB.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) July-August.

A Fortnight on an Icelandic Farm. W. E. Mead.
A Doctrine of Civil Liberty. H. L. Sibley.
Glimpses of World-Wide Methodism. James Mudge.
Liberalism—True and False. H. D. Atchison.
Newspaper Responsibility in Relation to Intemperance. W. W. Ramsay.
The Poetry of Wilhelm Müller. J. T. Hatfield.
The Industrial Organization. D. H. Wheeler.
The Twentieth Century. T. H. Pearne.

Mid-Continent Magazine.—Louisville, Ky. July.

Croatans: The Lost Colony of America. Frances J. Melton.
Chicago Artists' Exhibition. Emma Carleton.
Localism in Literature. James L. Onderdonk.
The Regulation and Its Relation to the Revolution. J. S. Bassett.
The Negro in America. Eugenia Parham.
Midwinter Travels in Mexico. August Schachner.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. July.

A Naturalist's Voyage Down the Mackenzie. Frank Russell.
A Mountain Deer Hunt. L. H. Fuller.
The Spirit Lake Massacre C. C. Carpenter.
The Sole Survivor's Story of the Massacre. Abigail G. Sharp.
James F. Wilson.
The "Athens" of Iowa Methodism. B. F. Clayton.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. July.

Mission Critics. J. H. DeForest.
The Foochow Mission. Caleb C. Baldwin.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. July.

Life Among the Red Men of America. E. R. Young.
The Indians of America—II. A. T. Pierson.
Missions in Alaska. O. E. Boyd.
Transformations in New Guinea and Polynesia. S. McFarlane

The Monist. Chicago. (Quarterly.) July.

Theory of Evolution and Social Progress. Joseph Le Conte.
Materialism Untenable A. E. Dolbear.
The Metaphysical *x* in Cognition. Paul Carus.
The Unseen Universe. Robert S. Ball.
The Present Problems of Organic Evolution. E. D. Cope.
The Science of Mentation. Elmer Gates.

Music.—Chicago. July.

Liebling in a Talking Mood.
The Sins of the Translator. W. H. Neidlinger.
Is Perfect Intonation Practicable?—IV. J. P. White.
Training the Voice. K. Hackett.

National Review.—London. July.

Ireland Unvisited. Lord Houghton.
England and France in the Nile Valley. Capt. F. D. Lugard.
"Polly Honeycombe," by George Colman. Austin Dobson.
A Model Public-House at Hampton Lucy. A. Shadwell.
An Australian Governorship.
Some Considerations for Small Holders. Earl Percy.
The Rivals of *Punch*. M. H. Spielman.
Indoor *vs.* Outdoor Relief. W. Chance.
Former Eton and Harrow Matches. Col. Hon. N. G. Lyttelton.
Recent Disestablishment Fictions. Bishop of St. Asaph.

Natural Science.—London. July.

The Scientific Results of the *Challenger* Expedition; Special Number. With Plates. Prof. E. Ray Lankester and Others.

New Review.—London. July.

The Navy and the Colonies. H. O. Arnold-Forster
Eleonora Duse. Vernon Blackburn.
Barras. Justin Huntly McCarthy.
The Picaresque Novel. James Fitzmaurice-Kelly.
Scotch Disestablishment; the Kirk's Alarm. Reuben Butler.
The British Railway System; Nationalization by Inches. Ernest E. Williams.
"Romeo and Juliet;" an Immortal Story. Eugene Benson.

New Science Review.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) July.

The History of a Recent Astronomical Discovery. A. W. Drayson.
The Classification of Scientific Knowledge. J. T. Kay.
Climate and High Altitudes. Henry R. Wray.
The Curvature of Space. John Dolman, Jr.
Is Life Universal? J. E. Chappel.
The Brain in the Light of Science. S. M. Miller.
Evolution and Teleology. F. H. Perry Coste.
"Mental Telegraphy." Claude S. Coles.
The Dogmatism of Science. Mrs. Bloomfield Moore.
Has Mental Healing Any Scientific Basis? Henry Wood.
The Missing Link. Wilson Hart.
The Periodic Law. Jonathan M. Wainwright.
The Tesla Oscillator. Lieut. F. J. Patten.

Nineteenth Century.—London. July.

The Conservative Programme of Social Reform. Sir John Gorst.
The Irish Fiasco. H. Jephson.
An Object-Lesson in "Payment of Members" in Australia. Major-Gen. Tulloch.
Intellectual Detachment. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
Dr. Pusey and Bishop Wilberforce. R. G. Wilberforce.
The Spey; My Native Salmon River. A. Forbes.
Argon, Electricity, Antarctic Exploration. Prince Krapotkin.
The Church in Wales. Bishop of St. Asaph.
Religion in Elementary Schools: Proposals for Peace. G. A. Spottiswoode.
"The Society of Comparative Legislation." Sir C. Ilbert.
A Moslem View of Abdul Hamid and the Powers. The Moulvie Rafiüddin Ahmad.
Some Lessons from Kiel. W. Laird Clowes.

North American Review.—New York. July.

Fenimore Cooper's Literary Offenses. Mark Twain.
Contemporary Egypt. Frederic C. Penfield.
Thirty Years In the Grain Trade. Egerton R. Williams.
How Free Silver Would Affect Us. E. O. Leech.
Wild Traits in Tame Animals.—III. Louis Robinson.
The Disposal of a City's Waste. George E. Waring, Jr.
Personal History of the Second Empire.—VII. A. D. Vandam.
"Coin's Financial School" and Its Censors. W. H. Harvey.
Degeneration and Evolution. Max Nordau, Theodore Roosevelt, Edmund Gosse.

Our Day.—Springfield, Ohio. July.

The True Heroism. Gilbert Dobbs.
W. Jennings Demorest.
Open Furrows in the Orient. Joseph Cook.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. July.

The Home of the Hohenzollerns. J. Baker.
The Campaign of Trafalgar. Judge O'Connor Morris.
Lord Kelvin. Arthur Warren.
Combe Florey, Somerset and Sydney Smith. John Le Warden Page.

Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) July.

The Absolute and the Time Process. John Watson.
Ethical System of Richard Cumberland.—II. Ernest Albee.
Hylozoism. W. A. Hammond.
The Theory of Inference. William W. Carlile.

Photo-American.—New York. June.

Illustration. H. P. Robinson.
Achromatic *vs.* Spectacle Lenses.
Incandescent Gas Light as Applied to Photography. W. K. Burton.
Influence of Diaphragm Aperture in Half-Tone Work.
The Pizzighelli Printing-Out Platinotype Process. G. Ewing.
Alleged Poisonous Nature of the New Developers.

Photographic Times.—New York. July.

Foregrounds. H. P. Robinson.
Photographing the Eyes of a Living Spider. R. L. Maddox.
Electric Illumination for Photographic Purposes. J. H. Janeway.
History of the Development of Photography. R. Morris.
Short Chapters in Organic Chemistry.—II. A. B. Aubert.
Photographing the Splash of a Drop. R. S. Cole.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. July.

Beginnings of Scientific Interpretation. Andrew D. White.
The Bowels of the Earth. Alfred C. Lane.
Climate and Health. Charles F. Taylor.
Mr. Balfour's Dialectics. Herbert Spencer.
Studies of Childhood.—IX: Fear. James Sully.
The Armadillo and Its Oddities. Charles H. Coe.
Herbaria in Their Relation to Botany. J. P. Lotsy.
Professional Institutions—III. Dancer and Musician. Herbert Spencer.
A Medical Study of the Jury System. T. D. Crothers.
Why Children Lie. Nathan Oppenheim.
Morbid Heredity. M. Ch. Féré
Sketch of William Cranch Bond.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—Philadelphia. July.

Phillips Brooks as a Theologian. John Fox.
The Unity and Continuity of Genesis. Edwin C. Bissell.
The Authenticity and Genuineness of Daniel. J. J. Lampe.
The Functions of the Reason in Christianity. W. B. Breene.
Dr. Kuyper's Theological Encyclopedia. Abel H. Huizinga.

Mackintosh's Natural History of the Christian Religion. B. W. Warfield.
Hermann on Communion with God. C. M. Mead.
Seth's Study of Ethical Principles. G. S. Paton.

Review of Reviews.—New York. July.

Wall Street and the Credit of the Government. A. C. Stevens.
The Political Leaders of New South Wales. J. Tighe Ryan.
Mexico as the Cradle of Man's Primitive Traditions.

The Rosary.—New York. July.

Zola at Lourdes. John A. Mooney.
Eighth Centennial of the First Crusade.—II. R. Parsons.
Our Lady of Carmel. Pius R. Mayer.
The Calendoli Type-Setting Machine.
A Page of Church History in New York.—IV. J. S. M. Lynch.

The Sanitarian.—New York. July.

The Mechanism of the Respiratory Organs. G. H. Patchen.
Sanitary Topography of New York. A. N. Bell.
State Medicine. Henry D. Holton.
Report of Progress in Public Hygiene. S. W. Abbott.
Brooklyn's Aversions and Nuisances. A. N. Bell.

Scots Magazine.—Perth July.

Sir David Lindsay of the Mount. W. Berry.
Remarkable Career of Joseph Stevenson. J. A. Robertson.
Peeps into Agricultural History. R. H. Wallace.

Social Economist.—New York. July.

Lincoln on a Government Bank.
Integrity of Economic Literature.
Protection and Bimetallism.
The War and Labor in Japan. Fusataro Takano.
Historical Aspects of the Monetary Question. A. del Mar.
New Protection Party in England. Andrew Reid.
European Opinion on Bimetallism.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. July.

Lefthanded Shorthand. Isaac S. Dement.
Graham Outlines. Miss E. J. Fowler.
Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.

Strand Magazine.—London. June 15.

How Games are Made. W. G. Fitzgerald.
Portraits and Biographies of William Court Gully, Miss Frances Willard, Giuseppe Verdi and W. W. Read.
Lord Onslow in New Zealand. "Constance Egglestone."
Remarkable Accidents. James Scott.
Some Curious Fancy Dresses. Framley Steelcroft.

Students' Journal.—New York.

Emotion in Men and Women. T. W. Higginson.
Engraved Shorthand—Eight pages.
The Tyranny of Corporations. H. L. Call.
That Strange Planet Mars.

Sunday at Home —London. July.

The Kiblah of the Mohammedan Mosque. Hugh Macmillan.
Before and After Emancipation in South Carolina. Continued. E. Porritt.
Sunday at Cambridge.
Growth of the Bible in China. Continued. Dr. Wm. Wright.
The Religion of Culture. Rev. M. Kaufmann.
A Visit to Bashan and Argob. Continued. A. Heber-Percy.

Temple Bar.—London. July.

Maria Edgeworth.
Letters of Edward Fitzgerald to Fanny Kemble, 1871-1883.
The Ile de Sein: the Grave of the Druids.
Wills.
Thackeray's London.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. July.

A Plea for Bimetallism. Lieut. John F. McBlain.
Commodore Conner. P. S. P. Conner.
Another Forgotten General. Edward Shippen.

United Service Magazine.—London. July.

Chitral as an Outpost of India.
Training of Executive Naval Officers. Capt. C. Johnstone.
The Scourge of India in 1893; Rejoinder Refuted. Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. W. Hill-Climo.
The Evacuation of Ambohimarina, Madagascar. Capt. S. Pasfield Oliver.
The Campaign of Plevna. Lieut. Maguire.
French Operations on the Niger. Capt. S. Pasfield Oliver.
The British in West Africa.
Sir E. Hamley and Lord Wolseley at Tel-el-Kebir. Colonel Maurice.

Westminster Review.—London. July.

Professor Huxley on Hume and Berkeley. G. G. Greenwood.
The Manitoba School Question. H. H. L. Bellot.
The Waverley Novels—After Sixty Years. D. F. Hannigan.
Two Recent Biographies—W. E. Gladstone and Prince Bismarck. M. Todhunter.
The Mystery of the Pacific—a Lost Continent. W. H. O. Smeaton.
A Rational View of the Sacraments and Rites of the Church of England. J. Copner.
Democracy at Home J. W. Breslin.
The Origin and Growth of Trial by Jury in England.
Education in Ireland, Catholic and Protestant. H. A. Hinkson.
The Religiosity of the Scot. J. Leatham.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. July.

Echoes from France. Ch. Gravier.
Papers for Professional Photographers. John A. Tennant.
Photography by the River.
Building up Pictures. C. P. Marshall.
Chemico-Mechanical Color Work. C. Ashleigh Snow.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. July.

German Playing Cards.
In the Far North—Iceland, etc.
The Baltic and North Sea Canal. J. L. Algermissen.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

June 1.

Gustav Freytag. R. Koenig.
Bible and Music. Gerhart Goebel.

June 8.

The Baltic and North Sea Canal. H. von Zobeltitz.
Bible and Music. Concluded.

June 15.

The Baltic and North Sea Canal. Continued.

June 22

Oeynhausen, Watering-Place in Westphalia.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 12.

Fritzlar. M. Herbert.
Germany 3,000 Years Ago. Dr. K T. Zingeler.
Carrier Pigeons. J. Dackweiler.
Johann Friedrich Böhmer. R. Hoeber.
The Origin of the German Towns. Dr. Nikel.

Heft 13.

Mont Blanc. H. Kerner.
The German Post Office in Foreign Lands.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. June.

The Baltic and North Sea Canal. R. Werner.
Lothar Bucher. Concluded. W. Gittermann.
The Development of the Modern German Novel. B. Litzmann.
Prince Tscherkasski; and the Inner History of the Russo-Turkish War, 1877-78.
The Causes of Moods and Whims in Adults. P. Lombroso.
Crown Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, Pretender to the Spanish Throne, according to Sybel's History. Dr. M. Schmitz.
William Ewart Gladstone.
Robert Hamerling. Dr. A. Schlossar.
Better and Cheaper Bread. Dr. Heitz.
The Care of the Teeth of Children. Dr. K. Jung.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. June.

Personal Reminiscences of the War of 1870-1. J. von Verdy du Vernois.
The Principle of Development in the History of the Intellect. Ludwig Stein.
Statecraft and Sea Power. Vice-Admiral Batsch.
How do Insects See? August Weismann.
Gustav Freytag. E. Schmidt.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 6.

Gustav Freytag. R. von Gottschall.
The Earthquake at Laibach.
Vienna Market Life. V. Chiavacci.
Carl Vogt. With Portrait.
The History of Spectacles. Dr. H. Cohn.
Catherine Cornaro as Queen of Cyprus. E. Schulte.
Rain-Making. M. Hagenau.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. June.

Gustav Freytag. With Portrait. E. Steiger.
The Higher Teaching Faculty in Prussia as a Profession.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. June.

The Social Evangelical Congress. M. von Nathusius.
Letters from Java.
The German National Hymn. Major-Gen. G. Schröder.

Neue Revue.—Vienna.

June 5.

The Monetary Standard in Germany. Dr. F. H. Geffcken.

June 12.

The Monetary Standard. Continued.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 35.

The Revolutionary Forces of Russia Past and Present. P. Axelrod.
The Labor Movement in the United States, 1886-92. Continued. F. A. Sorge.

Nos. 36, 37.

The American Labor Movement. Continued.

No. 38.

Science, Art and Religion. Concluded. C. Bennier.
Latest Developments of Roumania. B. Branisteanu-Roman.

No. 39.

Roumania. Concluded.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. June.

Franz Stück, Artist. With Portrait. F. Freiherr von Ostini.
The La Roche Family and their Friends, 1760-1780. K. Hassencamp.
Newspapers in Ancient Rome. Karl Mayhoff.
National Education. Sir John Lubbock
The Bacon-Shakespeare Question. L. Fränkel.
The First Performance of "Tannhäuser" in Paris, 1861. Paul Lindau.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. June.

Social Democracy. B.
The Building and Loan Associations of the United States. F. Lusensky.
Jacob Grimm's German Fables and Modern Research. C. Voretzch.
Ferdinand of Brunswick. Continued. E. Daniels.
The German Anti-Revolutionary Bills. O. Mittelstädt
The Teachers in the Prussian Gymnasiums.

Sphinx.—Brunswick.—C. A. Schwetke, Brunswick. June.

The Medicine of the North American Indian. Dr. L. Kuhlenbeck.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 12.

National Dress in the Black Forest. G. Waldfreund.
Vienna Palaces.
Graphology. L. Meyer.
Means of Communication in the Bosnian Provinces. A. O. Klaussman.
The Baltic and North Sea Canal. F. Eiselen.
Gustav Freytag. With Portrait.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. June.

Norwegian Art. C. Gurlitt.
The Master of Friedrichsruh.
Napoleon's Early Days. H. von Zobeltitz.
A Child's Reminiscences of Justinus Kerner. T. Schumacher.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.

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W. E. Gladstone. With Portrait. E. Frank Dewey.
First Aid to the Wounded. L. Freiherr von Lesser.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Paris. June.

Herbert Spencer and Professor Huxley. L. Quesnet.
Robert Louis Stevenson. A. Glardon.
The Question of Morocco. Continued. Pierre Martel.
Malteo-Maria Boiardo. P Monnier.
Through the Cities of the New World. Louis Wuarin.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

June 1.

The German Military Law.
Essays: The Soul, Woman, Mystical Morality. Maurice Maeterlinck.
French Tactics in Madagascar. G. Rerche.
Lord Randolph Churchill. P. Hamelle.
The Centenary of Corot. G. Lecomte
Letters On Foreign Politics. Mdme. Juliette Adam.

June 15.

The 16th of June, 1815; the Battle of Ligny.
Curiosity. Sully Prudhomme.
Anton Rubinstein. C. Saint-Saëns.
Recollections of a Sailor. Georges Hugo.
Fifty Years of Australian History. L. Quesnel.
Paul Bourget. A. Albalat.
Letters On Foreign Politics. Mdme. Juliette Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris. June.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Paul Bourget Judged By His Contemporaries; Symposium.
Paul Bourget's Earlier Articles.
Seville. Marie L. de Rute.
Letters From a Traveler in Holland.

Quinzaine.—Paris.

June 1.

José-Maria de Heredia. A. Poizat.
The Propaganda for Universal Peace. Continued. A. Lefaivre.
The Salon of the Champs-Elysées. G. Le Vavasseur.

June 15.

The Divine Sense in Wagner. E. de Saint-Auban.
The Lighting of the City of Paris—1348-1895. R. Lambelin.
Memoirs of General Baron Thiébault. F. Pascal.
Pianoforte Solo: "Dernier Adieu." L. A. Bourgault Ducondray.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

June 1.

Jules Lemaître. C. Recolin.
Guillaume de Humboldt's Early Friends.

June 8.

The Uselessness of Art Exhibitions. P. Flat.
Costa de Beauregard. H. Bordeaux.

June 15.

The Paris Exhibition of 1900. P. Strauss.
France in 1802. P. Mille.
Lille; a Young University. M. Picavet and G. Lyon.

June 22.

Sociological Questions. M. Lévy-Bruhl.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

June 1.

Mehemet-Ali During the Latter Part of His Life. Comte Benedetti.
A Tour in Spain: Tangiers, Cadiz, Seville, and Back to Madrid R. Bazin.
From Leoben to Campo Formio. A. Sorel.
The Finances of Italy. A. Dubief.

June 15.

The Mechanism of Modern Life; Our Food Stores. Viscount G. D'Avenel.
Heat—The Precursor of Thermodynamics P. Duhem.
The Contemporary English Drama; a Retrospective Glance from 1820 to 1865. A. Filon.
A Journey in Central Asia Through Transoxiania. E. Blanc.

Revue Générale.—Paris. June.

Madagascar; The Production of Gold. Albert Bordeaux.
The Island of Mauritius Before the English Conquest. Jules Leclercq.
The First Year of the Hungarian Kulturkampf. A. Konnengieser.

Review du Monde Catholique.—Paris. June.

Pessimism. E. Cornut.
The Voluntary Dispersion of the Jews Before the Time of Christ. A. de Calonne.
Paul Bourget's New Style. Dr. C. Barneaud.
Napoleon III and Italy. L. Bascoul.
To Kiel, Without Fear or Scruple. A. du Corneau.
Pierre Cauchon, Bishop of Beauvais. B. de Canges.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

June 1.

The Memoirs of an Artist.—1. Ch. Gounod.
Saint Josephat. G Paris.
The Red Spectre in Germany. T. Barth.
Josephine Before Bonaparte: The Revolution. F. Masson.
Hospital Surgery. P. Delbet.
"Tannhäuser" in Paris. C. Mendès.

June 15.
Diary of a Journey Through Belgium and Holland. H. Taine.
The Strategy of the Kiel Canal.
Sonnets Written in the Alhambra. P. Bourget.
The Empress Catharine and the Prince de Ligne. L. Perey.
James Darmesteter. Mary Darmesteter.
Recollections of a Danish Officer. C. de Frissenberg.
The Monetary Crisis. L. Poinsard.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

June 1.
Alsace-Lorraine and the Peace-Movement. Baroness de Sultner.
The Song of Birds in Central America.
June 15.
The Peace Question. F. Passy.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

June 1.
The Scientific Uses of Liquid Air. Prof. J. Dewar.
June 8.
The Fauna of the White Sea and the Work of the Russian Biological Station at Golovetzky. W. Schimkewitsch.
Dr. H. A. Archereau. M. Baudouin.
June 15.
The Use of Birds of Prey in Central Asia. E. Blanc.
Unsinkable Ships. Ch. Labrousse.
June 22.
Carl Vogt and His Work. E Yung.
The Work of the Sun and Nitrification. P. P. Dehérain.

Vie Contemporaine.—Paris.

June 1.
Opera Dancers. G. Montorgeuil.
Children and Charity in Paris. M. Brieux.
June 15.
The Empress Eugénie's Apartments at the Tuileries. Henri Bouchot.
The College and the Family. A. Laurent.
Gabriel d'Annunzio. G. Larroumet.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. June.

The War in China. C. Letourneau.
Diderot as a Socialist. Pierre Boz.
The Sex Question in Education. Hudry-Menos.
The Economic and Social Depression. Continued. Gustave Rouanet.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.

June 1.
Pentecostal Brief of Leo XIII.
Letter of Leo XIII on Political Elections.
Italian Liberalism in Its Relation to the Papacy.
The Apostolic Letter to the English Nation and the Protestant Press.
June 16.
Brief of Leo XIII to the Oratorian Fathers (Latin version).
The Tercentenary of St. Philip Neri.
Pope Nicholas III, 1277-1280. Continued.
G Carducci and His Poems.

Nuova Antologia.—Rome.

June 1.
Honor in Relation to Duelling. P. Fambri.
A Glance at the Chino-Japanese War. G. Lorenzini.
Medicean Tragedies. E. Saltini.
Vincenzo Botta. Fanny Zampini Salazar.
June 15.
French Universities Since the Revolution. C. F. Ferraris.
Petrarch's Poems in the Light of Recent Researches. G. A Cesareo.
Petro Verri and Alessandro Manzoni. A. Paoli.
Some Recent Invocations of the Almighty. R. Mariano.

Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

June 1.
Joseph de Maistre. L. Bonin.
Nature, Science and Religion. A. Tagliaferri.
The Commentaries of E. S. Piccolomini (Pius II). G. Rondoni.
A Commercial Agreement with France. A. Rossi.
June 16.
Science and Religion. F. Persico.
The Eastern Schism and the Return of the Greek Church to Catholic Unity. C. del Pezzo.
Errors of Scientific Socialism. G. H. Cavalletti.

La Riforma Sociale.—Rome. May 25.

The Development of Trades Unions in England and Germany Dr Max Hirsch.
Social Legislation in Austria. The Duke of Avarna.
The New Factory Law in Belgium. Armand Julin.
The Protectionist Spirit in England. L. Albertini.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

Ciudad de Dios.—Madrid. June 5.

Urdaneta and the Conquest of the Philippine Islands. F. de Uncilla.
The Augustinians of London. Julian Rodrigo.

España Moderna.—Madrid. June.

The Present State of Society in Spain. M. de Unamuno.
The Cuban Insurrection and the United States. S. Moret.
Review of International Politics. Emilio Castelar.

Revista Contemporanea.—Madrid.

May 30.
Funeral Oration on the Victims of the *Reina Regente*. A. L. Peláez.
War. Constantino Piquer
June 15.
Music. Conclusion. Gonzalo de Castro.
Poetry in Galicia. Aureliano J. Pereira.

TEE PORTUGUESE MAGAZINES.

Arte Portugueza.—Lisbon. No. 4.

The National Fine Art Museum; Portuguese Earthenware. Pin-sel.
The Pulpit of Santa Cruz de Coimbra. A Gonçalves.
J. V. Salgado's Picture of Jesus. G. Pereira.
Musical Instrument Makers; the Haupts. E. Vieira.

Revista Brazileira. Rio de Janeiro.

No. 10.
Suicide in the Federal Capital. Clovis Bevilaqua.
Unpublished Poems of Claudio Manoel da Costa.
No. 11.
The Rio Grande Question. Symposium.
Portuguese Nationality: Its Pre-historic and Historic Factors. Professor Romero.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

De Gids.—Amsterdam. June.

What the Shah of Persia Thought of Holland in 1888. P. S. van Ronkel.
Argon and Helium. Prof. J. H. van 't Hoff.
Gaston Paris and His Pupils. Prof. A. G. van Hamel.

Teysmannia.—Batavia. No. 4.

Animal Foes of Agriculture. Dr. J. C. Koningsberger.
Annual Flowering Plants. H. J. Wigman.

Vragen des Tijds.—Haarlem. June.

The Punishment of Juvenile Offenders. D. Simons.
The Poor and How They Are Looked After. Dr. A. W. van Geer.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Dagny.—Stockholm. No. 4-5.

Margareta Fredkulla. Selma Lageriöf.
The Woman Question and the Social Question. Emil Svensén.
Reform in the Laws Concerning Women. Maria Cederschiöld.

Nyt Tidskrift.—Christiania. No. 15.

Arne Garborg as Realist and Romancer. Chr. Collin.

Svensk Tidskrift.—Upsala. No. 3.

The Coming Struggle for Supremacy between the White Race and the Yellow.
The Evolution Doctrine and Christianity. — III. Carl Norrby.
On Hypnotism in the Service of Healing.
The Union Crisis. Harold Hjärne.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AI.	Art Interchange.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
Ata.	Atalanta.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).
Bank.	Banker's Magazine (New York).
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.
BW.	Biblical World.
C.	Cornhill.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CRev.	Charities Review.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.
CW.	Catholic World.
D.	Dial.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
DR.	Dublin Review.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).
Ed.	Education.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
F.	Forum.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
G.	Godey's.
GJ.	Geographical Journal.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
HC.	Home and Country.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
IA.	Irrigation Age.
JEd.	Journal of Education.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
JAP.	Journal of American Politics.
K.	Knowledge.
LAH.	Lend a Hand.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LQ.	London Quarterly Review.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.
LudM.	Ludgate Magazine.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Men.	Menorah Monthly.
MidM.	Midland Monthly.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
Mon.	Monist.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
MR.	Methodist Review.
NAR.	North American Review.
NatR.	National Review.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NR.	New Review.
NSR.	New Science Review.
NW	New World.
O.	Outing.
OD.	Our Day.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PAst.	Popular Astronomy.
PL.	Poet Lore.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
PT.	Photographic Times.
PR.	Philosophical Review.
PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
RR.	Review of Reviews.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
San.	Sanitarian.
SEcon.	Social Economist.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
TB.	Temple Bar.
US.	United Service.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the July numbers of periodicals.

Absolute, The, and the Time Process, John Watson, PR.
Accidents, James Scott, Str, June.
Afghanistan: Our Last War with the Mahsuds, Black.
Africa:
  England and France in the Nile Valley, F. D. Lugard, NatR.
  The Best Route to Uganda, G. F. S. Elliott, CR.
American History, Proper Perspective of, Woodrow Wilson, F.
Architecture: An Architect's Vacation, R. S. Peabody, AM.
Arctic Exploration: The Franklin Commemoration, GJ.
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Armies:
  The Soldier of the Sixteenth Century, Mac.
  Public Schools and Army Competitive Examination, Black.
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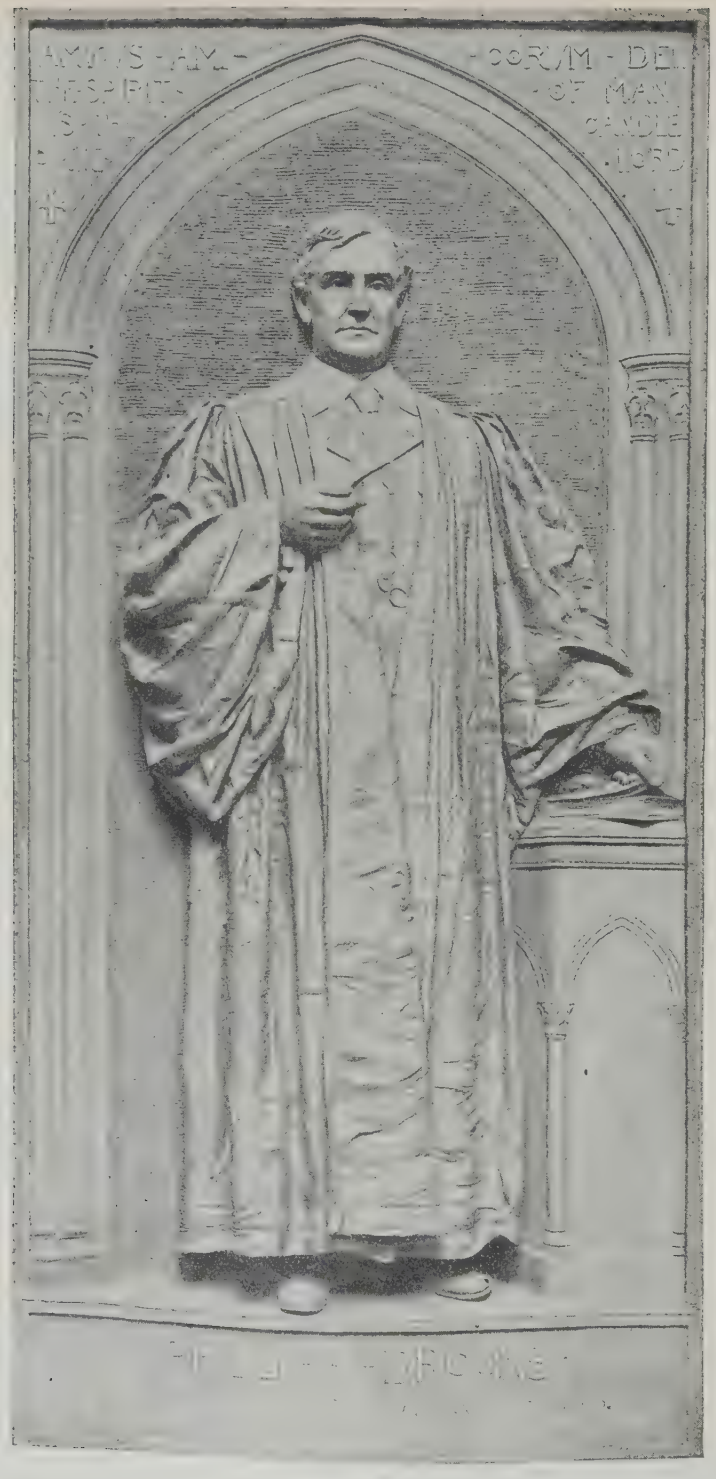


BAS-RELIEF STATUE OF PHILLIPS BROOKS ABOUT TO BE UNVEILED IN THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, NEW YORK CITY.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XII. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1895. NO. 3.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The Catholic Temperance Convention.

One of the most opportune and influential happenings of the month of August was the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. It was a fortunate circumstance that New York had been determined upon last year as the place for this year's great gathering. Nobody could have foreseen the local circumstances which were destined to increase tenfold the public interest which the convention would have aroused in any ordinary New-York August. The great contest for the enforcement of the Sunday closing law in New York city was at its very height. From almost every large city and town in the United States there were coming over the wires the reports that New York's struggle to secure respect for law was acting like a magical tonic upon lax administrators, and that the friends of law and order were everywhere taking heart and moving aggressively upon the enemy. Not the least difficulty against which the New York police commissioners had been compelled to contend was the timidity of a great number of their own political friends, and the opposition of some of the strongest elements which had helped to elect the reform ticket last November. The Catholic convention, however, was the turning point. Its sessions were attended and its actions countenanced by Monsignor Satolli and Archbishops Corrigan and Ryan. Its meetings were magnificently attended and its enthusiasm was irresistible. Mayor Strong and Police Commissioner Roosevelt were given an ovation at a great evening session held in Carnegie Hall, and it quickly became evident to the time-serving politicians that the best Catholic public sentiment quite as truly as the best Protestant public sentiment of New York could be relied upon to support a law-enforcing policy. The atmosphere at once became decidedly more clear, and the success of the Sunday closing policy in New York was assured.

In Favor of Sunday Closing.

Another thing was made evident by the clearly expressed sentiment of the temperance Catholics; namely, that the public demand for legislation permitting saloons to be open during certain hours is by no means so strong in New York as had been supposed. The Good Government clubs have declared themselves in favor of a law which will make Sunday opening a matter to be determined for itself by each locality. The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, from his summer resting place in Switzerland, has written his approval of that same policy. The best newspapers, Republican and Democratic alike, and many leading politicians have also expressed their approval of local option as regards the Sunday law. It seemed for a time to be taken for granted that popular opinion in New York would be overwhelmingly in favor of Sunday liquor selling either for the whole day or for certain specified hours; but the shrewdest judges are now by no means sure that a popular vote would favor any such change. It seems altogether likely that when the Legislature meets next winter the people of New York City will have become so well convinced of the social benefits resulting from a Sunday-closing law strictly enforced, that they will be ready to support a continuance of the policy so long as Mayor Strong and the Roosevelt Police Board remain at the helm.

An "Unbecoming" Business.

While the Catholic church officially is not prepared to place outside its pale every nominal Catholic engaged in the sale of liquor, it has expressed the official judgment that the sale of liquor for private gain is an "unbecoming" business for Catholic Christians to pursue; and it strongly urges adherents of the church to engage in no such calling. On the part of Irish Catholics, in particular, there is a very noticeable movement in different parts of the country to rid the streets of the disgrace of Irish names on the gilded signboards of grog-shops. In Archbishop Ireland's diocese this movement has been conspicuously successful. But even where the Catholic church is not so aggressively hostile to the saloon-keeping interest, there is an evident disposition to permit no compromise on the Sunday question, but to enforce the view that saloons ought not be open at any hour on the first day of the week. Thus at the very moment when scores of easy-going politicians of American birth and ancestry—trained in the spirit of reverence for a quiet and religiously observed Sunday—are loudly declaring that the

REV. FATHER J. M. CLEARY,

President Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

"American Sabbath," so-called, must give way to the more liberal habits and customs of European newcomers, there are thousands of those very newcomers themselves who are protesting against a "Continental Sunday" and showing themselves more American than many Americans in their staunch preference for a conservative and strictly-kept day of rest.

The Irrepressible Temperance Movement.

The scientific historian who shall attempt to recount the true story of the temperance movement in the nineteenth century, will have a large task on his hands, and one which will be anything but dull or monotonous. At the very moment when the temperance cause has seemed to flag at one place, it has inevitably flamed up somewhere else,—generally in the midst of the supposed strongholds of its opponents. In the Northern states it used to be considered that the South was almost hopelessly given over to the intemperate use of strong drinks, and that temperance legislation below Mason and Dixon's line would be an impossibility. Yet almost every phase of the temperance movement is quite as flourishing in the South as in any part of the North; and when Prohibition lags in Iowa we have the spectacle of South Carolina sturdily experimenting with the new and hopeful idea that elimination of the element of private profit from the liquor business can accomplish better practical results than the attempt to abolish the traffic altogether.

The New French Liquor Monopoly.

Again, for a long time we have been urged to accept the view that in France, where wine-drinking is supposed to be universal, there is no temptation to use strong beverages, and the whole situation is quite the one to be desired and imitated. Yet the best leaders of French opinion and policy think nothing of the sort. So dire have become the evils of intemperance from the use of brandy, absinthe and various strong beverages, that the present administration has decided in favor of a government monopoly of all alcoholic drinks stronger than light wines and beers. The government bill has been greatly altered in its passage through the legislative chambers, but France has decided to take the entering steps which will make the manufacture and wholesale supply of strong liquors a government monopoly analogous to the tobacco monopoly. It would not be surprising if, from this beginning, France might by degrees proceed to the establishment of a system of retail control, after the pattern of the Scandinavian policy. It is not a little significant, as indicating the drift of European opinion, that nearly every conspicuous member of the present French cabinet is a total abstainer not only from the use of stronger drinks, but also from the use of wine.

REV. FATHER A. P. DOYLE,

A Prominent Catholic Temperance Leader.

Belgium Aroused.

The government of Belgium has been taking even a greater interest than that of France in the growing evils of intemperance and in the dangers that accrue to society from the liquor business as privately conducted. A royal investigating commission of the highest prestige is now at work in Belgium gathering testimony and preparing a report which is expected to deal radically with the whole subject. Everywhere in Europe the fact is becoming recognized that liquor selling is not only an unbecoming business, but one that is socially and politically dangerous,—requiring new and rigid regulation or else total suppression.

Russia's Abolition of Private Saloons.

By far the most important evidence of this trend of European public opinion is to be found in the action that Russia has now taken. In all the history of the modern temperance movement, no public law or decree has ever attempted any task so gigantic or of such far-reaching importance as that which Russia's new law has undertaken. For Russia has determined upon nothing less than a complete government monopoly of the manufacture and sale of the liquor supply for the entire empire. Somewhat more than two years are to be allowed for the system to attain completeness. It is to be put in force in eight provinces on the first day of July, 1896, in seven other provinces on the first day of July, 1897, and throughout all the rest of the empire on the first day of January, 1898. Saloon keeping as a private business will be altogether abolished. The French attempt at a monopoly of wholesale supply has been based very largely upon considerations of public revenue. It does not appear that the new Russian policy rests so much upon financial motives as upon a desire to rid the Russian people once and for all of the demoralizing influences of the liquor traffic as privately conducted. A Russian journal, the *Viedomosti*, makes the following comments by way of an explanation which is understood to be virtually official:

"The object of government monopoly of the sale of liquor is principally to do away with the abuses of liquor dealers who take advantage of the disposition to drunkennes. To say nothing of the fact that the liquor dealers are generally also usurers who manage to enslave the population, they try to encourage drunkenness and to make a saloon a necessity to the people. They gladly deal on a credit basis and take all kinds of household goods as security. The law, to be sure, prohibits this, but it is notorious that the saloon keepers obtain most of their incomes by evading the legal restraints. Government sale, on the other hand, aims at the substitution for drunkenness of a normal consumption of liquor. Equally important is the influence of government monopoly upon the improvement of the quality of the liquor manufactured. . . . Overproduction is one of the greatest evils of capitalistic industry. The chief difficulty is in determining the amount of a given product necessary for consumption and justly distributing it among the competing manufacturers. The liquor monopoly makes the government the master of the market. Henceforth prices of spirits will be determined, not by the competition of the distillers, but by a just estimate of the labor and risk incurred in production."

The Russian empire will have a great advantage over the officials of South Carolina in carrying out its policy of a state liquor monopoly. In Russia regulations of this kind do not meet with serious resistance. The Russian law will be enforced to the letter. It is not for Americans to approve of the autocratic form of government; but we may nevertheless be glad to see autocracy thus assert itself in behalf of the true interests of the people. The movement for political freedom in Russia has had no worse enemy than the drunkenness of the people, which has helped to keep them poor, degraded and ignorant. With the improved school system of Russia and the elimination of the village saloon keeper, we may confidently expect that the Russian peasantry will gradually become fitted for self-government. Since the abolition of serfdom, Russia has taken no step of domestic policy so important as this abolition of the private liquor traffic.

Adequate Penalties.

One of the chief defects of the New York excise law is its lack of adequate penalties. The Boston law is relatively well enforced, because the detection of a licensed saloon keeper in the business of Sunday selling would carry with it an immediate cancellation of his license. There are several classes of licenses in Boston under the Massachusetts law, but the lowest annual fee is a thousand dollars. Saloon keepers do not care to run the risk of forfeiture by attempting to make Sunday sales. A similar state of affairs prevails in Philadelphia. In both of these cities the so-called "speak-easies," or unlicensed places where liquor is unlawfully sold, are quite numerous; and various other methods of evasion exist. Nevertheless, however, it is conceded that under the high license regulations and strict penalties which have existed in both places for about ten years, Sunday drunkenness has decidedly decreased, and various evils attending the liquor business have been lessened. The New York legislature will have occasion next winter to go into every phase of the question, in order to enact more effective laws than those now existing.

Two Southern Events.

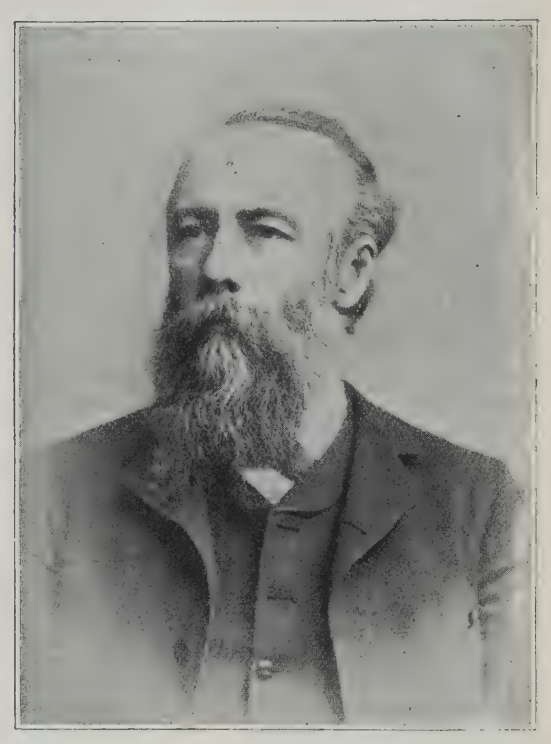
Two events of national importance in the highest sense will conspire to attract great numbers of people to Georgia and Tennessee about the middle of September. One of these events is the opening of the Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, the inaugural date having been fixed for September 18. The other is the dedication of the nation's new military park on the battle field of Chickamauga near Chattanooga, the exercises in connection with which are to be held on September 19 and 20. It is not very far from Atlanta to Chattanooga, and it will be entirely feasible for visitors

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON,
One of the Chief Orators of the Chickamauga Programme.

to witness the opening exercises at the Fair, and then reach Chattanooga in time for the noteworthy addresses and reviews of veterans that will mark the opening of the national park.

The Atlanta Exposition.

The project of the Atlanta Fair has been constantly expanding in the minds of its energetic planners and sponsors; in consequence of which the thing as realized will be greater by half than the thing as originally proposed,—a remark which could not be truthfully made of many previous exposition projects. It is even asserted that this Atlanta Exposition will surpass in magnitude the Centennial of 1876. There was no thought, of course, that Atlanta should attempt to rival the wondrous creation of 1893 at Chicago, into which four hundred years of human progress was condensed at an almost fabulous expense. But Atlanta promises to surpass any other exposition ever held in the United States, and this means something exceedingly creditable. Our readers were informed of the chief features of the forthcoming Fair several months ago by so competent an authority as Mr. Clark Howell of the Atlanta *Constitution*. Happily the business outlook has greatly brightened within the past half year, and the industrial world will be disposed to regard the Atlanta Exposition as standing upon the threshold of a new era of great national prosperity. Ingenious methods have been devised for making the visitor to Atlanta appreciate the magnitude of the resources of the Southern states. What has been accomplished since the war will stand out in a series of great object lessons; and the inviting opportunities that the South presents for investment and residence will be alluringly set forth. The latest triumphs of mechanical invention will be in abundant evidence, and the influence of the Fair upon industrial progress is sure to be felt through all the Southern states.



GEN. H. V. BOYNTON,
Prime Mover and Historian of the Chickamauga Enterprise.

As an Educator of the People.

The Centennial at Philadelphia exerted an educational influence of almost untold value upon the plain people north of Virginia and east of Indiana. The influence of the Columbian Exposition upon farmers, mechanics, and the great masses of plain American families in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, not to mention other parts of the country, will be felt in a hundred decisive ways for many years to come. In like manner, undoubtedly, the great Fair at Atlanta will be visited by scores of thousands of families who were not able to visit Chicago, and whose outlook upon life and whose appreciation of their own great country will be broadened most amazingly by a few days spent in the study of the Exposition. There ought to be many thousands of Northern visitors before the Fair is at an end, but above all things the South itself should

visit Atlanta with something like unanimity. It is to be hoped that the Exposition authorities, the Southern railway systems, and all other Southern agencies and personages of influence, will make it a prime concern to induce the largest possible number of Southern farmers to attend the Fair and take their families with them.

The Military Park.

Gettysburg, Shiloh, Antietam and Chickamauga have now been designated by Congress as national military parks and reservations. Perhaps no other battle ground of the Civil War possesses greater natural attractions for the purposes of a great park than Chickamauga. From the military point of view, the fighting in the vicinity of Chattanooga was equally creditable to the blue and the grey, and it will be easy for the distinguished orators who will take part in the dedicatory programme of the present month,—some of whom participated in the armed conflict on one side and some on the other,—to give unstinted praise to the bravery and manliness of their adversaries in the great struggle more than 20 years ago. Survivors of both sides have exerted themselves, with mutual respect and good will, in the great task of giving realization to this plan of a national park at Chickamauga. The names of many men deserve to be recorded with honor for their valuable participation in the work. Fortunately, the story has been well told by General H. V. Boynton in his new volume, of which mention will be found in our department of book notes. This distinguished journalist made the original suggestion, and has been especially active in the matter from beginning to end.

REV. ANDREW MURRAY.

The Northfield Conference.

During the week in August when the Catholic temperance workers were holding their convention in New York city, a very remarkable gathering of evangelical Protestant leaders and social reformers was in session at Northfield, Mass., under the general direction of Mr. D. L. Moody. Besides Mr. Moody himself, the principal speakers in the series of meetings at Northfield

REV. PREBENDARY H. W. WEBB-PEPLOE.

were the Rev. Prebendary H. W. Webb-Peploe, D.D., of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, an Anglican churchman of the most evangelical type; the Rev. Dr. Andrew Murray, now and for many years past the minister of the Dutch Reformed Church at Wellington, South Africa; the Rev. Dr. R. A. Torrey, of Chicago, and the Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson, who though a Presbyterian served as Mr. Spurgeon's successor in the pastorate of the greatest of Baptist churches. Like Archbishop Croke, who is the subject of our character sketch in this number of the REVIEW, Dr. Webb-Peploe was a mighty athlete in his younger days. He was the champion jumper and swimmer of Cambridge University. The Rev. Andrew Murray is famous throughout the English-speaking world as a writer of practical religious books of great value. He looks very much like the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, and is a speaker of effectiveness and power. Dr. Torrey is a young man, but he has already become a great force in the organization of direct and undenominational religious missionary work among the poor and neglected in our American cities. He has studied theology in Germany and has a wide and varied scholarship, besides being a Christian of the muscular type who believes in athletics. The addresses and proceedings of the Northfield conference were very

sympathetically and carefully reported by some of the principal daily papers, such as the New York *Tribune*.

Moody, the Bible and the "New Puritanism."

Nothing could be a greater mistake than the assumption that the study of the Bible is declining, or that the Christian faith is losing its hold as a vital force. Those who had entertained such a notion would have had their opinions shaken if they had intelligently observed the recent convention of the Christian Endeavor societies at Boston and this "conference of Christian workers" at Northfield. Mr. Moody has created a series of Bible Institutes, with headquarters at Northfield and Chicago, besides which he has established large boarding schools for boys and girls in the Northfield vicinity. These schools are conducted upon an excellent plan, every boy being taught a trade whether he is destined for a university course or not, and every girl having thorough instruction in domestic arts, such as cooking, sewing, and the like. A summer camp under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association is maintained at Northfield, and the place has become a Mecca for foreign missionaries who are at home on furlough, and for religious workers in many scattered fields. Mr. Moody was holding services not many months ago in the City of Mexico. He has been preaching in numerous places since he came back to Texas in April or May. But while thus pursuing his nomadic career as an evangelist, he is steadily developing his permanent educational institutions; and they will remain to perpetuate his wonderful career of usefulness when the fame of his power as a revivalist may have grown dim. The newspapers commenting upon the great popular hold which Mr. Moody's methods and establishments have acquired,—together with the astonishing success and enthusiasm of the Christian Endeavor movement, the steady progress of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the universal evidence of undenominational orders like the King's Daughters, and the many tokens of vigor shown by denominational organizations like the Epworth League, the St. Andrew's Cross, the Baptist Young People's societies, and other movements and organizations,—have applied the term of the "new puritanism" to the prevailing type of practical religious creed.

The "New Puritan" Revival in Politics.

The "new puritanism" certainly relies as firmly upon the Bible as did the old; but it uses the sacred volume as a practical guide in matters of conduct rather than as the basis for metaphysical and harsh theologies. The puritanism of Cromwell's time went into politics, with an irresistible conviction of the relationship between religion and the state. The new puritanism, so-called, has this year shown the most marked tendency to concern itself with the necessity for a higher and purer civic life. Robert Ross, who was murdered at Troy last year by ruffian election repeaters at the polls, was a prominent young Christian Endeavorer, and a good specimen of the new puritan who has gone into politics not for selfish ends but for the glory of God and the honor of the commonwealth. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS numbers a handsome array of national and local politicians among its readers throughout the entire country. Some of these gentlemen, whether avowed agnostics or not, are in practice mere secularists. They may think that, from the point of view of the substantial news of the world, this number of their preferred magazine devotes itself in undue proportions to the presentation of religious and moral movements. But the shrewdest politicians will understand the truth much better. The high "news values" of the past month have been in the domain of morals and religion. There has never been a period of financial panic and industrial depression in the United States which has not resulted in the moral and religious quickening of the nation. The form of the great revival through which our American people have now been passing differs somewhat in its characteristics from the revivals of earlier periods of depression. This time it has made emphatic the necessity for a higher type of righteousness in the associated affairs of men.

Some Tangible Results.

To sum up its tangible results would require much space, although it might be a most profitable exercise of the mind. It has helped to secure the political regeneration of New York. It has co-operated with great organized civic reform movements in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and many smaller cities. Among other things it has helped to secure the adoption by the people of Chicago of that epoch-making municipal reform, the civil service law. It has had its influence in Maryland, where the best Democrats and the Independents are inclining to the support of the Republican state ticket because the Republicans

HON. LLOYD LOWNDES,
Republican Nominee for Governor of Maryland.

have declared for complete and thoroughgoing civil service reform, and for the thorough cleansing of the Augean stables of political corruption that have so long disgraced their beautiful state and their splendid city of Baltimore. In Texas it has sustained a sturdy young Governor in his determined enforcement of the law against prize fights. The currency question is an important one; the tariff question is one upon which honest men may differ; and Brother Moody may fairly disagree with Brother Sankey on the question of the wisdom of annexing Hawaii. But the great political battlefield of our day in the United States is the field of administrative reform. And here the militant new puritanism in politics is bound to make itself felt beyond all question. It is not a Protestant movement alone, for some of its strongest leaders are prelates in the Catholic church. Whatever it may mean in detail, it must mean in general that the worst period of political and municipal profligacy in the United States has been left behind us; and that the moral and religious elements of the country are going into questions of local and general government on the conviction that "righteousness exalteth a nation." The politicians will do well to reckon with these awakened elements of good citizenship.

The Ups and Downs of Foreign Missions.

The foreign missionary movement, like every great continuous enterprise, has its times of prosperity and enthusiasm and its seasons of hardship and apathy. Unquestionably the cause has in recent years lacked something of the undoubting loyalty and ardor of support which the churches were giving it fifteen or twenty years ago. The reasons are numerous, and we shall not attempt to make a catalogue of them. Commerce and exploration have been opening up the Asiatic and African continents in a most unexampled fashion, and the Western world has invaded missionary ground with a hundred different objects and cross-purposes. In the uneasy and transitional state in which the great masses of oriental populations now find themselves, it is difficult to estimate the relative position and value of missionary work. Moreover, missionary methods have been to a large extent experimental, and changing conditions have made requisite some new points of view and some altered modes of approach. The careless assumption, however, that foreign missionary work in general has been ridiculously barren of results is not in the least justified. The statistics of native churches established and of converts enrolled form the smallest part of the evidence that the reasonable outside observer would gather in missionary fields. Medical missions and hospitals have had most extraordinary success; and Christian educational institutions, primary, collegiate and professional, are accomplishing wonders in the Turkish empire, in Japan, in India, and notably in China. It is not every missionary sent to the foreign field who has the tact and adaptability to gain the largest influence among the natives. But even where missionaries are somewhat lacking in mental qualities and in winning manners, they almost invariably gain the confidence of the communities where they locate by reason of the daily example they set of high personal character, of devoted family life, and of kindness and good-neighborship.

Massacres in China.

In the past month there have been most distressing reports of fanatical attacks upon missionaries in China, with the loss of perhaps a dozen lives of English and Scotch men and women. But the assailants were in no sense the immediate neighbors or acquaintances of the victims. They were prejudiced and fanatical sectaries, whose minds had been poisoned against the missionaries by false rumors and who were acting under the impulse of the very strong anti-foreign feeling which the late war with Japan has produced throughout China. It is right that all the governments, including our own, whose treaties with China solemnly guarantee the safety and well-being of missionaries, should follow up the prompt measures which were instituted at the outset by England, and should require the punishment of the assassins. Nevertheless China should not be judged too harshly, and the impression should not be made that Christian missions are being forced upon China by the combined navies of Europe and America. In general the Chinese are a peaceful and a kindly race; and missionary workers must, after all, rely almost entirely upon the voluntary good will of the people among whom they live and exercise works of beneficence.

Turkey and Our Government.

The good faith of the Chinese government and people are far more worthy of trust than the good faith of the government of the Turkish empire. Our own authorities at Washington have for several years been culpably negligent of the guaranteed rights of American missionaries and educators in the various Asiatic provinces of Turkey. The more carefully the facts are inquired into, the keener becomes the indignation American citizens have a right to feel against the lack of a high-spirited and intelligent policy at Washington. It does not help matters to attribute to ignorance, rather than lack of good intentions, the many negligences and false steps in the administration of our foreign affairs during several recent years. Ignorance is about the worst offence that any foreign office could be accused of. Our whole system of intercourse with foreign nations is in the most dire need of reconstruction. These remarks are not directed personally against the able and distinguished gentlemen who have filled the post of Secretary of State, nor against any individuals of either party. They apply to the whole system, diplomatic and consular, which from head to foot is amateur and haphazard, which constantly dismisses members who have acquired some experience by virtue of a period of incumbency, and constantly draws its recruits from scandalously ill

qualified sources. If these are hard words, the sting lies in the fact of their truth.

The Cuban Conflict.

The Cuban patriots have gone through the form of naming the chief officials of a provisional government. Gen. Bartolome Masso is designated as provisional president of the republic of Cuba, while General Maximo Gomez is vice-president and minister of war. General Antonio Maceo is general-in-chief of the Cuban army, while Señor Gonzalo de Quesada is secretary of foreign relations, with residence in the United States. The Marquis of Santa Lucia is minister of the interior. Dr. Castillo is expected to serve as diplomatic agent of "Free Cuba," at Washington, and Señor Estrada Palma will act as the general representative of the Cuban clubs and Cuban sympathizers in the United States. The choice of various other officials was left to General Masso. The selections seem to have won the unanimous approval of the Cuban insurgents, but in due time it is expected to submit the choice of the executive government to a vote of the people. Meanwhile, the Spanish government has found itself in constantly increasing difficulties. General Campos has been obliged to call for large bodies of additional troops, and there have been serious riots in Spain through the unwillingness of the army reserves to be subjected to the deadly climate and other perils of the theatre of conflict. Spanish finances are in the most embarrassing condition, and the prospect of success for Campos and his army does not improve. The sympathy of the American people with the patriots of Cuba grows more pronounced every week, and the popular desire that our government should embrace the first decent excuse for recognizing the belligerent character of the Cubans is very evident. When Congress meets in December, American sentiment will find expression at Washington upon this and several other topics. Many serious observers of the struggle are of opinion that it may soon become the duty of the United States in the name of humanity to remonstrate against Spain's bloody and wicked policy. There are rumors of Republican uprisings in Spain itself; and stranger things may happen than the overthrow of the royal government as a reward for the attempt to exterminate the inhabitants of Cuba.

Germany and France.

In Germany there has been witnessed day after day a series of great demonstrations in memory of the recurrence of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the early battles in the Franco-Prussian war. The spirit of these celebrations is not of a kind to promote improved relations between France and Germany. The French themselves have had plenty of domestic and colonial questions to occupy them, and the news of the march of the expedition which was steadily approaching the capital of the Hovas was becoming daily more absorbing as our record closed.

The Extent of the Liberal Reverse.

Even if the British party managers could have accurately foreseen the number of electors who would fill in their ballot papers for the Liberals and Conservatives respectively, that would have afforded them no clue whatever as to the balance of parties in the House of Commons. It would indeed have been the most misleading factor in their calculations. The transfer of 100,000 votes, or a little over 2 per cent. of the total number voting, from the Liberals to the Conservatives, ought on strict principles of proportional representation to have converted what was a Liberal majority of forty in 1892 into a minority of five in 1895. If the Conservatives had been cursed with the burden of a granted prayer, and "One Vote One Value" had really been conceded, the 2,370,000 who voted Liberal would have returned 333 members, while the 2,407,000 electors who voted Conservative would have been represented by 337 members. We take these figures from the *Westminster Gazette*. It is extremely difficult to divide the number of electors between the parties fairly, but it would be impossible to adopt a fairer rule than that which Mr. Cook has laid down. Labor votes, except where the labor candidate was the only Home Ruler in the field, have not been counted. In the case of the uncontested elections those of the last available contest have been substituted, except in a few constituencies which have not been contested at all of late years. In these constituences two-thirds of 75 per cent. of the electorate have been given to the side in possession, and one-third to the other. According to the statistician of the *Times* the balance of voting strength in Great Britain is as follows: Unionists, 2,267,000; Home Rulers, 2,012,000; representing a turnover of 110,000 votes from one side to the other in three years. What has happened, therefore, is that there has been a small but decided swing of the pendulum in the constituencies which have produced a change in the House of Commons altogether out of proportion to the actual shifting of force in the electorate. The Liberals have to account for a reverse; they certainly have not to account for any cataclysmal catastrophe.

Why it Has Been Exaggerated.

The moral effect of the Conservative victories has been strengthened by the series of disasters which befell the leaders of the Liberal army. At no previous general election have so many officers been picked off. Sir William Harcourt was rejected at Derby, Mr. John Morley at Newcastle, Mr. Shaw Lefevre at Bradford and Mr. Arnold Morley at Nottingham. Each of the cabinet ministers had a subordinate member of the administration not of the cabinet dispatched to keep him company, as the Ashantee kings when they die are provided with an escort into the invisible world by the slaughter of their wives and followers. Of the ex-cabinet ministers only two represent English constituencies. Mr. Campbell Bannerman, Mr. Asquith and Sir George Trevelyan all sit for Scotch

seats. The effect of the ministerial hecatomb was increased by the tremendous defeats which the Liberals suffered in two such vital centres as Lancashire and London. In the capital of the empire the Liberals had a net loss of fifteen seats. In Lancashire, a county of which it used to be said "what Lancashire thinks to-day England will think to-morrow," the Liberals lost eight seats net, converting a Liberal majority of three into a Conservative majority of thirteen. When the Liberals were reeling under such Thor-hammer blows of adversity, it is not so very surprising that many people should be talking as if the Liberal party had been swept off the slate altogether.

The Open Secret of the Elections.

Hence we have had an extraordinary series of explanations to account for the Liberal defeat, which would be sufficient to account, not merely for the transfer of 150,000 votes from one side to the other, but for the death and burial of all the Liberal rank and file. It is a pity that those politicians who have been so busy accounting for the Liberal defeat did not recall the familiar story of the thirty-four reasons which the governor of the city had prepared to excuse the omission of a royal salute on the arrival of his sovereign, but which were abruptly cut off after the first item, which set forth he had no guns. There was no necessity to go through the rest of the thirty-three reasons, and one feels much the same when listening to the current explanations of the Liberal defeat. The first reason is quite sufficient, and there is no need to go further in accounting for the very small change of the party vote than the fact which was stated in these pages some months ago, long before the ballot boxes were opened.

John Bull's Snooze.

It was remarked that John Bull was preparing to take an after-dinner nap, and that it would not matter if the archangel Gabriel were in Lord Rosebery's place, the results of the general election would not be materially different. John Bull was going to take it easy for a short time, and was absolutely impervious to the different accents of those who wanted to disturb his slumber. The sluggish and somewhat lethargic John Bull has been surfeited with the heroics of legislation for the last fifteen years, and is now in the state which one may call the lethargy of the easy chair. It is not Conservatism or devotion to the Union, or anything that can be dignified by the name of principle. It is simply the natural longing for repose which overtakes nations at irregular intervals after spells of political experiment. We need no other explanation to account for what has happened. It is a change of mood, not a change of principle.

Contributory Causes.

The various secondary questions which have contributed to this change of mood may be arranged thus in their order of importance:—First, disunited Ireland; for while the Irish are quarreling among themselves you will never convince John Bull of the necessity for Home Rule. Second, the Local Veto Bill. The British electors, not one-third of whom are teetotalers, were not "enthused" by the proposal to give a two-thirds voting majority in any locality power to confiscate the property of the "publican," while the publicans naturally fought for their lives. Third, Disestablishment. The attack on the Welsh Establishment attracted no enthusiasm outside Wales, while it galvanized into hostility the latent electioneering force of the English church. The Liberation Society as

ALAS, POOR ERIN!—UNIONIST MAJORITY, 152.
(From the Painting by Ch. Laudelle, in the Champs Elysées Salon.)

a political force has been steadily going downhill since 1871, when the Education Act, as accepted and administered by Nonconformists themselves, knocked the bottom out of the old Nonconformist contention that the State had nothing to do with the teaching of religion. Fourth, the Liberal leaders not having been able to make up their minds as to whether to end, mend, or clip the claws of the Peers, or how to carry out any of these projects, whichever of them was ultimately decided upon, could not lead the Liberal forces for a desperate attack upon the citadel of reaction. Fifth, the Indian Cotton Duties. These are said to have cost a dozen seats. Lancashire voted according to what it believed to be its commercial interests, the electors thinking much more of keeping their trade with India than of thwarting the nationalist aspirations

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of Ireland. Sixth, the Independent Labor Party. Some 30,000 men, a handful representing less than 1 per cent. of the voters, desiring to force the pace at the time when John Bull wished to snooze, detached itself from the Liberal ranks and occasioned the loss of several seats. In the absolutely unbroken series of disasters which attended the whole of the Independent Labor Party's candidates, the Liberal party had the only consolation which befell it at this election. In addition to these causes, some of which are general and others local, there may be added some others which perhaps produced some effect, such as the absence of Mr. Gladstone, the lack of any palpable enthusiasm among the Liberal leaders for each other, the general feeling that as a strong Liberal majority would be out of the question, it would be better to put Lord Salisbury in with a good backing, and so forth. It is a curious thing that although all these causes catalogued above were known to be in existence before Parliament was dissolved, there were many, including some at the headquarters of the Liberal organization, who absolutely refused to recognize that the election could only end in one way; and in both organizations nobody expected they would result in a Tory majority of 152. The general calculation was that the Tories would have a majority of from thirty to fifty. Mr. Chamberlain is said to have counted upon a minimum of seventy.

Mr. Chamberlain's Position.

In the contest in the country, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain were the great twin brethren of the Unionist cause. Mr. Balfour, as his wont, fought with a light hand and good humor, and his usual detachment from banality and the bitterness of partisanship. Mr. Chamberlain, on the other hand, was the slugger of the election. No two men could be more diverse in their character and in their method of conducting controversy than the respective chiefs of the Conservative and Liberal Unionist groups. Mr. Chamberlain achieved a great personal success, and came out of the struggle as its foremost figure. He was the hero of the election. The Liberal Unionists, who in 1886 numbered 78, are now 73 strong. If they went bodily over to the opposition, Lord Salisbury would still have a majority of six. The situation curiously reproduces that in 1885, when, if the Parnellites had voted with Lord Salisbury, the Liberals would have been in a minority of four. Both in 1885 and 1895 the ministerial majority was made up by a coalition between two parties, each with distinct organizations, but working in common. In 1895 the objects and aims of the Liberal Unionists are much more in accord with those of the Conservatives than Mr. Parnell's were with the aims and objects of the Gladstonians in 1885.

What Will Lord Salisbury Do?

Leaving the past, the question naturally arises as to what Lord Salisbury will do with the majority which now awaits his orders. Will he rest and be thankful, and let John Bull take his snooze, or will he attempt to carry out any extensive programme of social and political reform? Mr. Chamberlain's programme is unquestionably not one of the armchair. Several Unionist candidates have made profession of a desire to legislate in many directions, as may be seen, for instance, from the programme which was printed on one of the cards of Mr. Whitelaw, Unionist candidate for North-East Lanark, who adopted as his motto, "Union, not Separation":—

POLICY.

1. Strong and Resolute Foreign Policy—Without which there can be for Employer, No Trade; for Workman, No Wage.
2. Naval Supremacy—To protect our Commerce in transit to and from the market.
3. Social Legislation—(*a.*) Provision for Old Age—no injury to Friendly Societies. (*b.*) Improve Workmen's Dwellings. (*c.*) Compensation for all Accidents. (*d.*) Conciliation in Trade Disputes. (*e.*) Increased Vigilance over and Inspection of Dangerous Trades. (*f.*) Fatal Accident Inquiries. (*g.*) Restrict Alien Pauper Immigration.
4. Reform of Licensing System.
5. Registration Reform.
6. Refuse to Disestablish the Church.
7. Refuse to Increase Taxation to Pay Members of Parliament.

It is probable that in relation to several of these items Lord Salisbury will meet proposals to legislate by Lord Melbourne's old question, "Why cannot you let it alone?"

The Compulsion of Circumstance.

In politics, as in everything else, man proposes but God disposes, and ministers will have to do not as they would, but as they must. The instinct of Lord Salisbury will unquestionably be to do as little as he possibly can, and therein he will undoubtedly be in accord with the majority of his supporters. But however reluctant he may be, he will find himself compelled to deal first with the Irish land; secondly, with the reform of procedure in Parliament; thirdly, with the question of Employers' Liability. These are questions which any government would have to deal with. He will find himself under compulsion of another kind to satisfy his supporters by making provision for subsidizing the denominational schools. Lord Salisbury, like other men, must blood his hounds, and over this question a battle will be wagered which will be none the less fierce because the Liberals are doomed beforehand to hopeless defeat; for on the question of denominational schools their Irish allies cannot be depended upon. It is not likely that the government will do much about the death duties. So far as they can the ministers will go slowly, and will discover that the death duties can be so administered as to be freed from all the alarmist consequences on which they dwelt so much when Sir William Harcourt was carrying his bill through Parliament.

Home Legislation.

In the domain of social legislation, ministers will probably confine themselves to measures which have been recommended by committees and commissions, and which command the general support of all parties. Lord Salis-

bury could take a very strong line in this matter, if he chose, by adopting, in fact, the principle which is the basis of the National Social Union. If he would say frankly and strongly that in all social legislation he intended to carry out only those measures upon which all were agreed, and to leave over for the present all matters upon which there existed a serious difference of opinion, he would secure the maximum of support and the minimum of opposition. The question of the reform of the House of Lords, the redistribution of the seats in the House of Commons, and the reform of the licensing system will be let alone for the present, and possibly altogether. "One Vote One Value" was a useful cry against "One Man One Vote," but ministers will probably find that it is best to let sleeping dogs lie. Registration reform is a matter upon which both sides are practically agreed. Something must be done, and the sooner something is done the better; nor is there any need for complicating the electoral law by controversial matters such as "One Man One Vote," or "One Vote One Value." Irish local government is another matter upon which there is a general agreement that something must be done, nor is there any reason why it should be of a contentious nature. They cannot go so far as Liberals would wish, but if ministers would act in this, as in other matters, on the principle of carrying out what is agreed upon, and leaving over that which is disputed, they might secure the support of the whole House on a measure of long delayed and much needed reform.

The Armenian Horror.

It is possible, perhaps even probable, that all these questions may be cast into the shade by the sudden outbreak of war or the changes which would inevitably follow the accession of a new sovereign. The horoscope of Europe points to war. *Inter arma silent leges,*—the thunder of the cannon silences Parliamentary debates on social reform. The situation in Macedonia is menacing; that in Armenia is horrible. Out of these difficulties it is possible for a bold minister, free from prejudice, to pluck the flower of safety; but it would be too much to hope that Lord Salisbury will dare to affront the senseless prejudices of his party by meeting the Armenian difficulty in the only way in which good can be done. If it were to take the initiative in proposing that Russia should have a European mandate for the occupation and the administration of the Armenian provinces, he would at one stroke deliver Armenia, conciliate Russia, and ward off the danger which threatens British interests in Egypt. Russia is now reconciled with Bulgaria, and it only needs a good Anglo-Russian agreement to settle the Armenian question. In those distant parts, where the Pasha and the Kurd are waging a war of torture and of extermination against the unfortunate Armenians, no milk-and-water proposals are of the slightest use. Let Lord Salisbury grasp the situation, invoke the intervention of Russia by a European mandate, and everything may be done; otherwise nothing will be done, and the massacres and atrocities will go on unchecked until there is an explosion which may bring about a general war.

Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonies.

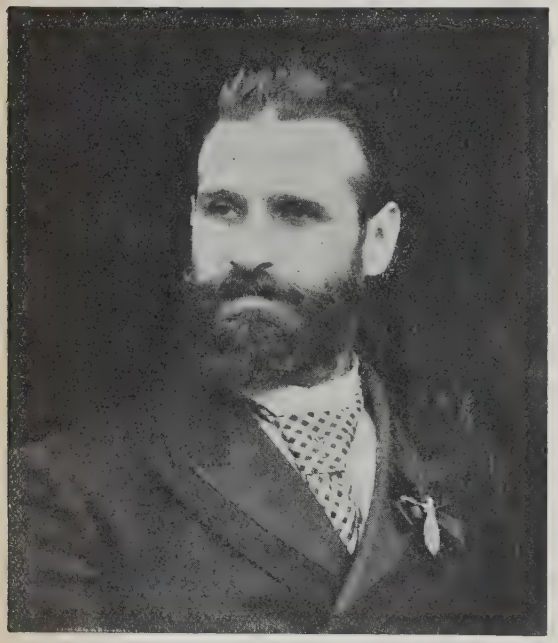
The question of questions is what Mr. Chamberlain will do. He is not a man to be interned in any one department, even although at the colonial office he will have free range around the world. There are, however, two or three things he could do with great advantage. By far the most serious problem that confronts England in the near future with regard to the colonies is their financial indebtedness. In the opinion of some alarmists, Newfoundland is by no means the only colony whose finances give occasional cause for great anxiety. The smash up in Newfoundland produced no appreciable effect in London. It would be very different if any of the Australian colonies were to be unable to pay their way. The policy of the Argentine brought about a fall of the Barings and precipitated a financial catastrophe from which England was extricated by the skin of her teeth through the action of the Bank of England. But the collapse in the Argentine would be as nothing compared to any serious financial difficulty affecting Australian credit. Another task on which Mr. Chamberlain is probably engaged is the drawing up of a comprehensive report based upon the material which has been accumulating of late years, concerning all the proposed railways, undeveloped trade routes, and possible markets within and without Greater Britain. Such a blue book, with maps, would afford a foundation for the British market policy, which he maintains, not without cause, is the best remedy for trade depression. At the same time, it is possible he might look out of the corner of his eye at the question of developing the home market.

Russia and Bulgaria.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria was out of the country at the time when the assassination of Stambuloff occurred. There seems to be no doubt that Stambuloff's policy of antagonism to Russia has been generally condemned by the Bulgarian population. The present government is Russian in its sympathies, and a deputation, both ecclesiastical and political, was lately received by the Czar of Russia at St. Petersburg. It is not strange that Russia should claim some influence in Bulgaria, when she spent $500,000,000 and 100,000 lives in liberating the principality. Nor is there now much reason to think that Russian influence will cease to be potent at Sofia, unless the Russians make the mistake of attempting to convert that influence into dominion. Then Bulgaria will kick. In the interests of European peace it might be desirable that Russia's power was greater rather than less. The trouble in Macedonia which is creating alarm in Europe, would be promptly suppressed if Prince Lobanoff had the same authority at Sofia that Lord Salisbury, for instance, wields at Cairo.

Geographers in Council.

The geographers of the world were last month sitting in Conference in London during the daytime and amusing themselves at night in attending receptions and all the other junketings which a great capital can offer and geographers can accept. It is seldom that so polyglot a gathering has assembled. The Russians mustered in force, and were fortunate in having a countryman of their own, Dr. Markoff, as Assistant Secretary of the Conference. Dr. Markoff, although



DR. MARKOFF.

still comparatively a young man, is the master of eighteen languages, and by virtue of his many tongues was able to render valuable service to other guests. General Anenkoff, who is as full of energy as ever; Slatin Pasha, fresh from his captivity at Khartoum; Mr. H. M. Stanley, now become an M.P. as well as an African explorer; Elisée Reclus, geographer and anarchist; Arminius Vambéry, upon whose broad shoulders seems to have fallen the mantle of David Urquhart, were among the more conspicuous of the visitors who assembled at the Imperial Institute. The arrangements for the Conference were admirably carried out by the secretaries, Dr. Mill, who has just received the medal of the *Challenger* expedition, and Mr. Scott Keltie, the well-known authority on geographical questions. Balloon trips to the North Pole and Antarctic exploration were among the topics discussed by adventurous explorers.

The Elections in New South Wales.

While the mother country was returning a heavy Conservative majority, New South Wales, one of the most English of the colonies, cast its vote almost as emphatically in the opposite direction. Mr. G. H. Reid appealed to the country against a coalition headed by Sir Henry Parkes and Sir G. R. Dibbs. Sir Henry Parkes stood as an advocate of Federation first, while Sir George Dibbs stood as an out-and-out Protectionist. Mr. Reid's programme asked the constituents to send him up a majority as a protest against the Second Chamber. Mr. Reid proposed to abolish life membership, and to substitute a suspensive for absolute veto on bills sent up from the Lower House. It was also understood that he favored some form of referendum. The result of the appeal to the electors was the return of sixty-two Free Traders and forty Protectionists. The Labor Party elected twenty-three members. Mr. Reid, therefore, just missed having a clear majority over both the other sections; but as he will probably be able to make terms with the Labor Party, he will have a working majority of about forty. Sir Henry Parkes, Sir G. R. Dibbs, Mr. B. R. Wyse, and every member of Sir Henry Parkes' Federal Party were defeated at the polls; in fact, the protectionist coalition was as badly hit in its leaders in New South Wales as the Liberal party was in the English elections.

A Statue of Phillips Brooks.

Our frontispiece this month will convey some idea of the adequateness and beauty of one of the most important works of portrait sculpture ever executed by an American artist. It is the bas-relief statue of the late Bishop Phillips Brooks, which has now been put in its place in the Church of the Incarnation in the City of New York, and which is soon to be unveiled under impressive auspices. The figure is considerably above life size, but is so placed as to give the impression of Phillips Brooks' true height, which was six feet four inches. Although the entire work is in very low relief, projecting at no point more

HON. G. H. REID,
Premier of New South Wales.

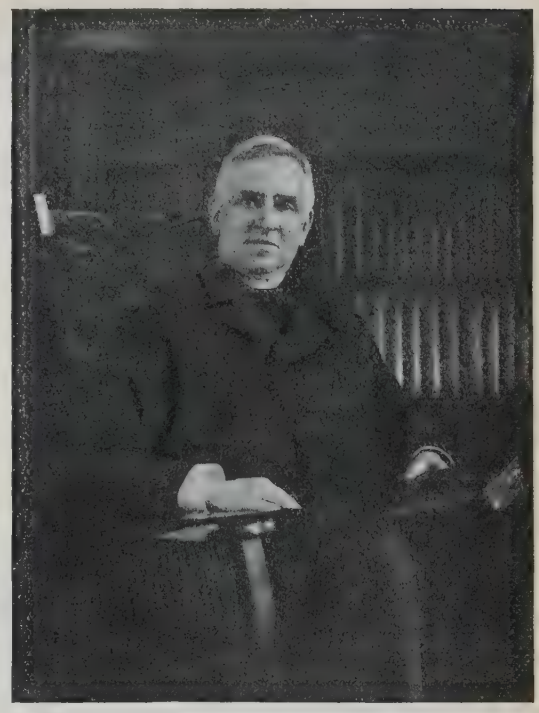
than a few inches from the background, the figure seems to stand out with great boldness and in perfect symmetry. The sculptor, Mr. W. Clark Noble, is wholly of American training, and he has added much by this latest work to his already gratifying reputation. He is still a young man, with a brilliant future before him, and he may be assured that his fellow countrymen will be more and more ready every year to appreciate and reward work of the superb quality that this statue of Phillips Brooks exemplifies.

The Late Arthur Brooks.

The nobility of character and the splendid manliness which made the late Dr. Phillips Brooks seem to many of his admirers the foremost American of our generation, were qualities not his exclusive heritage in a family of six brothers. It is true that there was added the rare touch of genius to the talents of Phillips Brooks, and that this gift of genius lent him pre-eminence over his brethren ; but noble qualities and

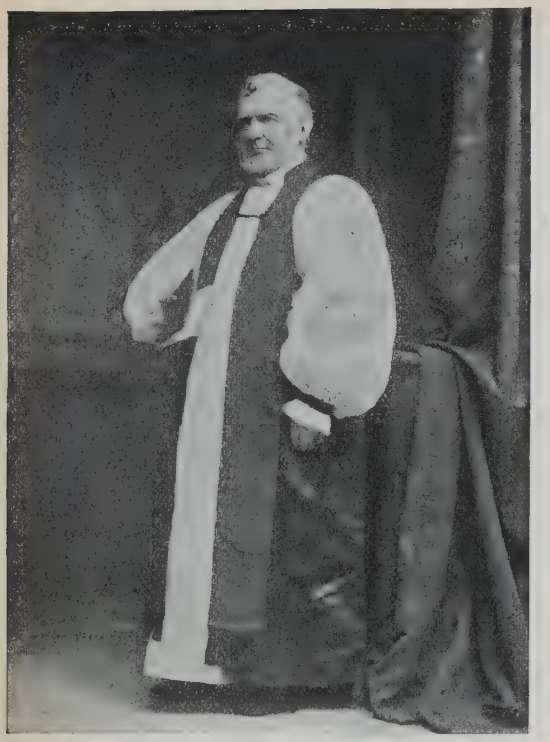
MR. W. CLARK NOBLE.

fine talents were vouchsafed to all the Brooks brothers. Four of the six became clergymen in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Arthur Brooks possessed many of the qualities of his more distinguished brother in equal or similar measure. He had been for twenty years a pastor of the Church of the Incarnation, New York ; and almost his last occupation before sailing for Europe on a health seeking trip early in the season, was the giving of final instructions for the erection during his absence of Mr. Noble's statue of his brother Phillips Brooks. The unveiling of the statue was to have taken place with fitting ceremonies after Dr. Arthur Brooks' an-



THE LATE DR. ARTHUR BROOKS.

ticipated return with health completely restored. But this was not to be. Dr. Arthur Brooks died while on the return voyage late in July. In his death the cause of the higher education of women loses the man who had always been the inspiring leader and real president of Barnard College. The people of New York and of the country lose a man whose partiotism was of the highest type and who was above all things a Christian citizen. The Episcopal Church loses one of its best preachers and most faithful and devoted sons. In the course of a fine editorial tribute to the worth of Arthur Brooks the *Outlook* says : "Of the company of those who seek and work for the higher life of the world, Dr. Brooks was a conspicuous leader. There was an inspiring breadth about him ; his view of life was large and catholic and noble, his view of religion fundamental and inclusive. To him religion was not a creed or a rite or an organization ; .it was the life of man. Whatever was good and pure and true belonged to it; and the richer the natural life, the wider and deeper the channel for religious impulse and activity. It was impossible for him, therefore, to touch religion without touching life in its depth and breadth ; he could not preach a redeemed life without preaching a life striving to realize its highest possibilities. A stream of aspiration and inspiration flowed from him in all his public ministrations and in his familiar talk, for what he said was but the expression of what he was."



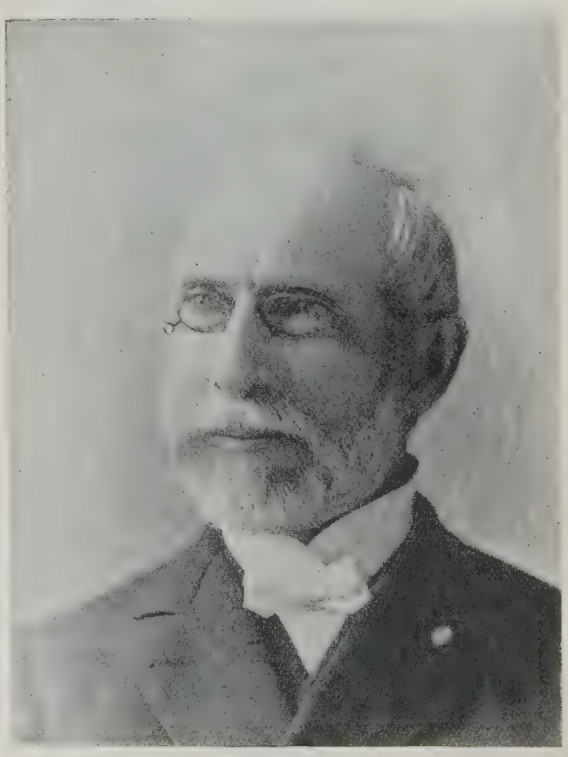
THE LATE BISHOP HOWE.

The Death of George F. Root.

Dr. George F. Root of Chicago, who died August 7th at the age of seventy-five, was the best known of all the popular musical composers that this country has produced. He entered upon his musical career at a very early age in New England, and went to Chicago at the age of forty, just before the war. He had already composed various popular songs; and above all others he was destined to be the writer of the patriotic airs and lyrics which were sung by the Northern armies on the battle field and by young and old who remained behind. "The Battle-Cry of Freedom," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," and "Just Before the Battle, Mother," are among the best remembered of the long list of his songs which were published in the patriotic glee books of the war period. After the war he was the foremost spirit in the holding of great musical conventions and institutes, and in the development of a taste for parts songs in the villages and country districts. He composed several cantatas, and published various instruction books in singing and instrumental music. It does not concern us to ask whether Dr. Root's music would endure the test of scientific criticism or not. It certainly stood the test of popular acceptance at a time when there was peculiar need of American songs. Many of his tunes are found in Sunday school and church hymn books, and not a few are as popular in England as they have been in the United States. His noble and useful life deserves to be held in most honorable memory.

Obituary Record.

The obituary list of the past month contains the names of many persons of eminence and great usefulness. With others we have to record the lamented death of Justice Jackson of the United States Supreme Bench, whose patriotic appearance at Washington while ill to assist in the final disposition of the income-tax cases, will be remembered as an instance of personal sacrifice at the call of what seemed public duty. Justice Jackson was an ornament of the American bench and was equally respected by the leaders of both great parties. Ex-Justice William Strong, one of the retired members of the Supreme Bench, whose health had been failing for some time, died at Lake Minnewaska, N. Y., at the age of 87, on August 19. In the world of religious leaders there must be noted the death at a ripe old age of Bishop Howe of the Central-Pennsylvania Protestant Episcopal Diocese. This distinguished clergyman was in his 86th year. The Rev. Edward Beecher, the eldest member of the famous family of sons and daughters of Dr. Lyman Beecher, who had through all these years survived his brother Henry Ward, died at the end of July in Brooklyn in his 93d year. Elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW we have referred to the sad death in his 30th year of Mr. A. C. Bernheim, one of the most active and public-spirited young philanthropists that our country has produced. And many others who have lived worthily for the service of their fellow men have passed away since our last number appeared.



THE LATE GEO. F. ROOT.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

BEN SINOWINE, CHIEF OF THE BANNOCK HUNTERS.
(From drawing by N. Y. *World* artist.)

July 19.—Storms in the West cause loss of life and damage to crops....Grand Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, issues a call for a boycott of national bank notes, beginning September 1....In the British Parliamentary elections the Rt. Hon. Herbert Asquith is returned from East Fifeshire....The Turks lose 600 men in a battle with the rebels on the Macedonian frontier.

July 20.—The yacht *Defender* wins in a race with the *Vigilant* off Sandy Hook....The rebellion in the department of Cauca, Colombia, is quelled....The officials of the Union Bank, at St. John's, N. F., are arrested on charges of fraud....Porte requests the powers to make fresh representations at Sofia for the suppression of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committees..... German Government sends an ultimatum to Morocco, claiming full satisfaction of their rights. ....The Porte informs the Powers that Shakir Pasha was appointed to supervise reforms in Armenia. ....Spanish squadron arrives at Plymouth....Funeral of M. Stambuloff at Sofia....Servian Skuptshina adopts all the articles of the government debt conversion scheme.

July 21.—A large part of Silver City, New Mexico, is washed away by a cloud-burst....The burning of an oil mill in Chicago causes a loss of nearly $800,000. ....One hundred and forty-seven persons, mostly Italian emigrants, are drowned in the Gulf of Spezzia by a collision of the Italian steamers *Maria P.* and *Ortigia*....King Oscar of Sweden invites ex-Minister Thorne, a Norwegian, to form a coalition cabinet.

July 22.—The *Defender* wins a second race with the *Vigilant*.... The Canadian Parliament is prorogued, after a session of three months.

July 23.—The Illinois Legislature votes down a resolution for an investigation of bribery charges against members....Definite information is received as to the safety of the Princeton College geological expedition in the Yellowstone National Park....Sir William Vernon Harcourt is elected to the British House of Commons from West Monmouthshire, by a reduced majority.... A demonstration against the Belgian Sectarian Education bill is made by Radicals and Socialists at Brussels.....The Wesleyan Conference is opened at Plymouth, Eng.

July 24.—U. S. troops are ordered to the scene of the Bannock Indian disturbance in Wyoming....There is a rise of five cents a bushel in wheat in Chicago....Secretary Herbert makes important changes in assignments to duty in the U. S. Navy....The city council of Omaha, Neb., orders an investigation of the Fire and Police Commission....Japan demands $37,500,000 of China as compensation for the abandonment of the Laio-Tung territory. ....In the New South Wales Parliamentary elections ex-Premier Sir Henry Parkes is defeated by Premier Reid in Sydney....The Liberals elect Augustine Birrell to the

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British Parliament; the sixteen Scotch Peers chosen to sit in the new Parliament are all Unionists....Amnesty granted to Armenian political prisoners, excepting those

THE REV. DR. D. J. WALLER,
President of the English Wesleyan Conference

arraigned for offenses under the common law....H.M.S. *Powerful* launched at Barrow, and christened by the Duchess of Devonshire.

July 25.—U. S. troops leave Nebraska for the seat of the Bannock Indian trouble in Wyoming....In the New South Wales Parliamentary elections the government receives a large majority; 62 of the members-elect favor free trade, and 44 protection....Brazilians protest against the British occupation of Trinidad....Ministerial statement in the Italian Chamber with regard to Abyssinia....Queensland budget statement submitted.

July 26.—A monument erected by the State of Iowa to commemorate the Indian masacre of 1857 is dedicated at Arnold Park.....Clergymen and philanthropic workers in the lower part of New York City commend the action of the Police Board in enforcing the Sunday liquor law. ....The sixth International Geographical Congress is opened in London, Eng....An explosion of fire-damp in a Westphalia mine causes the death of more than 30 miners.....Troops leave Sofia for the Macedonian frontier....French Council of State declares as illegal meetings of the clergy protesting against the tax on monastic property.

July 27.—Governor Culberson of Texas, issues a proclamation forbidding prize-fighting. ....Leaders in the Chicago election frauds are sentenced to fines and imprisonment....Great Britain protests against the cession of certain territory by China to France....Dr. Farrar installed as Dean of Canterbury....Brazilian Senate adopts a declaration asserting its rights over Trinidad.... French Government sends a cruiser to Tangier.

July 28.—Tailors in New York City to the number of 15,000 go on strike....A train carrying Japanese soldiers back from China is derailed and thrown into the sea, near Kobe, Japan, and 140 of the soldiers are drowned....In the elections for members of the Councils General of France, the Republicans gain upward of thirty seats.... Demonstration in Brussels against the Education bill.

July 29.—The Horr-Harvey debate on the silver question in Chicago is closed....A national league of colored women is formed in Boston....The Norwegian Storthing refuses a grant for the personal expenses of the Minister to Stockholm....The Geographical Congress calls for exploration of the Antarctic regions....Ameer formally ratifies the Indo-Afghan frontier line between Chamar and Domandi.

July 30.—Disastrous cloud-bursts are reported in New Mexico and Colorado; many persons are drowned.... During a stormy session of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, the Radicals and socialists, refusing to vote for an appropriation to the Minister of the Interior, leave the Chamber....The government of Siam agrees to recognize the neutrality of the Red Cross in time of war.... Victorian and New Zealand budget statements are submitted....Governor of Cairo apologizes for the hooting of British troops by a native mob during a military funeral.

July 31.—Maryland Democrats nominate John E. Hurst for Governor....The Grand Jury finds indictments against six Chicago election judges....The *Defender* again wins over the *Vigilant* in the cruise of the New York Yacht Club from New London to Newport.... The final result of the British Parliamentary elections is as follows: Conservatives, 340; Liberal-Unionists, 71; Liberals, 177; McCarthyites, 70; Parnellites, 12.

By permission *Christian Herald*.

MISSION BUILDINGS NEAR FOO CHOW, CHINA.

THE FUTURE KING OF ENGLAND,
(From a photograph taken on his first birthday.)

August 1.—The U. S. troops arrive at the scene of the Bannock Indian disturbances in Wyoming....The Grand Jury finds indictments against the Sheriff of New York, and other officials, for carelessness and negligence in permitting the escape of prisoners on July 4....Orders are received in France for fresh troops to go to Madagascar. ....General Campos issues a degree prohibiting the printing of Cuban war news without official approval.

August 2.—Ohio Populists nominate Jacob S. Coxey for Governor....The U. S. cruiser *Columbia* arrives at New York from Southampton, having made the trip in less than seven days, at an average speed of 18.53 knots an hour....The special session of the Illinois Legislature adjourns....New Police Commissioners are appointed in Omaha, Neb., by the Attorney-General and Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings....The coal miners' strike is ended by the operators conceding the demands of the miners....Fourteen miners are drowned by the flooding of a coal mine near Saltcoats, Scotland....The old and well-known bank of Bingen Brothers, in Genoa, Italy, fails....The rains interfere with military operations in Cuba.

August 3.—An investigation of the killing of Bannock Indian prisoners by white settlers in Wyoming is begun. ....The *Defender* defeats both *Vigilant* and *Volunteer* in the run of the New York Yacht Club squadron.... A massacre of Christians is reported at Kucheng, China....In the course of riots at Tabreez, Persia, caused by the high price of bread, the soldiers fire on and kill twenty persons....The Prince of Wales opens the new dry dock at Southampton, Eng....Sectarian education in Belgium is made compulsory by the adoption of the new school bill.

August 4.—A riot at Spring Valley, Ill., between Italian miners and negro miners results in the killing of one Italian and the serious injury of many negroes.....Sprague, Wash., suffers from a destructive fire which destroys the Northern Pacific car-shops.....The New York and Brooklyn Bridge cars are stopped, to allow alterations in the New York terminal station....A Roman Catholic service is held for the first time in the chapel at Chautauqua.

August 5.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works and the Westinghouse Electric Company, representing a combined capital of $20,000,000, form a working partnership.....The Brockway gang of counterfeiters is caught in New Jersey....Louis Stern, a citizen of New York, is convicted of insulting a Bavarian official at Kissingen, and sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment and a fine of 600 marks.

August 6.—The Missouri Silver Democratic Convention declares for free coinage at 16 to 1....The race conflict at Spring Valley, Ill., continues....The *Defender* wins the race with the *Vigilant* for the Drexel Cup at Newport. ....Mr. Gladstone speaks on the Armenian question at Chester, Eng....Captain-General Martinez Campos arrives at Havana, Cuba... The Hodgkins prize ($10,000) for discoveries relating to atmospheric air is awarded to Lord Rayleigh and Prof. William Ramsey, of London, the discoverers of argon.

August 7.—Iowa Democrats nominate Judge W. F. Babb for Governor; free coinage is defeated in the convention....The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America begins the celebration of its silver jubilee in New York City....Mississippi Democrats nominate ex-Senator A. J. McLaurin for Governor....The white miners at Spring Valley, Ill., cease their war on the negroes, and return to work....Hsu-Yung-Yi, Chief Minister of China, is dismissed from office.

August 8.—The fall of part of the flooring of a new office building in New York City causes the death of fifteen workmen employed on the structure and the serious injury of several others....The Italian miners at Spring Valley, Ill., refuse to stand by their agreement to keep peace with the negroes....The British steamer *Catterthun* founders near Sydney, N. S. W., and 54 lives are lost.

THE LATE JUSTICE JACKSON.

August 9.—The Catholic Total Abstinence Union adjourns after passing resolutions urging Catholics to abstain from the liquor business and favoring Sunday closing of saloons....Troops are called out to quell rioting at Esseg, Slavonia ...Carlist and Republican Deputies of Spain are pledged to oppose the payment of the Mora claim.

August 10.—The tailors' strike in New York City is declared off, the contractors having conceded all demands. ....Spain and Japan fix the boundary line between the Philippine Islands and Formosa....Celebrations to commemorate the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 are held throughout Germany....The Admiralty Court, in the case of the North German Lloyds against the owners of the *Crathie*, by which the *Elbe* was sunk in collision, renders a verdict for the plaintiff.

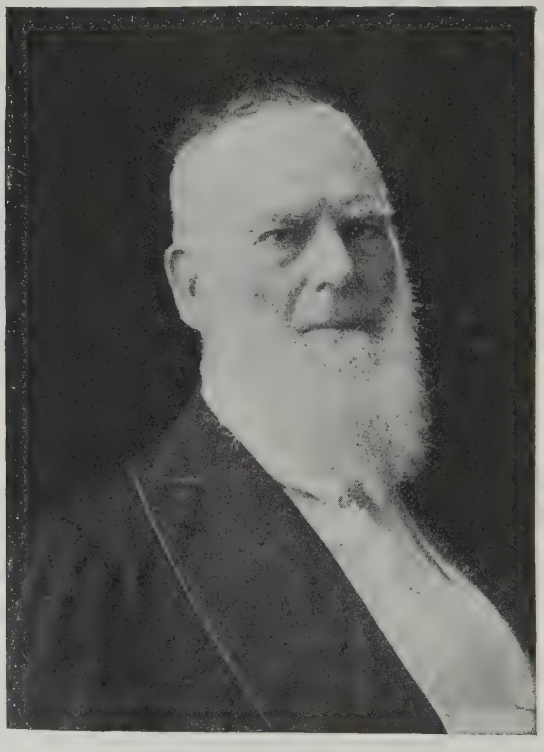
August 12.—Fire in Philadelphia renders nearly 200 people homeless....Close of the Northfield Conference. ....The new British Parliament is opened, Speaker Gully of the House of Commons being re-elected....Minister Denby receives assurances that American missionaries in China will be protected....Seventy alleged nihilists are arrested in a restaurant in Odessa

August 13.—The American Library Association meets at Denver....The Belmont-Morgan bond syndicate deposits gold to increase the U. S. Treasury reserve.... The Spanish Government decides to pay the Mora claim in lump sum, without interest, in September....A commission begins an investigation of the Chinese massacre of Christians ; five men are arrested.

August 14.—Free Silver Democrats hold a conference in Washington....The defaulting ex-Treasurer of South Dakota ,W. W. Taylor, is sentenced to five years in the penitentiary....The property of the Whiskey Trust is sold at public auction to the reorganization committee for $9,800,000....German veterans of the Franco-Prussian war are forbidden to cross the French frontier to decorate the graves of German soldiers....Emperor William of Germany visits the English lake region....A ship with yellow fever on board arrives at St. John, N. B., from the West Indies.

August 15.—Maryland Republicans nominate Lloyd Lowndes for Governor....The Queen's speech is read in the British Parliament ; Dr. Charles K. D. Tanner, an anti-Parnellite member of the British House of Commons, is suspended for disobedience of the Chair....The Queen Regent of Spain reviews troops leaving for Cuba....A Venezuelan gunboat fires on the British flag.

August 16.—The U. S. cruiser *Marblehead* sails from England for Beirut, Syria, to protect Americans in Asia Minor....The appointment of Matt W. Ransom as U. S. Minister to Mexico is declared unconstitutional on the



THE LATE HON. JOHN D. CATON, OF ILLINOIS.

ground that the salary of the office was increased by Congress while he was a member of the Senate....Four thousand persons are made homeless by the burning of a

town in Poland....Timothy Healy is censured by the McCarthyites in the British House of Commons for attacking John Dillon in a speech, and called to order by the Speaker....Viscount Wolseley succeeds the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. ....The International Peace Congress at Brussels ends its sessions.

August 17.—The Cunarder *Etruria* completes the run from Queenstown to Sandy Hook in five days 22 hours 28 minutes....Republicans in Spain start uprisings against the Government....The commission to investigate the massacre of missionaries by Chinese arrives at Kucheng.

August 18.—The yacht *Valkyrie III* arrives at New York from Scotland....Thousands of pilgrims journey to Lourdes....The foundation stone of the monument to the German Emperor William I is laid in Berlin.

August 19.—More than twenty people lose their lives in a Denver hotel fire caused by a boiler explosion....The Democratic and Republican candidates for Governor of Kentucky open the campaign with a joint debate at Louisville....Clothing makers in and about New York City strike for a ten-hour day....German veterans celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Gravelotte .. The first test vote in the new British Parliament stands 217 to 63....The International Co-operative Congress is opened in London....China refuses to allow British and American consuls to inquire into the Kucheng massacres.

August 20 —The American Line steamship *St. Louis* averages more than 22 knots an hour in an official trial run in the English Channel....The explosion of a furnace at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, Braddock, Pa , kills

THE LATE FRANK M. PIXLEY, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

eight men and injures many others....An agreement is signed at Washington by which the Mora claim is to be settled by Spain on the basis of $1,500,000, on September 15 next, the claimant waiving all demands for interest.... Elections are held in South Carolina for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, to meet on September 10 next....The mill workers of Dundee, Scotland, strike for an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages.

OBITUARY.

July 19.—Dr. Ernest Henri Baillon, the French naturalist.

July 21.—John R. Cof roth, a successful Indiana lawyer. ....M. Georges Patinot, editor in-chief of the *Journal des Debats* of Paris.

THE LATE RICHARD M. HUNT.
(From a plaster medallion by Karl Bitter.)

July 22.—Ex-Gov. Alexander Hamilton Rice, of Massachusetts....Dr. Rudolph von Gneist, professor of jurisprudence in the University of Berlin....Charles Cardale Babington, professor of botany at Cambridge University. ....Paul Alfred Curzon, the French painter.

July 23.—Benjamin Pierce Cheney, prominent in the development of the express business.

July 24.—Abram C. Bernheim, of New York City, active in philanthropic work....Charles G. Shanks, a well-known newspaper man, of Albany, N. Y....Charles Frederick Abney-Hastings, first Baron Donington....Rev. Daniel Lee, a missionary in Kansas in 1832.

July 25.—The Rt. Rev. Dr. Anthony Wilson Thorold, Bishop of Winchester, Eng.

July 26.—Ex-Congressman Thomas Davis of Providence, R. I....Charles J. Sheffield, a prominent citizen of Cleveland, Ohio....James Constantine Pilling, ethnologist of the U. S. Geological Survey.

July 27.—Pierre Bottineau, a famous Minnesota pioneer....Rev. Joshua Vaughan Himes of Elk Point, S. D., a leading Adventist....The Earl of Verulam.

July 28.—Rev. Edward Beecher, of Brooklyn, N. Y.. . Col. Alfred M. Wood, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y....Col. Frederick W. Tourtelotte, a Chicago lawyer....Judge Henry W. Hoffman, of Cumberland, Md....Judge George F. Blanke, of Chicago.

July 29.—John Barber Minor, professor of law for fifty years in the University of Virginia....Pierre Léon Gustave Mennier, one of the editors of *Le Courrier des Etats Unis*, of New York City....Sir John Tomes.

July 30.—John Dean Caton, one of Chicago's oldest citizens, formerly a Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court. ....R. B. Gillespie, Chief of Public Lands Division, U. S. General Land Office....Francis M. Coldwell, ex-member of the British Parliament....General Keith Fraser.

July 31.—The Rt. Rev. Mark Anthony De Wolf Howe, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Central Pennsylvania.... Richard Morris Hunt, the American architect.

August 1.—Prof. Heinrich von Sybel, the German historian....Julius A. Taylor, U. S. District-Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee....Ex-Mayor Hugh O'Brien, of Boston, Mass.

August 2.—Joseph Thompson, the African explorer.... Daniel G. Hatch, Chief of Inspection Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

August 4.—Ebenezer Kellogg Wright, president of the National Park Bank, of New York City....Charles Dunlap, general superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R.

August 5.—Frederick Engels, the socialist....Charles Hubbs Foster, one of the oldest of American playwrights....Joseph Derenbourg, a distinguished Orientalist of Paris....Gabriel Auguste Ancelet, the French architect.

August 6.—Henry Hooper Miles, late Secretary of the Department of Public Instruction of Quebec....George Frederick Root, the composer of many popular war songs....General Sherman, Foreign Secretary of Liberia.

August 7.—Rev. Dr. John H. Duryea, a leading clergyman of the Reformed Church....Very Rev. James Hughes, Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic diocese of Hartford, Conn.

August 8.—Rev. Dr. James Hepburn Hargis, a prominent Methodist clergyman of Philadelphia....Dr. Henry M. Caldwell, of Birmingham, Ala....Captain Rascom Myrick, of Americus, Ga....Christophe Thivrier, Member of the French Chamber of Deputies....Justice Howell E. Jackson, of the U. S. Supreme Court....William Haight, Assistant U. S. District-Attorney of Los Angeles, Cal....Charles Northend, of New Britain, Conn., a writer of school text-books.

August 9.—George Stephens, professor of English language and literature in the University of Copenhagen, Denmark.

August 11.—Col. William B. Wright, a Confederate veteran, of San Antonio, Texas....State Senator Solon Thatcher, of Lawrence, Kansas....Frank M. Pixley, a veteran San Francisco journalist and politician.

August 13.—Rev. Dr. William Dean, first Baptist missionary to China and Siam.

August 14.—Baron Bernhard Christian Tauchnitz, the celebrated publisher, of Leipsic, Germany....Thomas Hovenden, the artist....Rev. Dr. W. T. Richardson, of Richmond, Va., editor of the *Central Presbyterian*.

August 15.—Peter F. Rothermel, the artist....Gen. J. D. Imboden, a famous Confederate cavalry officer.... Mathieu Auguste Geffroy, French historian.

August 16.—Ex-Senator Samuel Bell Maxey, of Texas. ....William Arthur Dickinson, treasurer of Amherst College.

August 17.—Rev. Dr. J. Ireland Tucker, Protestant Episcopal clergyman, of Troy, N. Y.

August 18.—Ex-Judge Theodore Miller, of the New York Court of Appeals....John Miller Wilcox, editor of the Cleveland *Penny Press*....Rev. Dr. George Cornish, for nearly forty years professor of classical literature in McGill University, Montreal.

August 19.—Ex-Justice William Strong, of the U. S. Supreme Court....Leonard W. Volk, the Chicago sculptor.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

OPENING OF THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

The Cotton States and International Exposition will be formally opened to the public September 18. By that date all the important buildings will have been completed, and most of the exhibits will be in place.

Following is the programme of exercises : "Salute to Atlanta" (composed by Victor Herbert), Gilmore's band; prayer; introductory address by President Collier; address on behalf of the Women's Board, by Mrs. Thompson ; address of welcome on behalf of the State of Georgia, by Governor Atkinson ; address of welcome on behalf of the City of Atlanta, by Mayor King ; chorus ; oration ; chorus ; benediction ; starting of the machinery by President Cleveland from "Gray Gables ;" national salute. The name of the orator of the day cannot yet be announced.

INTERNATIONAL DEEP WATERWAYS CONVENTION.

The first annual convention of the International Deep Waterways Association will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, September 24-26. Papers will be presented and discussions held on the following topics : "International Comity," "Progress of the Deep Waterway Movement," "Economics of Deep Water Transportation," "Ultimate Effect of Deep Water from the Great Lakes to the Sea on the Iron, Coal, Lumber, Grain and Flour, Cattle and Meat Business, on Ship Building, Carrying Trade, Railway Traffic, Lakeboard and Seaboard Cities, Agricultural Interests, etc.," "Ultimate Development of Interior Water Transportation" and allied subjects.

The officers of the Association for the current year are : International president, O. A. Howland, M.P.P., Toronto ; U. S. vice-president, L. E. Cooley, C. E., Chicago ; Canadian vice-president, James Fisher, Q. C., M.P.P., Winnipeg ; executive secretary, Hon. Frank A. Flower, Wisconsin ; treasurer, Capt. J. S. Dunham, Chicago.

The executive board consists of A. L. Crocker, Minneapolis, Minn.; Frank A. Flower, West Superior, Wis.; Capt. J. S. Dunham, Chicago, Ill.; James Conmee, Port Arthur, Ont.; Hon. H. W. Seymour, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; R. R. Dobell, Quebec ; Thomas H. Canfield, Burlington, Vt.; D. B. Smith, Toledo, Ohio ; Charles E. Wheeler, Cleveland, Ohio ; John D. Chipman, St. Stephen, N. B.; Hon. I. M. Stephenson, Marinette, Wis.; Wm. C. Sherwood, Duluth, Minn.; Edwin H. Abbot, Boston, Mass.; D. R. McGinnis, St. Paul, Minn., and the president and vice-presidents of the Association, *ex-officio*.

THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

September 7 is the day set for the first race for the *America's* cup, which is challenged by Lord Dunraven's *Valkyrie III*. The race will be sailed over the course of the New York Yacht Club.

THE RESULTS OF THE BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION, 1895.

THE VOTES POLLED.

The following table giving the number of votes polled for Liberals and Conservatives at the four last elections :

	Liberals and Nationalists.	Conservatives and Unionists.	Majority in votes.	Majority in members.
1885	2,456,736	1,943,316	L. 513,420	L. 168
1886.	1,341,629	1,417,854	C. 76,225	C. 118
1892.	2,461,874	2,256,049	L. 205,825	L. 40
1895.	2,369,917	2,406,898	C. 36,981	C. 152

The next table gives the number of votes polled for both parties in London, England, Wales and Scotland at the last election. The figures for Ireland are not yet to hand. Those for 1892 are given :

	L. and N.	C. and L. U.
London	167,150	250,146
England	1,472,561	1,692,259
Wales	125,353	92,129
Scotland	247,519	233,021
Great Britain	2,012,583	2,267,555
Ireland (1892)	363,617	143,777

THE MEMBERS RETURNED.

The United Kingdom and its component parts are represented after the election of July, 1895, as follows:

UNITED KINGDOM.

U.	Conservative	340	411
	Lib. Unionist	71	
H. R.	Liberal	177	259
	Anti-Parnellite	70	
	Parnellite	12	
	Total	670	
	Unionist majority		152

ENGLAND.

U.	Conservatives	296	349
	Lib. Unionists	53	
Lib.	Liberal	115	116
	Anti-Parnellite	1	
	Total	465	
	Unionist majority		233

SCOTLAND.

	Liberal	39	39
U.	Conservative	20	33
	Lib. Unionist	13	
	Total	72	
	Liberal majority		6

GREAT BRITAIN.

U.	Conservatives	323	390
	Lib. Unionists	67	
Lib.	Liberal	176	177
	Anti-Parnellite	1	
	Total	567	
	Unionist majority		213

WALES.

	Liberal	22	22
U.	Conservatives	7	8
	Lib. Unionists	1	
	Total	30	
	Liberal majority		14

IRELAND.

N.	Anti-Parnellite	69	82
	Parnellite	12	
	Liberal	1	
U.	Conservative	4	21
	Lib. Unionist	4	
	Total	103	
	Home Rule majority		61

The table given below shows the state of the parties at the last four elections :

	1885		1886.		1892.		1895.	
	L.	C.	L.	C.	L.	C.	L.	C.
London	23	36	11	48	23	36	8	51
Boroughs	89	78	50	117	71	96	43	124
Counties	134	100	64	170	103	131	65	169
Total for England	247	218	126	239	197	268	116	349
Wales	27	3	23	7	28	2	22	8
Scotland	62	10	43	29	50	22	39	33
Total for Great Britain	336	231	192	275	275	282	177	390
Ireland	85	18	84	19	80	23	82	21
Total for the United Kingdom	421	249	276	294	355	315	269	411

The Parnellites and Nationalists are included under the Liberal head. They returned to the last four Parliaments :

	1885.	1886.	1892.	1895.
Nationalists	86	85	72	70
Parnellites	—	—	9	12

The Liberal Unionists, who are included under the Conservative heading, had the following members in the last three Parliaments :

	1886.	1892.	1895.
London	2	1	3
Boroughs	19	12	22
Counties	34	17	27
Wales	3	..	3
Scotland	17	11	14
Ireland	2	4	4
Totals	77	45	73

GAINS AND LOSSES.

The following are the numbers of seats gained by the various parties :

Gains.	L.	N.	P.	L. U.	C.
London	..	..	..	1	12
English Boroughs	9	..	..	12	25
English Counties	4	..	..	11	30
Wales	..	..	..	2	4
Scotland	5	..	..	4	9
Ireland	1	1	..	..	..
Totals	19	1	..	30	80
		20		110	

UNIONIST GAINS.

The following 82 seats were won by the Conservatives. All are singles, except Derby and Oldham, where two seats were gained :

Argyleshire, Ayr Burghs, Bedford, Bethnal-green, N.E., Boston, Bradford, E., Bradford, W., Bucks, N., Camberwell, N., Cambridgeshire (Chesterton), Cambridgeshire (Newmarket), Cambridgeshire (Wisbech), Cardiff District, Cheshire, Crewe, Coventry, Cumberland (Egremont), Derby, Derbyshire, S., Dumbartonshire, Elgin and Nairn, Essex (Malden), Finsbury, E., Finsbury, Central, Glamorgan, S., Glasgow, St. Rollox, Glasgow, College, Gloucestershire (Cirencester), Gloucestershire (Stroud), Hackney, S., Halifax, Hull, E., Kensington, N., Kilmarnock Burghs, Lambeth (Kennington), Lancashire (Darwen), Lancashire (Eccles), Lancashire (Gorton), Lancashire (Ince), Lancashire (Lancaster), Lancashire (Middleton), Lancashire (Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth), Manchester, S. W., Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northampton, Northants (Mid.), Northants, S., Norwich, Nottingham, E., Oldham, Oxfordshire (Banbury), Oxfordshire (Woodstock), Pembroke District, Radnorshire, Reading, Rochdale, Roxburgshire, Salford, N., Shoreditch (Haggeston), Somerset (Frome), Somerset, N., Southwark (Bermondsey), Stirlingshire, Stockport, Suffolk (Stowmarket), Suffolk (Woodbridge), Sunderland, Swansea, Town, Tower Hamlets (Bow and Bromley), Tower Hamlets (Limehouse), Tower Hamlets (St. George's), Walsall, Warwickshire (Rugby), West Ham, N., West Ham, S., Whitehaven, Wilts (Devizes), Wilts (Westbury), Yarmouth (Great), Yorkshire (Doncaster), Yorkshire (Otley)

The Liberal Unionists won twenty-eight seats :

Ayrshire, S., Beds, Biggleswade, Bradford, Central, Bristol, N., Carmarthen District, Cornwall (Camborne), Darlington, Devon (Barnstaple), Durham, S. E., Edinburgh, S., Falkirk Burghs, Gloucester, Hartlepool, Inverness Burghs, Lambeth, N., Lancashire (Heywood), Lancashire (N. Lonsdale), Lincoln, Lincolnshire (Spalding), Liverpool Exchange, Manchester, S., Petersborough, Southampton, Stoke on-Trent, Wilts (Cricklade), Worcestershire, N., Yorkshire (Shipley), Yorkshire, (Skipton).

LIBERAL GAINS.

The Liberals captured twenty seats from the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists. These seats are given below :

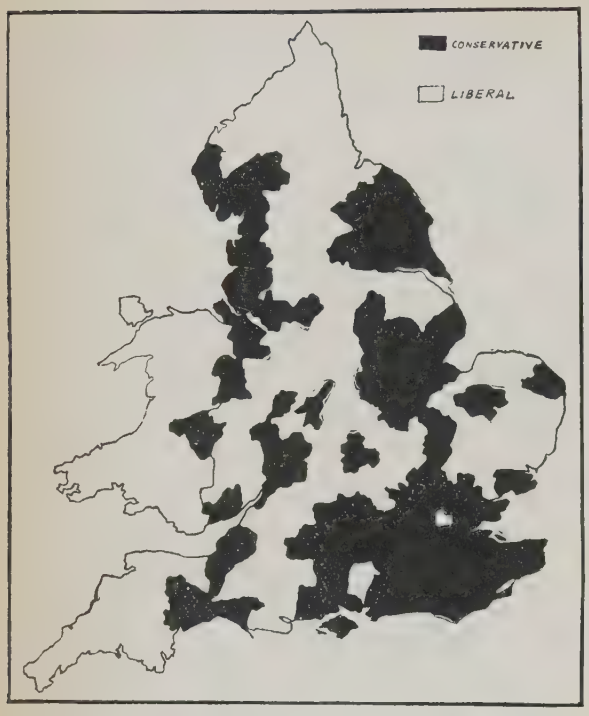
From Conservatives.

Bolton, Falmouth, Forfarshire, Huddersfield, Ipswich, Lanark, N. W., Lancashire (Prestwich), Lincolnshire (Brigg), Linlithgowshire, Londonderry City, Perth, Plymouth, Scarborough, Stockton, Tyrone, N.

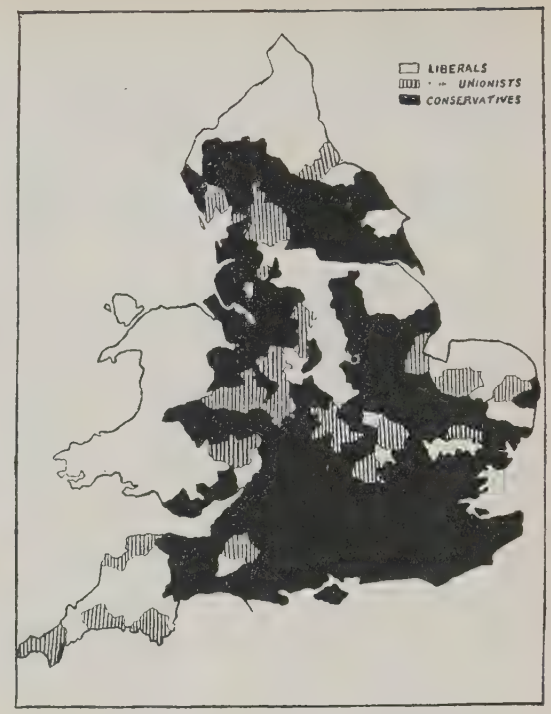
From Liberal Unionists.

Dumfriesshire, Grimsby, Norfolk (Mid), Nottingham, W., Staffordshire, Lichfield.

The Liberal Unionists gave up Berry, Hythe and North St. Pancras to the Conservatives, who in their turn ceded Wakefield and West Marylebone to their allies.



IN 1885.



IN 1895.

BRITISH GENERAL ELECTIONS: THE COUNTIES.

IN 1885.

IN 1895.

BRITISH GENERAL ELECTIONS: THE BOROUGHS.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

THE TROUBLE IN CUBA.

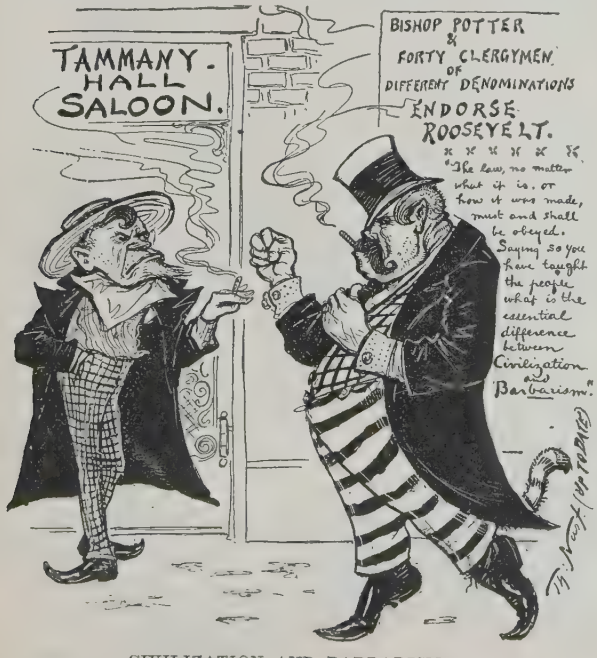
UNCLE SAM: "I've had my eye on that morsel for a long time; guess I'll have to take it in."—From *Judge* (New York).

HE COMES ACROSS THE SEA.

John Bull, he comes across the sea—
A welcome warm we tender
To him and Valkyrie III,
But we've got our Defender!

Valkyrie III, as we've reckoned,
Will have a chance to come in—second.

From *Judge* (New York).


TAMMANY-
HALL
SALOON.
BISHOP POTTER
&
FORTY CLERGYMEN
OF
DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS
ENDORSE
ROOSEVELT.
"The law, no matter what it is, or how it was made, must and shall be obeyed. Saying so you have taught the people what is the essential difference between Civilization and Barbarism."

CIVILIZATION AND BARBARISM.

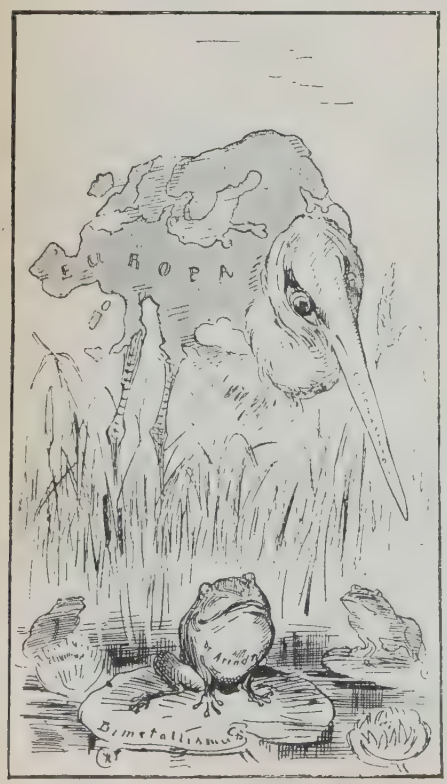
"When we get in again we'll KEEP WIDE OPEN, and SHUT UP THE CHURCHES—see!"—From *Harper's Weekly* (New York).

TWO CARTOONS BY THOMAS NAST ON THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE NEW YORK LIQUOR LAW.

"DEEDS—NOT WORDS!"

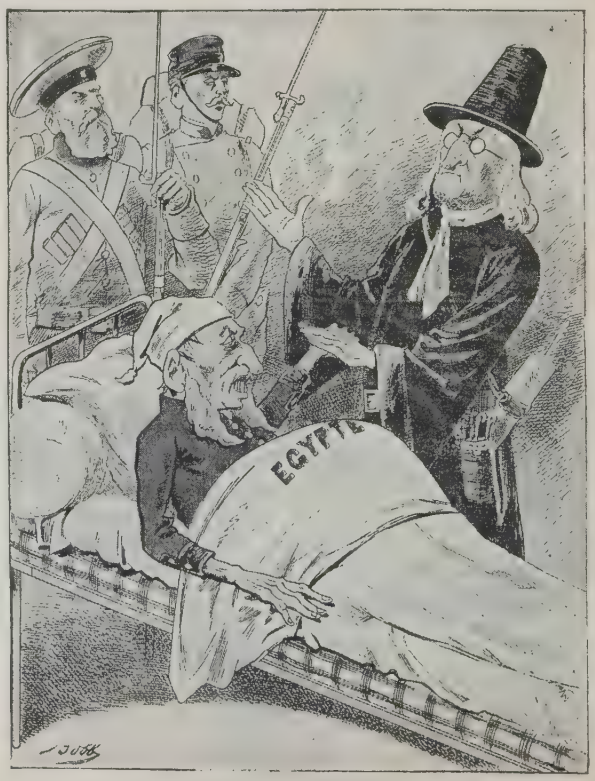
JOHN BULL: "Look here; we've had enough of your palaver! Are you going to let the girl go, or have we got to make you?"

From *Punch* (London).



TOAD'S PRIDE.

DR. ARENDT, THE LITTLE METALLIST: "Sirs, the



EGYPTO-GASTRITIS.

JOHN BULL: "Oh, doctor, I have been very ill."

DOCTOR: "Yes; you require a drastic remedy; and there are two

From *Judy* (London).

GET OUT!

HARCOURT AND ROSEBERY: "We ain't done nothing!"
P.C. BULL: "Nobody says you have."

From *Moonshine* (London).

REDMOND TO THE JUNTO OF FOUR: "TIP US A COPPER, YER HONOR."

From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).

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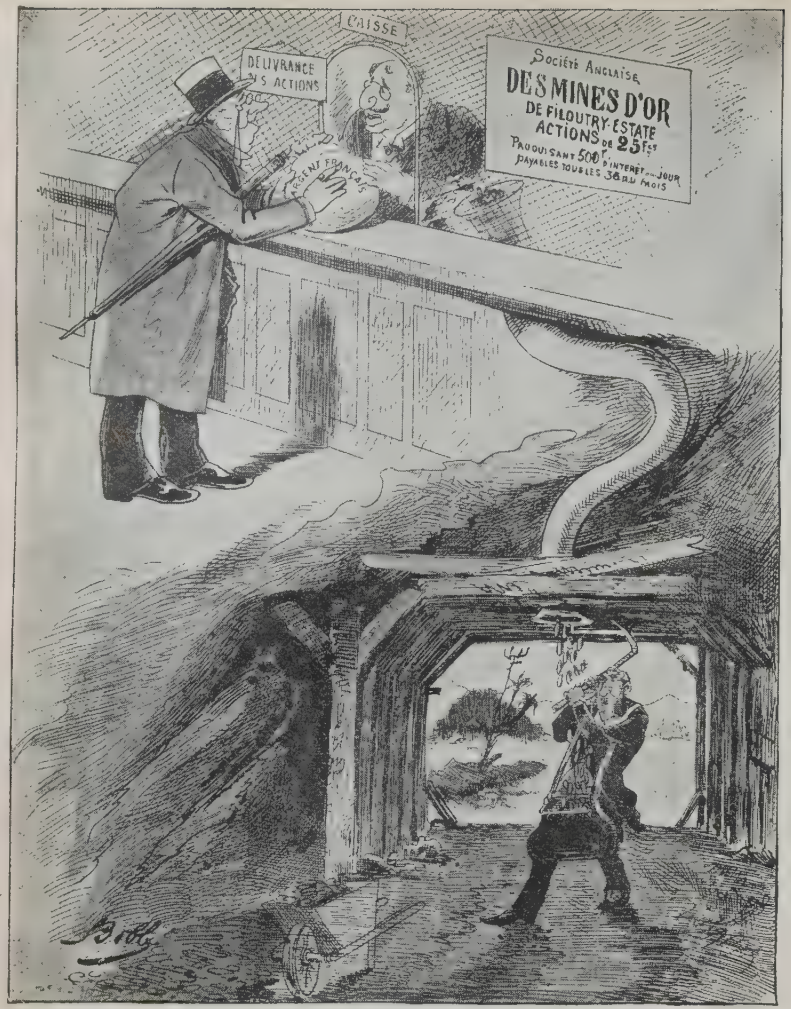
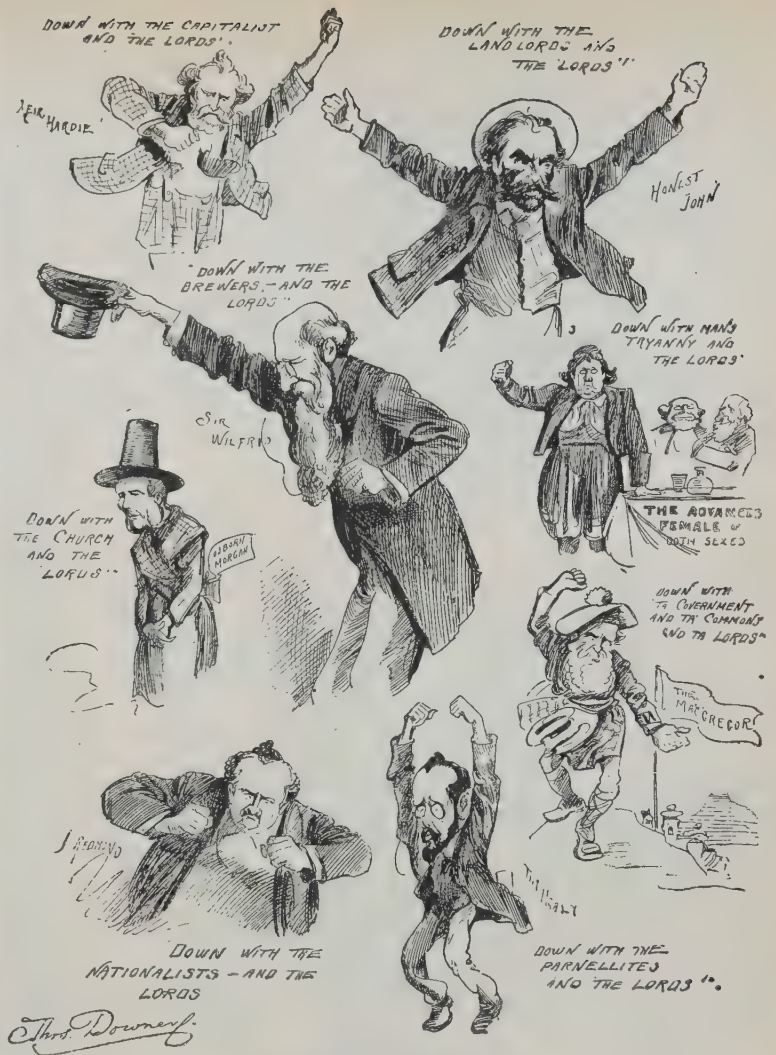


AT THE GOLD MINES.

Ingenious Britannic proceeding for extraction—without pain to the precious metal.
From *La Silhouette* (Paris).


DOWN WITH THE CAPITALIST AND THE LORDS'.
KEIR HARDIE
DOWN WITH THE LANDLORDS AND THE LORDS'!
HONEST JOHN
"DOWN WITH THE BREWERS,—AND THE LORDS"
SIR WILFRID
DOWN WITH MANX TYRANNY AND THE LORDS'
THE ADVANCED FEMALE OF BOTH SEXES
DOWN WITH THE CHURCH AND THE LORDS"
JOHN MORLEY
DOWN WITH TH' GOVERNMENT AND TH' COMMONS AND TH' LORDS"
THE MACGREGOR
J. REDMOND
DOWN WITH THE NATIONALISTS—AND THE LORDS
DOWN WITH THE PARNELLITES AND THE LORDS!".
Thos. Downey

THE RADICAL CAMPAIGN.
From *Moonshine* (London).

THE POSTER IN POLITICS.

A SUGGESTION FOR OUR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES OF 1896 FROM THE RECENT ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

"FOR QUEEN AND FOR COUNTRY."

THE librarian of the British Museum has issued a special appeal to all candidates in the recent English elections to forward to him for preservation in the archives of that great national library copies of bills, placards and pictures which they have issued for the purpose of influencing electors. Such a collection will undoubtedly be valuable to the future historian, and a glance at this literature, which came into existence during the English political campaign of 1895, may serve as a suggestion to the politicians who are making American history and who so far have not availed themselves as extensively as our English relations of this form of appeal to the voter. The most noteworthy instance of the use of the poster in this country was during our presidential campaign of 1892, when several effective "protection," "free-trade," and "force bill" cartoons were sent out by the National Democratic and Republican committees. These exerted a powerful influence in many quarters, especially the "force bill" poster in the South.

A whole volume of Congressional eloquence may be condensed into a single placard. One effective picture in glaring color or bold black and white may bring home a political lesson or point a moral far better than all the oratory of the platform or all the appeals of the pulpit. Mural literature has a great advantage over other propaganda. Like wisdom in the Book of Proverbs, the placard cries aloud in the main thoroughfares. It stands at the corners of the streets. It forces itself upon your attention the moment you stir outside your doors. Men can afford to read newspapers, they can absolutely abjure the public meeting, they can bundle the newspapers into the gutter, but unless they shut their eyes they cannot prevent themselves from seeing the pictures, cartoons, and caricatures with which the party bill-sticker may cover the available walls which he must pass when he takes his walks abroad. Mr. Carlyle has told us how in the hot fever of the French Revolution the newspapers preferred the circulation which they obtained by means of the bill-sticker to the circulation secured by the ordinary method of subscription. It would be possible to construct from the placards and pictures issued during the recent English election a very faithful and accurate picture of the condition of the mind of England when the last appeal was made to the country.

Whatever may be the case in regard to argument, it must be admitted that the Tories had the best of the contest so far as pictures and illustrations went. In South Wales, for instance, the Liberals showed hardly any pictures at all, and in most places the balance of pictorial

BURLINGAME PUBLIC

argument was distinctly favorable to the Tories. There was not much originality one way or the other. The political artist harps for the most part on a very few and familiar notes. One of the most frequent forms of electoral placard was that of the portrait of the candidates, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Rosebery, or Sir William Harcourt. Both Liberals and Tories made use of the Union Jack. In Glasgow the Unionist candidates issued cards with their own portraits surrounded by the Union Jack, and with the royal arms at foot. One popular but very commonplace device is that which represents the party leader as Saint George or some valiant knight slaying a dragon, which according to the politics of the author is either Radicalism or Reaction, the same dragon doing equally well for either Tories or Liberals. It is only the label which requires to be altered. Mr. Gladstone made a much more heroic knight in armor than Lord Salisbury; but even Lord Salisbury makes a very respectable figure, as is shown in the cartoon which we reproduce on the preceding page, which might have been labeled "Behold the Conquering Hero Comes." Such pictures are not so much weapons of electoral warfare as standards under which the faithful can go forth to battle.

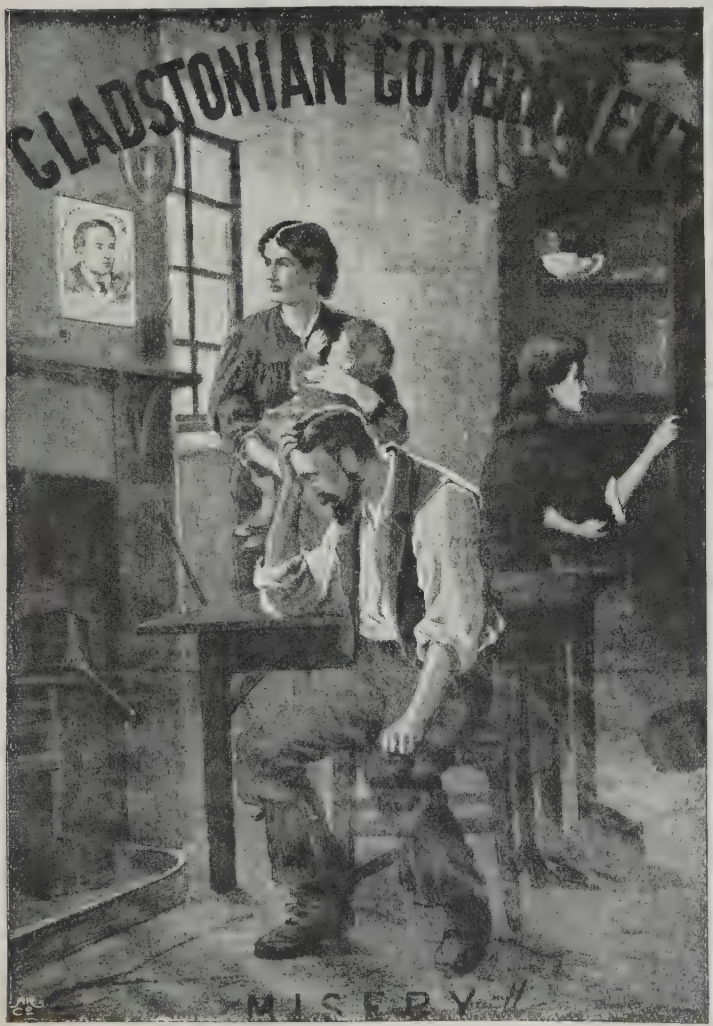
The chief interest in mural literature is in those pictures which endeavor to influence votes. The first place must be given by general consent to a very effective placard, containing companion pictures, which was issued by the Unionists. Nothing could be more simple, more artless than this poster, which stood the Unionists in such good stead. It will be seen from the reduced copies which we reproduce here, the pictures represent a workingman's home in prosperity and in adversity. In one the workman comes home to find his table well laden with good cheer, and is welcomed by a happy wife and chubby child. In the other a workman sits beside an empty cupboard, surrounded by his starving family. There is nothing political in the pictures. They represent scenes with one of which the workman is unfortunately only too familiar. They were used for political purposes by the Unionists, who represented the prosperous home, with plenty on the table, as the result of Unionist policy; while the picture of squalor and misery was boldly labeled so as to make it represent the results of the Liberal administration. There was nothing in the world to prevent the Liberals from issuing exactly the same pictures labeled the other way. It would have been just as true in one case as in the other, for no one in his senses will contend that want never invades an English workman's home under either Liberal or Tory administration. Lack of work and distress are never absent from certain sections of the population, nor do they time their coming according to the ascendancy of this or that party at St. Stephen's. Nevertheless, there seems to be a general agreement among electioneering authorities of England that this bold and impudent placard, or rather the bold and impertinent appropriation of these companion pictures by the Unionists, gained them many votes, especially in South Wales.

There were many effective placards intended to illustrate the advantages of maintaining the Union or the disadvantages of Home Rule. One of the most effective and brightly-colored of these was issued in Glasgow, representing three soldiers—a young Guardsman, a Highlander, and one of the Connaught Rangers—standing side by side in defense of the Union Jack.

For the most part the mural literature of the last English political campaign was printed in black and white, but color was largely used by the Conservatives. A series of more or less effective cartoons by Tom Merry were issued from Conservative headquarters, being supplied to Unionist Associations at the rate of $2.50 a hundred. From the Liberal headquarters no pictures were issued of any kind. The National Liberal Club, on the other hand, succeeded in producing in a few days half a million broad-sheets in various colors. Some of the Liberal posters were pictures of Mr. Gladstone and other Liberal leaders Three of the pictures deserve special mention. The most effective of all the Liberal cartoons put upon the walls during the election was that repre-

senting the "Massacre of the Innocents," in which the various members of the House of Lords are represented as the soldiers of King Herod butchering the various legislative bantlings of the Liberal Ministry. There is humor and somewhat more of originality in this picture than there is in any of the others issued during the election. St. George and the Dragon was another effective cartoon; while a third, representing an Englishman, Irishman, Scotchman and Welshman meeting in friendly hand-grasp round the Union Jack, was produced as a set-off to the cartoon of the three soldiers.

Mr. Chamberlain figured conspicuously in the literature of the bill-board. But it is noticeable that he figured almost exclusively upon Liberal posters. The Tories and Liberal Unionists do not seem to have thought that his portrait was one to conjure with. The Liberals, on the other hand, have rather overdone their caricatures of Mr. Chamberlain. Departing for a moment from mural literature to that of caricature in general, we should notice here the contributions made by the *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Westminster Gazette* to pictorial electioneering. The *Pall Mall Gazette* brought out "The Wreck of Rosebery," which contains a great deal of third rate stuff with two or three very effective cartoons, which we reproduce. But the *Westminster* unquestionably took the palm by its cartoons for the crisis, of which it brought out a series of over two dozen. The pencil, pen and fertile brain of Mr Carruthers Gould seldom achieved a greater triumph than in the success with which he hit off from day to day the salient features of the contest. Mr. Gould has seldom done anything better than these cartoons. From of old he had a perfect passion for delineating Mr Chamberlain's somewhat hard and unprepossessing features, and he reveled in the opportunity which this election gave him of depicting Mr. Chamberlain in every conceivable position. For genuine humor and original force there are few who excel those in which he represents the union of the Parson, the Publican and the Peer, entitled, "United we stand, divided we fall," or that other cartoon representing Lord Salisbury before and after his absorption by Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Gould may certainly lay the flattering unction to his soul that he has contributed as much as any man to make Mr. Chamberlain the leader of the hour, and to fix attention upon the Liberal Unionist leader to the exclusion of any other figure in the electoral battle.



From Inverness the most effective placard issued in the election was a plain bit of printing, which we reproduce here:

WHAT THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT HAVE DONE SINCE 1892.

1892.
Came into Office.
Made Peers.
Made Promises.

1893.
Home Rule Fiasco.
Made more Peers.
Made more Promises.

1894.
Passed a Local Government Act.
Increased the Death Duties.
Won the Derby.
Lost their Leader.
Made more Peers.
Made more Promises.

1895.
Again won the Derby.
Made still more Peers.
Made still more Promises.
Resigned.

TOTAL.
1 Act, 2 Derbys,
15 Peers,
Promises innumerable.

Among the humors of the election must be mentioned the fact that in East Fife the Tories were so confident of the defeat of Mr. Asquith that they actually prepared and printed huge placards, as follows: "Glorious Unionist victory. Triumphant return of Mr. Gilmore. Defeat of ex-Home Secretary."

On the whole, the mural literature of this election seems to have been singularly free from offensive denunciation and mendacious statements, or anything that could be described as hitting below the belt. The British bill-sticker has very few sins to answer for.

LIBERAL ELECTORS

DON'T BE MISLED AS TO WHO WILL DRIVE THE

TORY COACH

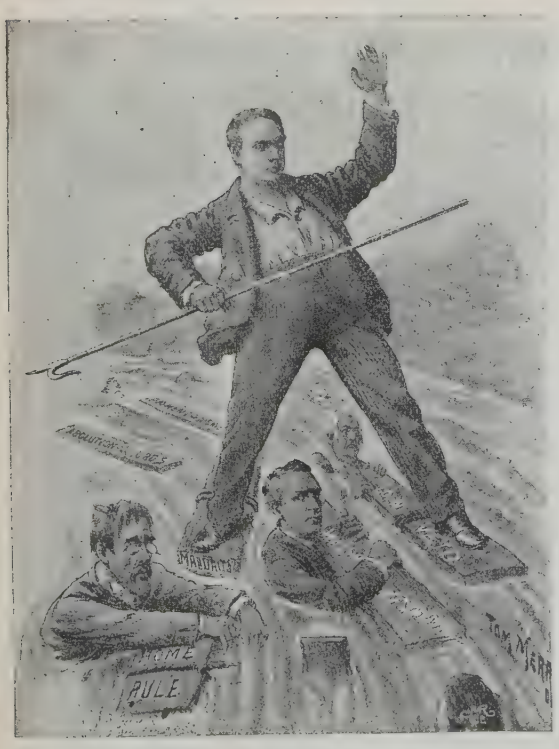
LIBERAL UNIONISTS

WILL BE USED FOR

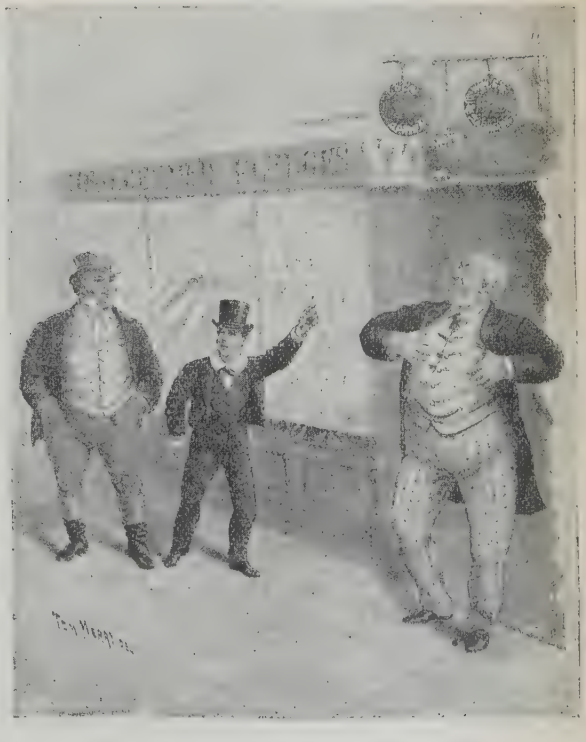
TORY PURPOSES.

WHICH IS IT TO BE?

GENERAL ELECTION STEEPLECHASE.



THE ROTTEN RAFT
Broken up at Last.



TWO TO ONE.

JOHN BULL, JR.: Why does Mr. Harcourt hang out that funny sign, Daddy?

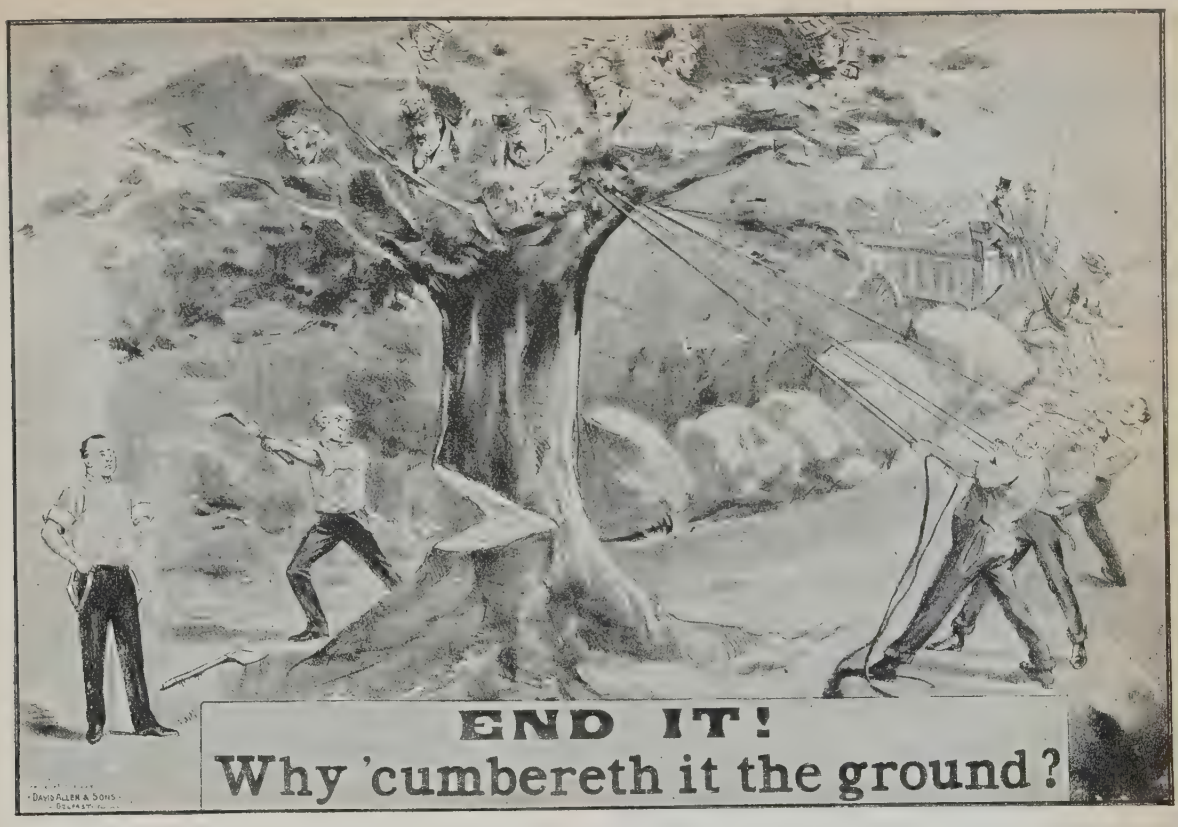
JOHN BULL: Because, my son, it is TWO TO ONE his pledges will never be redeemed.

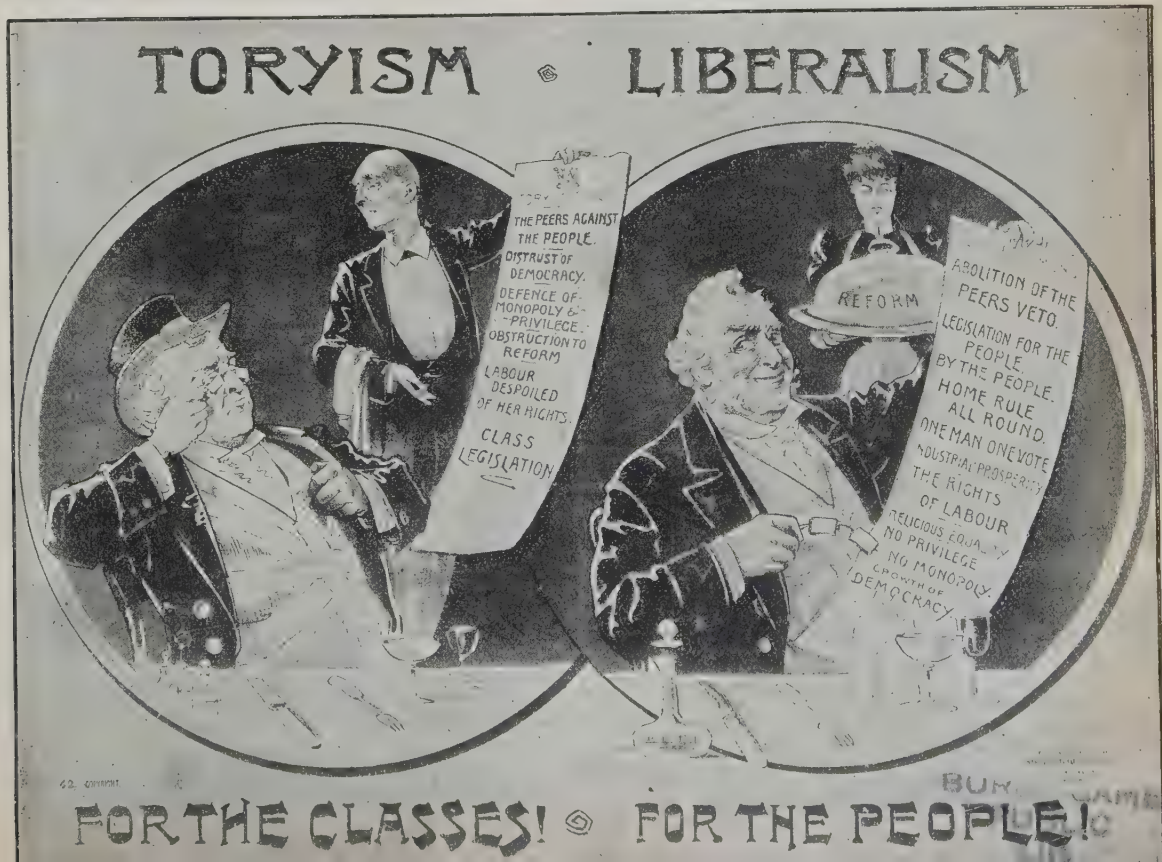
CARTOONS FROM THE CONSERVATIVE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION

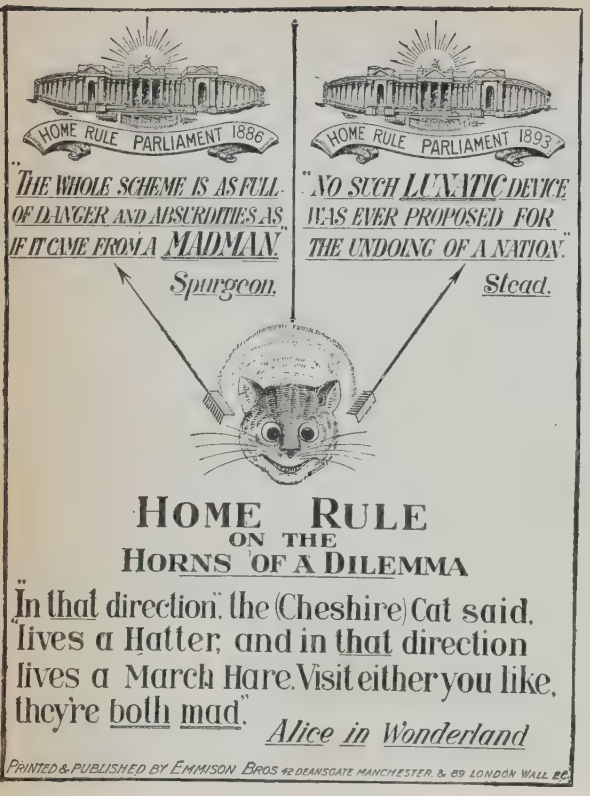
ARE WE TO GOVERN OR BE GOVERNED!
THIS THING HAS HOW GOT TO STOP
LIBERAL LEGISLATION IS MUTILATED AND MADE USELESS BY TORY-OBSTRUCTION.
HOME RULE DEFEATED
EMPLOYERS LIABILITY DEFEATED.
EVICTED TENANTS BILL DEFEATED
A.I. VETO

VOTE FOR LIBERALISM, PROGRESS AND REFORM!

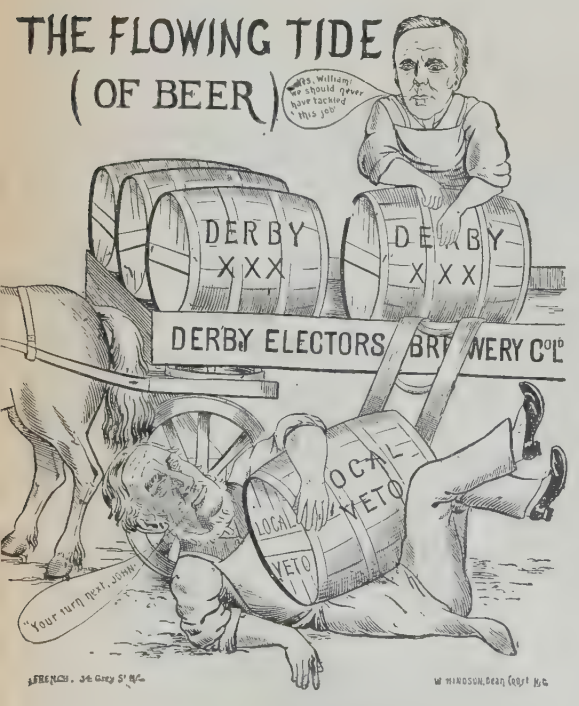
ELECTORS! VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT
Insist that the Progressive and Humane Legislation of the People's Representatives shall not be thwarted by the House of Lords, who are, and always have been, the Hereditary Enemies of Reform.
HOUSE OF LORDS
Vote for Liberalism, Progress, and Reform.
"The Principle of Toryism is mistrust of the People, qualified by fear; the Principle of Liberalism is trust in the People, qualified by Prudence."
HOME RULE
ONE MAN ONE VOTE
LOCAL VETO
EMPLOYERS LIABILITY
MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS BY THE HEREDITARY LORDS.


END IT!
Why 'cumbereth it the ground?
DAVID ALLEN & SONS


TORYISM
LIBERALISM
THE PEERS AGAINST THE PEOPLE.
DISTRUST OF DEMOCRACY.
DEFENCE OF MONOPOLY & PRIVILEGE.
OBSTRUCTION TO REFORM
LABOUR DESPOILED OF HER RIGHTS.
CLASS LEGISLATION
REFORM
ABOLITION OF THE PEERS VETO.
LEGISLATION FOR THE PEOPLE. BY THE PEOPLE.
HOME RULE ALL ROUND.
ONE MAN ONE VOTE
INDUSTRIAL PROSPERITY
THE RIGHTS OF LABOUR
RELIGIOUS EQUALITY
NO PRIVILEGE
NO MONOPOLY.
GROWTH OF DEMOCRACY
FOR THE CLASSES!
FOR THE PEOPLE!


HOME RULE PARLIAMENT 1886
"THE WHOLE SCHEME IS AS FULL OF DANGER AND ABSURDITIES AS IF IT CAME FROM A MADMAN."
Spurgeon.
HOME RULE PARLIAMENT 1893
"NO SUCH LUNATIC DEVICE WAS EVER PROPOSED FOR THE UNDOING OF A NATION."
Stead.
HOME RULE ON THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA
"In that direction," the (Cheshire) Cat said, "lives a Hatter; and in that direction lives a March Hare. Visit either you like, they're both mad."
Alice in Wonderland
PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY EMMISON BROS. 42 DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, & 89 LONDON WALL EC.

THE BRITISH VOTER
Staggering under the burden of the Liquor Traffic.
His Drink Bill £138,000,000 Every Year
ANNUAL COST OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC
LABOUR
When this Elector gets sense—he'll chuck it!
PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY TAYLOR, GARNETT, EVANS & Co. MANCHESTER


THE FLOWING TIDE (OF BEER)
Mrs. William we should never have tackled this job
DERBY XXX
DERBY XXX
DERBY ELECTORS BREWERY Co. Ltd
LOCAL VETO
LOCAL VETO
"Your turn next, John"
FRENCH. 34 Grey St. Nc.
W. HINDSON, Dean Court Nc.

A CARTOON FROM NEWCASTLE.

MR. ARNOLD WHITE IN SOUTH NORTHUMBERLAND.

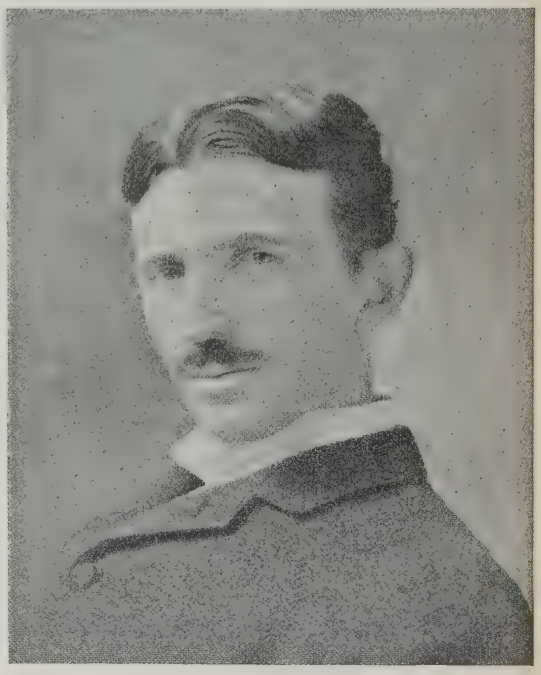
NIKOLA TESLA AND THE ELECTRICAL OUTLOOK.

THE NEW DEVELOPMENT IN POWER TRANSMISSION.

WHEN Nikola Tesla last gave to the world the results of his explorations into the field of electricity, the predictions which he ventured as to the possibilities of his discoveries were skeptically received. That was two years ago, in a lecture which he delivered before the Electrical Congress in session at the World's Fair. "His work is brilliant, but of what use is it?" said one of Europe's leading savants when Mr. Tesla had finished; and in this exclamatory interrogation the learned scientist voiced the general opinion of the whole Congress. Mr. Tesla was regarded as a theorist and his inventions as impracticable.

A few weeks ago we witnessed one of the triumphs of this industrial age, the yoking into service of old Niagara herself. While this event is yet news, there comes the announcement that one of our great electrical companies has formed a business alliance with the largest locomotive works in the country, with the view of substituting electricity for steam on our railroads. These two projects are themselves an answer to the question asked by the incredulous savant: Of what use is Mr. Tesla's brilliant work? for neither of them would at this time have been practically possible but for his discovery known as the "rotating magnetic field," which opened the way to the conversion (by means of the alternating, as against the direct current) of electrical into mechanical energy and the economical transmission of power through long distances. This discovery forms the basis of the Niagara Company's attempt to utilize on a large scale that enormous power which for centuries has been running to waste and thus to turn machinery in towns and cities so far away as Buffalo, 20 miles distant, and perhaps New York and Chicago. And it underlies the hardly less bold venture of the Westinghouse and Baldwin companies to drive a through railway express by electricity. It is not too much to say that the Tesla motor is behind all the large attempts at power transmission by electricity which are being made throughout the country, not only in the fields of manufacture and transportation, but also in mining, irrigation and farming.

The "rotating magnetic field" was discovered by Mr. Tesla over ten years ago, when the problems engaging the attention of the electrical world were the furnishing of light and the transmission of sound. The advantages of the alternating current as applied to lighting were already recognized, but no attempt had been made to adapt it to motor work if, indeed, it had been seriously thought of. The direct current then in use was difficult to transform and not practicable for long distances. Mr. Tesla was at least the first to conceive an effective method of utilizing the undulating current. As every one knows, a small piece of soft iron, when placed close to an ordinary magnet (or bar of iron around which is passing an electric current), will be drawn to the magnet and adhere motionless to it. It occurred to Mr. Tesla that if instead of a bar of iron he should take an iron ring and use two alternating currents, so regulated that one would be positive in value when the other was negative, he could, by means of wires wrapped alternately about the ring,



NIKOLA TESLA.

produce a magnetic current which would travel around the ring in accordance with the frequency of the alternations in the electric currents. His theory worked in practice and he thus had a magnet the north and south poles of which revolved while the magnet itself remained stationary. A piece of iron pivoted at its centre and placed within the magnetic field of the ring, and concentric to it, would, therefore, be revolved by the changing poles of the magnetized ring. In this way Mr. Tesla was able to convert electrical into mechanical energy much more simply, economically and effectively than it had been possible to do it by the direct current. It was now only necessary to pass alternating currents around the axle of a wheel in order to set in motion the machinery of a mill or drive a railway engine.

For transmission purposes, as well as in transforming electrical into mechanical energy, Mr. Tesla was soon able to demonstrate the superiority of the

undulating over the direct current. It will be sufficient here to say that by means of his motor, which is only a development of his ring magnet, power may be sent long distances with but small loss. The magnitude of the field opened up by the Tesla motor will be apparent when it is considered that ten years ago it was not economically possible to transmit power more than a few hundred feet away from the source of production, while to-day its transmission is no longer a question of state of the art, but one of capital only. As early as 1891, Mr. Tesla's method was successfully employed in the experiment of sending 100 horse-power 109 miles from Lauffen to the Frankfort exposition grounds. In Southern California there has been in operation for two or three years a plant which transmits power equivalent to 10,000 volts from a waterfall to a sub-station at Pomona, 13¾ miles distant, and San Bernardino, 28 miles away; and there is now being projected, also in California, an enterprise which will involve an outlay of from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 for supplying motors in San Francisco and adjacent cities with 20,000 horse-power from the outlet of Clear Lake, 75 miles to the north. Mr. Tesla believes that it is easily possible at the present time to place 100,000 horse-power on a line at Niagara and deliver it to New York or Chicago, with a loss in energy of less than 25 per cent.; and it would seem that the Cataract Construction Company is also persuaded that this is within the limits of practical achievement.

The alliance of the Westinghouse and Baldwin companies is in line with the policy recommended by Dr. Lewis Duncan in his address on the substitution of electricity for steam in railway practice, delivered last June at the Niagara meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers—that of making electricity an ally instead of an enemy of steam. This union of large railway and electric interests would seem to mark the beginning of a new era in traction, coming as it does along with the substitution of electricity for steam by the Old Colony road on its Nantucket Division out of Boston; the adoption of an electric instead of a steam engine by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, for use in hauling heavy express and freight trains through the long tunnel underneath the city of Baltimore, and the installation of an electric line by the Pennsylvania Road from Mt. Holly to Burlington. The purpose of the Westinghouse Baldwin combination, as officially announced, is to develop the possibilities of the Tesla motor as applied to railroad service. It is declared that with this motor, power is assured sufficient to draw cars at the rate of 150 miles an hour. This is perhaps the possible speed under favorable conditions of road and equipment rather than the rate likely to be attained in every day travel.

The method of electric traction in use on the three roads named is the trolley, the power being supplied to the motor or motor cars from the central station by means of wires. It is the same system that is in general use upon our electric street railways, except that the alternating instead of the direct current is employed, the direct, as has already been noted, not being practicable in long distance transmission. The trolley, either the overhead or the underground, is the only method that has so far been demonstrated as suitable to general railroad practice. By means of the Tesla motor it is now regarded by conservative railway men and electricians entirely possible to run trains under this system, say from New York to Philadelphia, or through multiplication of the power stations from, Boston to Washington, or even across the continent from New York to San Francisco. But whether or not it would be feasible at the present time for our large companies to change from steam to electricity, in part or throughout, is another question. These are transition days for electric traction and it is not probable that any of them is at present willing to go to the expense of equipping electrically a considerable part of its line with a system which may soon be rendered obsolete by some new method.

Perhaps we already have this new and superior method of traction in the combination steam and electrical engine upon which Mr. Tesla has been at work for many months. The invention has been taken over by the Westinghouse Company and it is probable that it is this application of the Tesla motor that the new alliance is to develop. This engine is designed to do away with the use of the unpopular and well-abused trolley. Instead of drawing its power by wire from a central station, the engine generates its own power by converting steam into electric energy and then into mechanical. By this transformation a large per cent. of the power that is now wasted in steam locomotion is conserved. From the same amount of fuel Mr. Tesla has demonstrated, experimentally, that he can easily obtain twice as much effective energy, and under favorable conditions three times as much. He effects this saving by means of a "mechanical and electrical oscillator,"—an engine which is in itself a dynamo, and which operates with small frictional losses. The principle of this mechanism rests on the law of vibrations. With the machine electrical currents may be transmitted of a perfectly constant period and at an absolutely certain rate, and so regulated as to drive with precision an engine or a watch; thus, in railroad practice, overcoming the wear and tear to which cars are now subject by the continual change in steam pressure. The Tesla "oscillator" is really a power station on wheels, instead of a locomotive designed to draw a train of cars. The power which it generates is communicated to the wheels of the cars as well as to its own. This is accomplished by applying the principle of the "rotating magnetic field" in simply passing alternating currents around each axle. Thus an even, steady motion is attained and favorable conditions afforded for a high rate of speed.

Nikola Tesla, who is thus helping so effectively to solve one of the great industrial problems of our day, the economical transmission of power, is still a young man in the very vigor of life. His work has only begun.

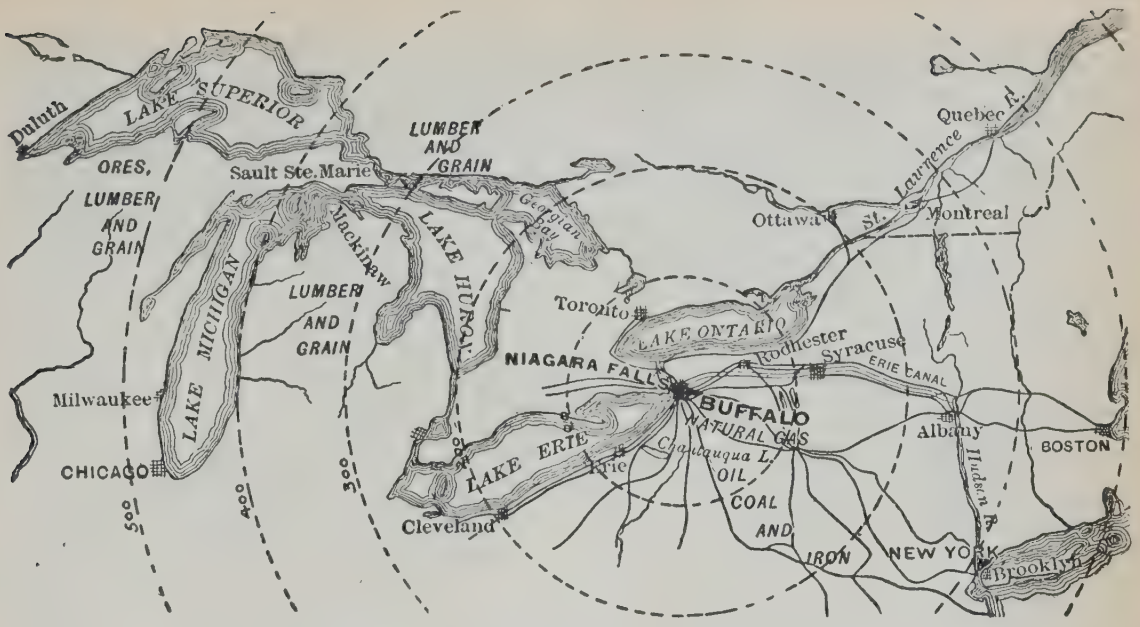


FIG. 1.—AREA OF POSSIBLE POWER TRANSMISSION FROM NIAGARA.

INDUSTRIAL NIAGARA.

BY ARTHUR VAUGHAN ABBOTT, C.E.

FOR the past five years the best engineering talent in the world has been engaged in the attempt to utilize and apply commercially a portion of the water power of Niagara Falls. Not only does this enterprise attract scientific attention from the magnitude and difficulty of the problems presented for solution, but the effect of its success or failure on the economic questions of manufacture over a large surrounding territory, and, indirectly, the bearing that successful power transmission will have on the factories of the world, concentrates a peculiar degree of attention.

To utilize Niagara Falls has been an engineering dream for two hundred years, as in some respects no other waterfall in the world possesses such exceptional advantages. With Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron and Erie as reservoirs, covering 95,000 square miles of area and collecting drainage from 300,000 square miles of our continent, a water supply is assured beyond the possibility of the severest drought to affect. Over the Niagara escarpment it is estimated that 300,000 cubic feet of water plunge downward 150 feet in each second of time, expending upward of 10,000,000 horse-power—an amount of energy more than equivalent to that which could be developed from the total daily coal output of the world. Topographically, however, it is difficult to appropriate any of this flow of force. Water wheels must be placed at the level of the bottom of the fall, but here the river rushes through so narrow a gorge as to preclude the possibility of advantageous mill sites. Power there is in abundance, but unless demand can be created for a very large amount the necessary improvement expense required to obtain mill locations is prohibited.

Ten years ago it was impossible, commercially, to transmit power more than a few hundred feet away from the site of its production. It was equally impractical to use in manufacturing *at Niagara itself* so large an amount of power as would be required to justify the cost of improvement. For though there are fine transportation facilities both by rail and water, yet the immediate environment neither produces much raw material nor affords an extensive market, and freight rates on material would soon overbalance the possible benefits from cheap power. Electrical discoveries have entirely changed the problem, and with this subtle form of energy as a servant it is now remuneratively possible to distribute power over hundreds of miles from its source. The design of the Cataract Construction Company, looking to the utilization of 100,000 horse-power, embraces such a combination as will enable it to deliver *at* Niagara all the power that there can be profitably used, and in addition, electrical machinery sufficient to serve all the adjacent territory with energy by transmission. The Niagara enterprise is therefore appropriately divided into two parts : First, such development as is requisite to secure power from the falls. Second, the necessary apparatus and transmission lines to distribute the energy thus obtained to distant cities.

To obtain ample and desirable building sites with adequate foundations for such purposes, combined

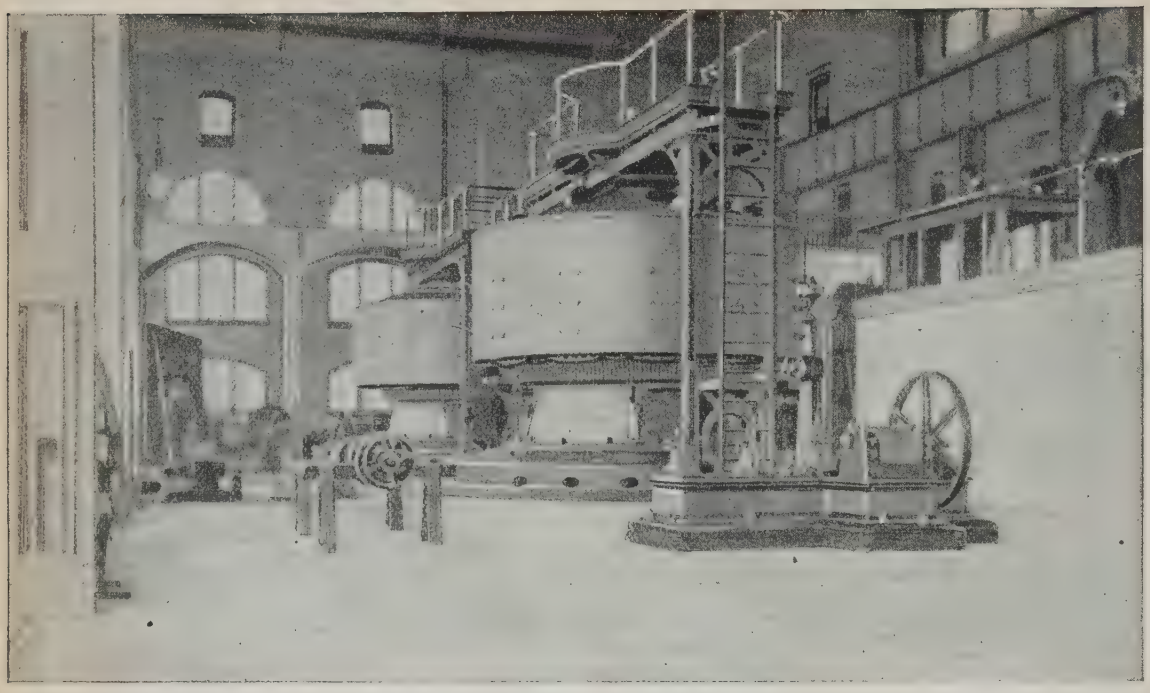


FIG. 2.—INTERIOR OF POWER HOUSE.

with access to rail and water shipping facilities, it was decided to locate the plant about a mile and a quarter east of the new suspension bridge, at the upper level of the river.

In Fig. 6 the general relation of the plant to the river and city of Niagara, together with an outline in section of the hydraulic improvements, is indicated. An ample supply of water is carried to the power house by means of a canal 12 feet deep, 250 feet wide, extending inland in a northeasterly direction a distance of 1,700 feet from the river. In order to place the wheels at the level of the bottom of the fall an enormous wheel pit is excavated 178 feet downward into the rock, from the bottom of which a tunnel 386 square feet in cross section extends 700 feet westerly entirely around the Falls, opening into the river near the American end of the new suspension bridge, thus providing the necessary tail race facilities. Manufactories desiring to locate at Niagara can obtain from the Cataract Company mill sites and water privileges, including the use of the great tunnel tail race. The Niagara Falls Paper Company has already established a large mill upon this basis, and with its own wheels is developing upward of 2,000 horse-power. It is confidently expected that other available mill sites will be rapidly acquired, and that a large manufacturing town will be the result of a few years' growth.

With most commendable foresight the Cataract Company has secured a tract of land which, under the supervision of the best civil engineering talent of America, has been laid out as a model village. An extensive and complete system of sub-drainage is introduced, combined with ample and modern systems of sewage and water supply. The streets are carefully macadamized, nicely sidewalked and thoroughly supplied with electric light and young shade trees. A large number of cottages well plumbed and equipped with baths and electric light are at the disposal of employees at moderate rentals of from $10 to $30 per month, including water and light. A good school, town hall and public library are also among its attractions, while two electric railways connect the village with Niagara Falls. A general view of the main street in "Echota" is given in Fig. 4.

While the industrial development of the immediate vicinity of Niagara is attractive, both from an engineering and an economical aspect, the chief interest in the enterprise centres in the solution of power transmission problems. For this purpose the Cataract Company have constructed alongside of the canal a magnificent power station containing the necessary wheels and electric machinery.

Fig. 3 shows the power station looking northward along the canal, embracing the main station building on the left, the bridge in the centre and the transformer house on the right.

Unfortunately the illustrations convey but a meagre idea of the massive and substantial character of the structures. All of the buildings, as well as the flank walls of the canal, are of dimension limestone masonry, solidly laid in Portland cement, the large sized blocks used conveying the idea of and securing in reality work of the most permanent character. The power house proper, situated on the

FIG. 3.—POWER STATION AND CANAL AT "ECHOTA."

FIG. 4.—MAIN STREET OF "ECHOTA."

western side of the canal, is a cruciform shaped structure, the arms of the cross receiving the administration offices of the company, while southward along the canal stretches the main portion of the building, devoted to the machinery proper. The wheels are placed 136 feet below the water level of the canal, in a long and narrow longitudinal slot cut in the rock. The water is conveyed to them by pen stocks consisting of steel tube some 7½ feet in diameter. Sections of the pen stock before their introduction into the wheel pit are shown in Fig. 5.

FIG. 5.—SECTION OF PEN STOCK.

After passing the wheels the water finds its way from the bottom of the wheel pit through the tail race tunnel into the river below the Falls. From each wheel a vertical shaft of steel tube 36 inches in diameter extends upward, and is directly attached to a huge dynamo placed on the floor of the station. The interior of the building with two of the dynamos is shown in Fig. 2, and presents a singularly simple appearance when it is considered that each of the machines will deliver 5,000 horse-power. The generators are alternating current dynamos intended for an output of 2,000 ampères at a pressure of 2,000 volts. Directly beside each of the generators is located the regulating mechanism, the office of which is to raise and lower the gate admitting water to the turbines, synchronously with changes in loading, in order that the dynamos may run at a constant speed. So perfectly is this accomplished that a variation of several thousand horse-power hardly causes a perceptible alteration in the velocity. Through the centre of the station a raised platform forms the switchboard carrying the necessary instruments and regulating appurtenances essential to the control of such ponderous machinery. The cavity beneath the switchboard opens into the bridge extending to the transformer house, and forms an outlet to receive the cables that will in the future distribute the electrical energy.

The present power station is designed for the reception of ten turbines, each of which with its appropriate generator will deliver 5,000 horse-power of electrical energy, thus providing an immediate output of 5,000 horse-power, with arrangements for doubling this capacity as rapidly as demand shall require. Such current as may be needed in the immediate vicinity will be distributed at the dynamo pressure of 2,000 volts, by means of carefully insulated cables carried in underground conduits ; and already the Pittsburgh Reduction Company and the Carborundum Company have erected works for the manufacture of aluminum and the reduction of refractory ores by electricity that will consume some 4,000 horse-power.

The vital problem is the transmission of power to distant cities. For this purpose it is necessary, in order to attain requisite economy, to raise the electrical pressure to 20,000 or even 50,000 volts, and to build the most perfect and substantial transmission lines. This part of the plant is as yet entirely incomplete, though the designs have been prepared with the greatest care and forethought. As the Niagara plant has received the attention of the best engineering talent in the world, and as the work has been prosecuted so slowly and thoroughly that experience

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FIG. 6.—PLAN AND SECTION OF NIAGARA IMPROVEMENT.

is able to rectify errors as they occur, scientific success is assured. So it is the commercial aspect that is at once the most interesting and problematical. To what distance from Niagara can the Cataract Company deliver power, in competition with steam?

If success in long distance power transmission shall be achieved by the Niagara experiment, a host of competitive power supply stations will spring into existence wherever there is an available water supply or favorable fuel location, such as the coal mining regions or oil and gas fields. Though the Niagara plant has little to fear from a rival waterfall, the probable competition with power derived from large steam central stations promises to be serious, particularly in the manufacuring cities located within a radii of 150 to 300 miles. At present no such central power supply stations exist, although their advent seems imminent. Consequently the only data on which to predicate the cost of power to such installations is the experience derivable from the largest and most carefully administered steam mills. With coal varying from $2 to $2.50 per ton, an allowance of 10 per cent. for interest and dividends on invested capital, and assuming the most careful executive administration, it seems probable that a large, continuously operating steam central station with a daily average output of 15,000 to 20,000 horse-power could produce electricity at the rate of $45 to $55 per horse-power annum. The Niagara Company have offered to sell electricity at the Falls station at $18 per horse-power annum; this figure doubtless including what the company considers a profitable margin. In each case a horse-power is to be delivered for 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. Obviously the difference between $45 and $18, or $27, may be expended to cover losses in transmission and profit on the necessary capital invested in transmission lines and still permit the Niagara Company to compete on an equal basis with the best designed central station. This difference is a very wide margin, and would seem to afford so large a radius of distribution as to easily absorb all the energy that the Cataract Company could dispense. Our more sanguine electrical engineers predict that at no distant day even New York and Chicago may be thus supplied. Steam experts, possibly a little jealous of their electrical *confrères*, positively declare 150 or 175 miles to be the commercial limit of power transmission.

Scientific exploitation constantly verifies the adage that it is the unexpected that occurs. So in the future it is not impossible that transmission plants of various kinds may from the winds and waters furnish an overflowing supply of energy, thus forever setting at rest the minds of those who fear an exhaustion of the coal fields.

WIND AS A MOTIVE POWER IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY FRANK WALDO, PH.D.

SINCE the introduction of steam, and still later electricity, as a motive power it has become the custom to treat with something like contempt the great natural motors waterfall and wind. It is true that a few waterfalls on river rapids are still made use of in turning machinery, and recently great interest has been excited by the plans for harnessing a little of Niagara's mighty power. As for the wind power, in one great branch of its application, the propulsion of vessels, it has been superceded by artificial forces except in those cases where time is of little consequence. It would be more poetical than truthful to state that this gradual decline in the use of wind power has been as gradually made good by its increased application in another direction—because it has only been within the last few years that the marvelous increase has taken place which now exists in the number of wind wheels in actual use. I may also add that this increase is due to the improvement in wind machines made by our American manufacturers.

Of course, the windmill is an ancient institution, and the traveler in the low countries of Europe is struck by the great number which he sees in operation. Their great size and elevated exposures render them very prominent features of the flat landscapes. The occasional sight of the smaller and very much more compact wind wheels in our own country leads one to think that the idea of utilizing the wind power is slowly finding its way from the older countries to our newer land.

Such was my own impression; and it was not until I began to make a special study of the subject that anything like a true idea was reached of the question of the windmill as a motive power.

There are in the United States over one hundred firms engaged in the manufacture of wind wheels. I have seen no definite statement of the total number of wheels manufactured annually, but it must be very large. A late statement in an advertisement records the sale of over twenty thousand wheels by a single firm in one year. It would probably not be excessive to estimate the total number of wheels at present in use at upward of half a million; and the annual increase must at any rate be over fifty thousand.

I located on a chart the places where there were firms who manufactured wind wheels, and found that probably 60 per cent. were within 200 miles of Chicago. Only about eight firms were east of Ohio, and there were about half a dozen on the Pacific Coast.

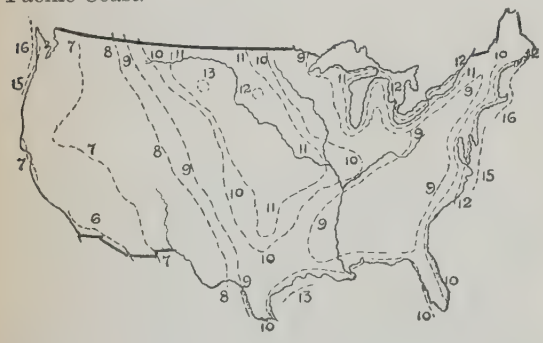

CHART 1.—LINES OF EQUAL WIND VELOCITIES. MILES PER HOUR. MONTH OF JANUARY. WELL EXPOSED STATIONS.

The uses to which wind wheels are put are numerous. Perhaps the most important of the present applications is the working of water pumps and raising water either for storage, domestic purposes or for irrigation. It also takes the place of horse power on the farm, for cutting wood and feed and for churning and grinding grain. The railroads sometimes use wind wheels for pumping water into tanks, but the extent of such use is much overestimated. Some roads have only a few in operation, and then the makers advertise that their wheels are in use on these roads. There can be no doubt that the utilization of the wind power by means of wheels as a pumping force will be the main method by which our arid regions in the West will be reclaimed by irrigation. There is another field which will be opened up in the near future, and this is the accumulation of electrical energy, when a convenient storage system shall have been put into the market.

In making use of any form of power one of the first questions to be determined is the amount of the force available for application, and next, its constancy; and although the proverbial variability of the winds would seem to indicate that in this case the answers to these questions would be of little value, a careful inquiry into the matter shows that in reality both questions can be answered with considerable accuracy. At present, however, only relative values can be dealt with because our knowledge of some of the purely experimental data which is requisite is so uncertain as to prevent a satisfactory conversion of wind velocities into terms of actual power.

I shall now give a little sketch of the inquiries already instituted, and at the same time will point out some very desirable matters for future investigation.

We have had collected by the United States Signal Service and Weather Bureau the most valuable series of observations of wind velocities made for any land. The continuous records, extending over a period of, in some cases, more than twenty years, are available for more than the two hundred stations which are fairly well distributed over the whole of the United States. The average amount of wind for any given hour, or day, or month, or season, during a period of a number of years, can be determined from this data for the country as a whole or for any specified regions. By noting down on a map of the United States the average wind velocities for any chosen period (say for the whole year), by putting the figures denoting the miles per hour of wind adjacent to the respective stations of observation, it is seen at once that in many cases whole regions have quite similar amounts of wind, but in looking over such a map we find a great diversity for various sections of the country. If now the usual process adopted in such cases is followed out, and stations having equal amounts of wind are connected by lines drawn on the map, regions of various similar wind velocities are clearly marked out and an inspection of the map will show the regions of least and greatest wind and the gradations on passing from one to the other. Such maps have been prepared for

CHART 2.—LINES OF EQUAL WIND VELOCITIES. MILES PER HOUR. MONTH OF JANUARY. LOW EXPOSED STATIONS.

the different months of the year and for the year itself. There is, however, one very unsatisfactory feature in them which must be mentioned. It is well known that the various local conditions at the places of observation, which we term the environment of the station, greatly influence the results obtained. This is particularly true concerning observations of wind velocities, which increase very rapidly with the altitude for the first few hundred feet above the earth's surface, also over a water surface the lower air currents are much more rapid than those over a land surface.

I think that at about 400 feet above these surfaces the wind velocities do not differ much, and if we put the amount of wind movement for this altitude at five units, then at (say) 50 feet above the water on the

open ocean, it will be four ; on the exposed seashore, three; on the tops of the highest buildings, two ; on the low buildings and, say 20 or 30 feet from the ground, one.

I have therefore given on charts of the United States the average wind velocities for the whole country as they are found : First (say) on the roofs of moderate-sized buildings, and, second (say) on the tops of the highest city buildings. Since brevity is necessary here, I have given the wind conditions in the midwinter month of January and the midsummer month of July—although there is somewhat more wind in March than in January and slightly less in August than in July. The regions of greatest and least wind can be seen by inspecting the charts. At places along the line marked 8, for instance, the average wind velocity is 8 miles per hour—that is, the total amount of wind for the month divided by the total number of hours in the month gives 8.

It is seen from charts 1, 2, 3 and 4 that the wind velocities on the great plains are nearly as great in summer as in winter, which is most advantageous, since the use of wind power, especially for pumping water, is most frequent at the season of crop growing.

These charts show fairly well the average wind in the windiest and calmest seasons of the year. As a matter of fact there is a regular progressive change in the amount of wind from one month to another—an increase during the fall and early winter and a decrease during the late spring and early summer months.

There is likewise a diurnal change in the wind velocities. They are least in the early morning hours and increase until about 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when they begin to decrease again. In cloudy weather and over water surfaces this diurnal change is slighest, while it is greatest in clear weather and over dry continental regions. I have shown in charts 5 and 6 the amount which the wind, at the windiest hour of the afternoon, exceeds the wind at the calmest hour of night. Of course these are average values. The differences are usually greatest in summer and least in winter. In some places this diurnal

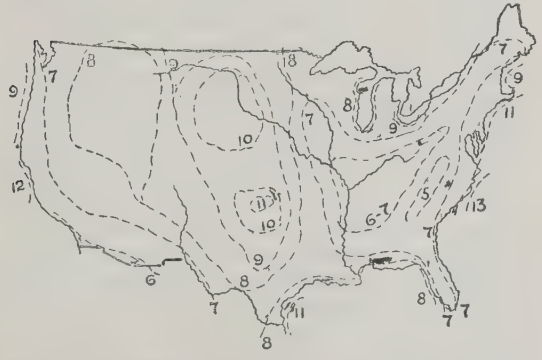

CHART 3.—LINES OF EQUAL WIND VELOCITIES. MILES PER HOUR. MONTH OF JULY. WELL EXPOSED STATIONS.

CHART 4.—LINES OF EQUAL WIND VELOCITIES. MILES PER HOUR. MONTH OF JULY. LOW EXPOSED STATIONS.

increase of wind is enormous, as, for instance, at San Francisco and South West Texas, where the average afternoon wind in summer is over 10 miles per hour stronger than the early morning wind.

Where the wind velocity varies thus from 25 to 100 per cent. of its average amount during the twenty four hours of the day it is seen that this regular change becomes a very important factor in the question of wind power. Fortunately the strongest winds are in the daytime, when wind wheels are most likely to be in use.

But not all of the wind is *effective* wind. It requires wind of about five miles per hour to move a wheel at all; consequently when the wind velocities are under this amount the wheel cannot be used. Also in very strong winds some of the force must be lost because the wheel would not stand the strain put on it. Many wheels are self-regulating and expose only part of their surface to very strong winds. No reliable estimates have been made as to the proportion of the whole time that wind wheels are not available owing to deficient wind.

The wind direction is also of importance in this matter because those winds coming from the west and north are usually stronger than those from the east and south. For the greater part of the United States the prevailing direction of the wind is from the west, but the extreme Southern part extends into the hemispherical region, where the winds are mainly from the east. The Northern part of the United States is most frequently traversed by areas of barometric maxima (anti-cyclones) and barometric minima (cyclones), and consequently there are there much more rapid changes and shifting of the wind than in the Southern part.

While wind wheels are usually made self-adjustable to the wind direction for any point of compass by means of a heavy vane, yet it has been recently proposed to set up large non-adjustable wind wheels somewhat after the fashion of the stern wheels on the Western steamboats, the axis of the wheel being arranged transversely to the prevailing wind direction. Of course the return half of the wheel would have to enter a box or be so otherwise protected that

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the wind should not strike it. If such a wheel is made to revolve horizontally around a vertical axis it could be placed in a fixed position and the light shelter box could be made adjustable for any side, so that the wind from any direction could be utilized. In fact, such a box screen or shield could be made automatically adjustable by having it revolve around a vertical spindle at its centre and by being controlled by a large long-tailed arrow wind vane. Such a wind wheel, and a very effective one, too, could be made at home at the cost of the material and labor.

So far I have confined myself to the presentation of the average wind velocities (in miles per hour) for the various regions of the United States, to the exclusion, however, of all observations made on mountain tops or even on high hills. I had hoped to be able to supplement this by making a more or less accurate estimate of the actual amount of work which could be accomplished by these wind velocities as I have found them distributed. While this result has not been attained—owing to inadequate data concerning the amount of work which wind wheels can do under various wind conditions—yet a study of the question has resulted in the bringing together of a number of interesting facts concerning this practically important subject.

It is, however, safe to state the relation between the wind velocity and its force on a plate exposed squarely to the wind. Many experimenters have busied themselves with this problem, but I have used the results obtained by Professor Marvin of the United States Weather Bureau, and which have been adopted by that bureau. The following little conversion table is based on the experiments made by Marvin, chiefly on Mount Washington:

Wind velocity. Miles per hour.	For barometric pressure 30 inches. Corresponding pressure in pounds per square foot.
1	0.004
10	0.40
20	1.60
30	3.60
40	6.40
50	10.00

At such high altitudes as Denver these pressures would be reduced by 20 per cent., due to decrease of air density with altitudes. The density of the air varies also with changes in the temperature, the results given in the table being for a temperature of about 50 degrees Fahrenheit. For other temperatures slight corrections must be applied to the results given in the table. In a marked case of extremes of temperature, such as occurs in Dakota and Montana, the summer temperature may reach 100 degrees Fahrenheit, in which case the pressures of the wind given in the table would have to be divided by 1.10; while for a winter temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit below zero the numbers in the table would have to be divided by 0.80. This shows how the actual power of the wind may vary 30 per cent. for the same wind velocity in one locality as the result of changes in temperature alone.

There is a somewhat approximate method which I had hoped might be used in connection with the estimation of the actual amount of work done by wind wheels. Inquiries were instituted among the various wind wheel manufacturers in order to find out if any of the users of their wheels had had the curiosity to keep a record of the work done by their wheels during any considerable length of time, such as a month or even a year. If a considerable number of such records could be obtained from various sections of the country, and especially from the immediate neighborhood of stations for which we have wind data, we should have material by means of which the average wind velocities mentioned above could be expressed in terms of work. Not a single such complete record could be found, although half a million wheels were in use. A few fragmentary reports of occasional work done by wind wheels were received, some of which I will mention merely to show what they accomplish.

In Texas a wheel 12 feet in diameter raised from 50,000 to 100,000 gallons of water per month to a height of 50 feet. In Wisconsin a wheel 10 feet in diameter raised 50 barrels of water per day to a height of 50 feet. In Iowa a 10-foot wheel raised water 40 feet in sufficient quantity for 300 cattle. A 16-foot wheel in Missouri has ground 20 bushels of corn in one hour. A 10-foot wheel in Nebraska raises 1,000 gallons of water per day to a height of 70 feet.

A case deserving more notice is one reported by P. H. James of Cortland, Neb. He used a wheel 10 feet in diameter for pumping water a distance of 130 feet through a 2-inch pipe. Most of the available wind was used. On one day 100 barrels were pumped in eleven hours. The interesting feature is the record kept of water pumped for over a year, which is as follows: January, 1,500 barrels; February, 1,500; March, 2,000; April, 2,500; May, 2,500; June, 2,500; July, 2,500; August, 2,500; September, 2,500; October, 2,000; November, 2,000; December, 1,500. How much could have been pumped had all the wind been utilized it is impossible to say, but the pumping of 25,000 barrels in a year's time is certainly a practical demonstration of the usefulness of these wheels. It is to be hoped that that wished for experimental work will soon be done, so that the amount of available wind power, or rather, the work that can be accomplished by using wind as a motor, can be determined for any region of the United States for which we have wind observations.

THE VALUE OF WEATHER FORECASTS TO AGRICULTURE AND INLAND COMMERCE.

BY PROF. MARK W. HARRINGTON.

THE American official meteorological service was established a quarter of a century ago for the benefit of commerce and agriculture. From the first it was evident that the new service could give valuable aid to open water commerce, but as time passed it became more and more evident that corresponding assistance was not given to agriculture and inland commerce. From time to time efforts were made to remedy this weakness, but with so little success that eventually (July 1, 1891) Congress placed the meteorological service in the Department of Agriculture, with instructions to devote especial attention to the industries which that department represented.

This requirement presented several new problems and rendered some of the old ones more complex. Aside from fogs, the systematic study and forecast of which has as yet been hardly broached, the matter of prime importance to the navigator of open water is the occurrence of heavy winds. By giving masters of vessels, while in port or near shore, timely warning of an approaching heavy storm a positive and valuable service was performed for them. By attentive study of the aspect of the sky and long experience the shrewd skipper can give a close guess as to the weather for several hours in advance. The weather map as interpreted by the experienced forecaster enables him to do better, and extends his vision into the future weather four or five times as far as he can see for himself. The wind is the most simple and mechanical element of a storm, and its future force and direction can be predicted with more precision than can the other elements.

On the other hand, the farmer has much broader interests in the weather. He wishes to foresee, not only high winds but also the rainfall and snow, the temperature changes and sometime sthe cloudiness.

Of these the most important is the rainfall in the crop season, when even a small amount may be of great importance. The amount, the time of beginning, the duration and the character of fall (whether heavy or light), are all of importance to him. Hence arises the great interest to the farmer of local storms. The navigator wants timely warning of even general storms ; the farmer of the local storms of the warm season. These are thunder storms, squalls, hailstorms, tornadoes, cloudbursts and similar phenomena when intense, common showers when mild. They are at most only a few miles in diameter and of a few hours' duration. They are so local in character that they may wet a neighbor's fields but not his own ; may wet his hayfield but not his cornfield. They often begin and end suddenly and give warning in the clouds only a short time before they come on. In general the more intense they are the smaller their size and shorter their duration. Their origin and mechanism is very obscure. On the other hand, general storms are hundreds of miles in diameter and last for several days ; they come on and pass over slowly ; their structure and mechanism are well known, especially at the earth's surface ; and the more intense they are the longer is their life, the more definite their path and the more regular their motion. Forecasts for good strong general storms are incomparably easier to make than those for local storms. For the former a verification of predictions of 95 per cent. can be attained with comparative ease, and for some of the great storms of the last few years the record of verification has approximated close to 100 per cent. For local storms, on the other hand, definite forecasts for the next day are, with our present knowledge, impracticable; only the general atmospheric conditions favorable to their formation can be predicted (except as mentioned later), and this can be done only for a large area—the quarter, for instance, of a State like Illinois or Mississippi.

Quite as difficult is the prediction of the exact time, place and character of a rain in either a general or local storm. That rain will fall within such an area as that mentioned above and that this will occur within the next 24 or 36 hours makes a safe prediction when indicated by the weather map, but this is not precise enough as to details. It does not enable the farmer to decide whether or not he will cut his grass, or the raisin grower cut his grapes. Small changes of temperature are equally difficult of forecast, especially at stations where the weather is not under the control of some general storm. Yet these are of public interest. On whether it will be warmer or colder, as shown by the morning paper, depend my decisions as to whether I shall take up the outdoor or indoor duties for the day, what clothing I shall wear, whether I shall take my journey today or put it off, and other similar matters belonging to the occupations of all men, whether farmers or not. If the unhappy forecaster could be permitted to omit such small matters from his predictions his lot would be a more fortunate one and his record higher; with what he calls a "flat" weather map—*i.e.*, one without marked centres of weather disturbance—before him, he can have small hope of making a record for himself or doing a great service to the public. His expectations rise only when he sees well marked "laws" on his map, and if he is so

happy as to find that since his previous study a well marked and intense general storm has entered his area, he foresees several days of both a high percentage of verification and a high percentage of public usefulness. It is fortunate that the greatest public service can be performed in warnings of the most severe storms, and that it is just here that the forecast official can do his best work.

So far it has been chiefly a question of the needs of the farmer in weather forecasts, but those of the multifarious forms of inland industry are, on the whole, much the same, though differing for each individual industry or traffic. The street railways must be forewarned of ice storms and heavy falls of snow, and once forewarned they may be forearmed General railway and river traffic must be forewarned of floods ; the shipper of fresh meats or fruits must be informed of prospective changes of temperature ; the maker of fine pottery must know before fir ing of the probable course of the humidity of the air while his kilns are burning ; and so on for almost all kinds of business. The weather grips deeply into each, often in the most unexpected ways. In the intense rivalry of modern commercial methods it may easily happen that an intelligent appreciation of the use of weather forecasts by a business man may make to him the difference between success and failure. To illustrate : One would think that in the stock market, where bulls and bears rule supreme, questions of wet and dry, or hot and cold would not be of much importance, but, as a matter of fact, I am told that the market is buoyant in pleasant weather and depressed in unpleasant. Prices tend upward on a sunny day in spring or a cool day in summer, but downward in the reverse weather. A shrewd use of the weather forecasts by a broker would, therefore, probably give him an advantage of a few points, both in buying and selling, and, other things equal, this would be a guarantee of ultimate success.

To fulfill, therefore, its entire possibility of service to the public and meet the demands of Congress the Weather Bureau must forecast with accuracy not only great storms and heavy winds, but also local storms, rain, snow, changes of temperature, whether large or small, cloudiness and even humidity changes. This is a very difficult task, fairly impossible in the present state of our knowledge; but this does not exhaust the requirements. There remains the timely distribution of the forecasts, when once made, to those who need them. Simple as this seems, the necessity that the distribution shall be timely—that is, shall be made in a few hours at most—makes it a problem capable at best of only partial solution. The navigator can be easily reached at all ports by telegraph, and along the coast he can be reached wherever there is a lighthouse, or lightship, or life saving station, or even a prominent headland. The urban and suburban population can be reached through the daily newspapers, and under present arrangements this permits an effective distribution wherever the daily is received on the day of issue. All points along railways, all towns and villages connected with the great centres by telegraph or telephone, and even all isolated dwellings with telephone connections, can be reached in time and are so reached whenever their interest in weather forecasts are great enough to cause them to ask for them. In cases of emergency they are even sent to the latter though not asked for. There remains all that part of the population which is "ten miles from a lemon"—out of reach of railway, telegraph or telephone. This forms a surprisingly large part of the rural population and is chiefly devoted to agriculture.

The last are relatively isolated and inaccessible, but quite a proportion of even these are reached by a variety of devices adapted to the locality. Where several country post offices are dependent on a central office in a town with telegraphic or telephonic facilities, they can be, and often are reached, provided there is a prompt daily mail delivered the day it is sent out from the central office, and provided that the postmaster or some other public spirited person will undertake the work. By a series of simple rubber stamps he transfers to bulletins the forecast telegraphed him from some central office. The bulletins are sent out with the mails and posted at their destination. From 20 to 40 country offices can thus be served from a central distributing point. When this method does not serve others have been tried with varying success. Flags visible within a radius of a mile or two, whistles from stationary engines with a code of signals audible at distances of from four to eight miles, less often rockets or cannon signaling to still greater distances, and at very important points the search light, have carried the forecasts to points otherwise inaccessible, but none of them is unobjectionable. Many other methods have been suggested, but the true solution probably lies in the rural extension of the telephone and trolley. That this will come eventually can hardly be doubted, and when it comes the average farmer will be as accessible to important news as the resident of the town or city.

The solution of the problem of distribution of forecasts is, then, in sight and will come in the wake of highly probable industrial development, which is not likely to be long delayed. The improvement of the forecasts to cover the weak points mentioned is a more difficult matter. The difficulties are in part in the subject itself, but they are also in part an illusion due to some prevalent associations with "science." To some "science" is a monster of frightful mien, bristling with differential equations, parallelograms, paradoxes and other dreadful sesquipedalian things. To others it is like religion, unpractical, and the scientific man who can do the most difficult thing in the world—viz., extend the bounds of human knowledge—and the most honest—viz., devote himself to truth for her own sake—is assumed to be an incompetent inca-

pable of running business affairs. Others think that scientific work is not a function of government, their logic apparently being as follows : Some science is without practical application, therefore no science should be fostered by government. They might as well say the Quakers are religious and believe in non-resistance, hence no religious man should be admitted to the army.

The fact is, all these bugaboos are due to vague and ill-defined mentation, and they disappear as soon as we define "science." Science is systematized knowledge and scientific men are those who are devoted to its increase and application. Insert in any argument against science in the place of this word the definition above and its absurdity is at once apparent.

Now, in meteorology the weather map has played, and is still playing, an important part, but as a means of adding to our knowledge and forming a true study of atmospheric changes its usefulness is almost exhausted. Further advance is necessary if we are to successfully forecast local storms, fogs, rain, snow, hail, moderate temperature changes and the like, but this advance is probable only by the efforts of competent scientific students, chiefly physicists and mathematicians. There must be the opportunity for some Galileo, Kepler, Copernicus and Newton if we are to lift the art of weather forecasting from its present ptolemaic stage into the stage of true theory as they lifted astronomy. The opportunities needed can probably be furnished only by government, because the present establishment is a governmental one and its services will be needed in the work, and also because meteorology is a general terrestrial science, and, like geology, is too great for private resources. The time involved in such investigations as are needed is entirely uncertain. Some of the improvements, the forecast of fog, for instance, would come very easily. A single year of systematic investigation by a competent person with proper assistance and an expenditure of perhaps $5,000 would probably accomplish it. Others, as the true and complete theory of local storms, might not be completed for a century. I have estimated that three competent physicists, left to pursue their investigations for ten years without disquiet and given proper encouragement and assistance, would probably be able to so improve our art of weather forecasting as to satisfy all ordinary requirements. The cost would perhaps be $10,000 per year, but the resulting benefit would be a thousand or ten thousand times that annually. The prospective benefits are so enormous that even greater risks would be justifiable.

FROM THE GREAT LAKES TO THE SEA.

BY E. V. SMALLEY.

A GREAT army of men is now busy harvesting one of the largest grain crops ever produced in the United States. Only very general estimates could now be made of the bulk of this crop, but it is safe to say that it has never been very much exceeded, if at all, by any of the remarkable crops of former years. The prevailing prices,—especially for wheat, which is our only important breadstuff export,—are somewhat better than last year, perhaps an average of 10 cents a bushel better than the lowest range of prices. This gain in price is of very great importance to the farmer who has succeeded in reducing his cost of production to correspond with the extremely low prices ruling for the past three years and who can now count upon the gain in price as a net profit. The influence of this great crop and of the better prices is already felt as one of the chief factors in the new business revival. That the revival of business is an actual and permanent fact is shown by many significant signs. Bank clearings in all the interior cities are considerably greater in volume than they were at this period of 1894, and in some cities they show an increase week after week from 20 to 30 per cent. The traffic movement on all the principal trunk lines of railroad displays a very substantial increase over last year. Evidently, people are beginning to move about again on errands of business and pleasure, and their consumption of merchandise is steadily approximating to the normal standard. Manufacturing industries of all kinds are beginning to be active and are employing an increased number of operatives at a general advance of wages of about 10 per cent. over the low water mark of the hard times.

It is plain to all observers of the business conditions of the country that we are at the beginning of a new era of general activity, with enlarged enterprise and a new increase of wealth. In this era greater attention than ever before will be paid to the economies of transportation, from the fact that our great staple export crops are now obliged to meet in the markets of the world with new and powerful elements of competition. The wheat of the Argentine Republic competes in the markets of Europe with the wheat of Minnesota and Kansas; and the cotton from the irrigated lands of the Nile and from the fields of India is already a factor in the fixing of the price of the cotton of our own Southern States. The time of careless expenditure in production has gone by, and every fraction of a cent saved on the

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cost of transporting our staples to our own seaboard and the seaports of Europe has become a matter of great importance.

There will assemble at Cleveland on the 24th of September, for a three days' session, a convention called by the International Deep Waterways Association. The purpose of the gathering is to discuss means and methods for extending toward the tide-water of the Atlantic the deep water channel already completed from Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior and from Chicago, at the head of Lake Michigan, to Buffalo at the foot of Lake Erie. The International Deep Waterways Association is an organization formed last October, at a convention held in Toronto, under a call issued by the Municipal Council of that city. The president is a Canadian lawyer, Mr. Howland, and there is a vice-president from each of the States and Provinces bordering upon the great lakes. The Toronto convention was the lineal successor of similar meetings which have been held during the past ten or fifteen years in the lake cities and on one occasion as far west as St. Paul. In its earlier stages the deep waterways movement confined its energies to the obtaining from Congress of appropriations for establishing channels of sufficient depth to admit the passage of vessels drawing twenty feet of water through or around the various obstacles lying between Lake Superior and Lake Erie. These obstacles were the Falls of the Sault Ste. Marie River, which connects Lake Superior with Lake Huron, the shallows in the Haymarket channel on the lower course of the Ste. Marie River, the shallow water in Lake St. Clair and the ledge of rock which runs across the Detroit River at Limekiln crossing. All these obstacles have been overcome and our heavy lake carriers, loaded down to a draught of twenty feet, can now sail without difficulty from Duluth and from Chicago to the port of Buffalo, a distance in either case of about one thousand miles. We have, therefore, in the heart of the American continent, a vast system of water communication, reaching out one arm almost to the grain fields of Northern Minnesota and Manitoba and the other to that great centre of manufacturing and commerce, the phenomenal city of Chicago, which now ranks second in population among American cities.

Through this mid-continental waterway passes a commerce of greater magnitude than all the coastwise commerce of all the States fronting upon the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. There is no waterway in the world that compares with it for amount of tonnage transported. Even the commerce that goes in and out of Lake Superior is of itself of such vast proportions that the tonnage of the vessels passing through the locks at the Sault exceeds by nearly 50 per cent. the tonnage that goes through the Suez Canal. People who live upon the Atlantic rim of the continent and who look upon Chicago as a long way off, can have no adequate conception of the great agricultural and general industrial development which has been achieved by the Northwestern States during the past two decades. The settlement of the prairies which lie beyond the Mississippi, the opening of the iron mines of Northern Michigan, Northern Wisconsin and Northern Minnesota, the expansion of the lumbering industry, the building of thousands of miles of railway lines and the growth of a multitude of towns and cities, have all combined to produce a commercial movement which increases so rapidly from year to year that even the enthusiastic business men of the West are themselves amazed at its prodigious strides. Scarcely were the new locks at the Sault completed when it was evident that their capacity would be overtaxed within a very few years, and the government is now constructing a new canal, with locks of greatly increased size, parallel to the old one. As soon as the movement of grain and iron ore eastward and of coal westward fairly begins in the month of May, there is an uninterrupted procession of steamers, sail craft, barges and whalebacks going through the Sault locks. Night and day the procession moves without cessation, and there is always a fleet above and below the locks composed of vessels waiting their turn to go through. Nowhere on the globe can there be seen such an impressive movement of shipping.

The people of the States bordering upon the great lakes, who contribute to this vast commercial movement, number about one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. It has been the dream of many years with them to extend the deep water channel of the great lakes eastward, until it shall reach the Atlantic Ocean. Nothing stands in the way but the expense, and that is not sufficiently great to permanently check the impulse of our growing and wealthy mid-continental population to reach the sea with their ships. When we read that Russia is about to begin a system of canals and of the canalization of rivers which will have a total length of one thousand miles and will unite the waters of the Baltic with those of the Black Sea, we certainly should not be afraid of a project involving an expenditure of perhaps $150,000,000, which will admit the commerce of the world, in seagoing ships, to the centre of the American continent.

The present situation is briefly this. Our lake commerce is bottled up at Buffalo. There our grain must be placed into elevators and transferred to the small boats of the Erie Canal, which are hauled by mule power to Albany, where they are gathered into fleets and towed to New York City by steam. The Canadians have made a courageous and persistent effort to divert the grain movement from New York Harbor to Montreal. Nearly half a century ago they built the original Welland Canal and blasted shallow canals through the rocks around the rapids in the St. Lawrence River. They have since deepened the Welland Canal to fourteen feet and enlarged its locks and they are now engaged in deepening the St. Lawrence canals to a like depth. This is patriotic, but it is of doubtful wisdom. Very little grain now goes through the Welland Canal for transfer to barges at Kingston, which are towed

through the shallow St. Lawrence canals to Montreal. The striking feature of the commerce of the great lakes during the past ten years has been the constant increase in the size of the vessels constructed, The ships launched this year at Cleveland and Detroit surpass all those now afloat in their tonnage capacity. Their draft is the maximum of twenty feet, beyond which it is impossible to go until there is a further deepening of the channels which overcome the obstructions at the points that I have before mentioned. Already there is a loud demand from the cities along the lakes for a twenty-six foot channel from Duluth to Buffalo. The Welland Canal is out of date. Small vessels, such as can pass through its locks, cannot compete with the huge lake carriers put into service in recent years.

The Cleveland convention will do well if it concentrates its influence to obtain from Congress an appropriation sufficient to construct the twenty-six foot canal around Niagara Falls on the American side of the boundary. There will, of course, be a discussion of routes from Lake Ontario to the sea; the Canadians will be on hand, ardently advocating the St. Lawrence route. A canal from Oswego to the Hudson by way of the Mohawk will have its champions, and so will the project known as the Caughnawaga route, which leaves the St. Lawrence at Lake St. Francis, runs across a level country to Lake Champlain and reaches the Hudson by the enlargement of the old Whitehall Canal. The engineers' estimates of the cost of these two proposed waterways and the commercial arguments in favor of one and the other will be of great interest. There may also appear some advocates of the enlargement of the Erie Canal to a sufficient width and depth to admit the passage of our big lake craft, but the general opinion among competent engineers is that the great cost would throw this project out of court, even if it could be shown that there is a sufficient water supply on the summit levels to furnish the locks of a ship canal. After all the papers are read and the talk is over, the wise course for the convention to pursue, in my opinion, will be to centre its efforts on the Niagara Ship Canal. Let us get into Lake Ontario first and afterward decide upon the plan for going on to the sea. The further enlargement of the Welland Canal is out of the question, for the reason that it would cost more to give it a depth of twenty-six feet and to modernize its locks than it would cost to build a new canal on the American side of Niagara. The lockage system of the Welland is what is known as the marine stairway plan, —that is to say, it consists of a multitude of locks, each lifting or lowering a vessel only about fifteen feet. The modern method, as recently adopted by the French, is to use great hydraulic lifts which raise a vessel eighty feet. A considerable saving of time and expense is effected by this new system. We learn from the experience of Chicago in constructing her great drainage canal that the remarkable improvements devised by inventors and engineers for excavating and removing material have lessened the cost of canal construction nearly one-half. We are assured by competent engineering authority that the Niagara Ship Canal can be built for $26,000,000. The old estimates were more than twice that sum. Supposing that five years will be occupied by its construction, an appropriation of about $5,000,000 a year will be sufficient and will not be a heavy burden upon the resources of the General Government.

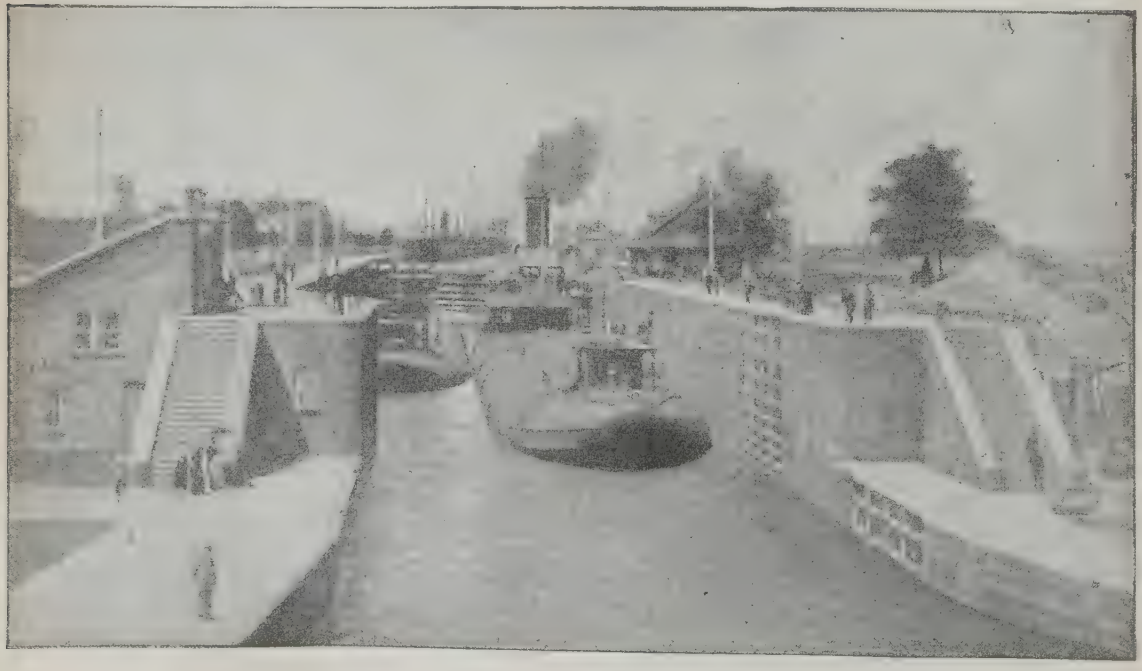
When our Northwestern grain fleet reaches Lake Ontario its cargoes can be transferred at Oswego to canal boats destined for New York Harbor and at Kingston to the cargoes that are towed down to Montreal. The next and last step will be to prolong the deep channel to the tidewater of the Atlantic. Whether Montreal or New York shall be the final objective point is a question that does not vitally interest us in the West, but which does greatly concern the City of New York. The Dominion of Canada has already strained her credit for internal improvements and is heavily burdened with debt, but she certainly would not see the great commercial prize of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, destined for foreign markets, already as far on its way as Lake Ontario, without making an effort to secure this prize for Montreal. If New York City should then remain as indifferent as now to the deep waterways movement, relying upon a two feet deepening of the old Erie Canal to retain her possession of the grain trade, she might receive a serious and irreparable blow. It is by no means probable, however, that she would remain indifferent. Let us once get into Lake Ontario with our big steamers, whalebacks and barges, and we are confident that New York will find a way to bring them to her own wharves. The ultimate result will probably be two open routes to the sea, one to Montreal and the other to New York Bay.

I have little patience with the picayune arguments of certain commercial organs in New York City, which attempt to cipher out a loss on transportation of cargoes in unbroken bulk from Lake Erie to New York Harbor, as compared with the cost of hauling through the Erie Canal. The old Erie Canal is a sort of a fetish with many New York merchants. It was a great thing in the days of their fathers and they are not willing to admit that the world has moved since then. The people of the State of New York are to vote next November on the question of spending $9,000,000 to add two feet to the depth of the Erie Canal and to make some enlargement in its locks. If they are wise they will vote down the proposition. By the time the improvement is completed we hope to be in Lake Ontario with our steamers drawing twenty feet of water; the western half of the Erie Canal will then be practically valueless. Only a small local business will be done upon it. The State of New York had better save its $9,000,000 for future use in aid of a ship canal from Lake Ontario to New York Harbor. The people of the Northwest have no desire to ship their grain to Europe from the port of Montreal. They fully appreciate the obstacles to commerce at a port which

is ice bound for three or four months of the year. Furthermore, they have a patriotic preference for a channel of commerce that will run through American territory and reach an American seaport. They are determined, however, that their enormous grain surplus, which must seek a market in Europe, shall reach the sea in the same vessels into which it is loaded at Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth and Superior. They will not consent that it shall forever be delayed at Buffalo, pay tribute to the warehousemen and transfer agents of that city and that it shall always go forward from Buffalo to New York by the ancient and out of date method of the tow path and the mule.

New York City is rich, strong and self-satisfied. It feels entirely secure in its position as the chief seaboard mart and harbor of North America. Its merchants have thus far shown but small interest in the efforts of the West to deepen the channels of the great lakes and cheapen the cost of transporting grain to the seaboard. It would be the part of wisdom for New York now to realize that the West is also strong and that the demand of the Western people for an open channel to the Atlantic is a reasonable one. It is not purely a question of saving two or three cents on the carriage of a bushel of grain to Liverpool; the issue is one of far greater significance and magnitude. It is whether the seagoing commerce of the world shall be admitted to the heart of the American continent. Does New York City desire to be the portal through which this commerce will pass? If so, it certainly behooves the commercial organizations of the great metropolis to send delegates to the International Deep Waterways Convention, which meets in Cleveland on the 24th of September.

In the new era of business activity and national prosperity to which I have alluded in the opening paragraph of this article, other important transportation projects will also command general attention. We may reasonably expect to see the Nicaragua Canal completed during the next decade, either as a private affair or as a national enterprise. When it is finished the wheat of the Pacific coast, which must now take the long voyage around the Horn, crossing twice the tropical seas, will go to Europe by a route less than one-half the distance of the present one, and the abundant lumber of the great fir forests of Oregon and Washington will be landed on the wharves of our Atlantic seacoast cities. Further improvement will be demanded of Congress for the navigation of the Mississippi and its tributary rivers and we may also expect to see a number of important interior canal projects brought to the front, such as one for connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River at Pittsburgh, and the one for making a waterway across the level plateau of Northern Minnesota from the Red River valley to the head of Lake Superior. In this article I have purposely confined myself to a discussion of the question of prolonging the waterway of the great lakes to the Atlantic Coast, believing that that far outranks all other plans of waterway construction in its importance to the further development of the central regions of the North American continent.



"WHALEBACK" PASSING THROUGH THE LOCK AT SAULT STE. MARIE.

THE CARELESS CONSTRUCTION AND WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.

BY LOUIS WINDMÜLLER.

OUR consular reports demonstrate that loss of life and property by fire is far less abroad than it is here, although American firemen are considered superior. A chief cause is the hasty and reckless construction of dwellings, instances of which I had occasion to observe when I first moved to Long Island. As I left for my office in the morning a frame was erected and a wretched family occupied the structure not yet fairly inclosed before my return home in the evening of the same day. Some of these shanties could not resist the shock of the first storm and were abandoned. I remember several which were blown down the next day. To others paint had given a respectable appearance. Remaining where first built their ignitible presence theatens to-day the populated ward of a new city with destruction. While our towns were not generally thus created, frame houses preponderate in all of them, but they alone do not furnish inflammable material. The manager of a fire insurance company noticed a peculiar odor in his office. Not trusting his own nose he employed the nostrils of his clerks to ascertain the origin. They located the spot whence the smell emanated, broke open the wall and discovered a flue, running through charred wooden laths, which might have kindled the building. Instead of using brick, as agreed, the contractor had endangered one of the finest "fire proof" structures of that time, in the financial centre of our city, to save a few dollars.

HOW NASSAU STREET (NEW YORK) IS DARKENED.

THE TALLEST BUILDING ON BROADWAY (NEW YORK).

Four years ago the Taylor Building, on Park place, once considered "fire proof," was consumed by fire and collapsed at noon, while filled with workingmen. A jury considered the case three weeks, elicited the fact that the house was unfit to bear the machinery which had been placed in it, but could not find anybody to blame for the death of sixty human beings, whose charred remains had been delved from the ruins! At the time of this writing, news comes that a "first-class" eight-story building collapsed while in course of erection on West Broadway, burying

THE MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO (TWENTY STORIES HIGH).

sixteen persons in the ruins. Among the numerous explanations the most suggestive is that the flooring was not even strong enough to bear the building material placed on it. It is difficult to foretell the final result of the investigation of this new disaster, but reports seem to agree that the structure had been placed upon unsafe foundations, which reasonable expenditure could have made safe. Tall office buildings called "sky scrapers," which existed only in Chicago a few years ago, have sprung up like mushrooms everywhere, and are becoming so numerous that they darken the thoroughfares of our cities. This inordinate cupidity of land owners to the detriment of their neighbors should not be tolrated and may lead to further disasters. The hidden steel beams of these colossal structures are liable to be corroded by rust. While considered safe now, it remains to be seen if they will be always so, especially when allowed to be used for other purposes. Already offices in older buildings of this class are begging for tenants in every large city between the Atlantic and Pacific ocean. Their height should by law be restricted.* Their owners ought to be restrained from burdening the floors with presses, for their vibration must shake the structures until they become as dangerous as the one on Park place. It may be instructive to describe here the demands made by experts on structures over eighty feet high:

*It is now twelve stories, or 130 feet, by recent enactment in the State of Illinois.

a. Only fire proof material to be used; all columns, girders and beams which support weight to be encased in such material and an air space left between the iron and outside lining.

b. For wood substitute wherever possible tile or concrete in the floors, marble, iron or other uninflammable material in the wainscoting, sills and trimmings.

c. Granite and cut stone, not having sufficient fire-resisting qualities, may be used for facing, but not as supporting material.

In the case of an ordinary building on Orchard street, which recently collapsed while in course of erection, a verdict was rendered that "to save expense certain contractors were criminally violating the building law and inspectors did not do their duty." Pale brick and poor mortar had been used.

THE ABSTRACT BUILDING, CHICAGO (SEVENTEEN STORIES HIGH).

Walls that were to carry concentrated loads at certain points crumbled away, fell and killed four men. Corresponding indictments were found by a conscientious grand jury, but I am not aware that the contractors were punished for the crime.

Few persons realize the inflammable condition of houses erected in conformity with present laws. Partitions hollow inside, generally open on top, so as to constitute veritable flues, with floors equally defective, divide the interior of nine-tenths of all dwellings in the country, so that in case of fire it is next to impossible to confine it to the locality where it originates. The annual loss caused by this recklessness is estimated at $50,000,-

000, while the cost of filling partitions with cheap material, as is customary in Europe, would be trifling. Builders should by law be compelled to adopt this system.

The use of wooden dumb-waiters also is dangerous. One of these caused the death of ex-Secretary Belknap's wife. The mysterious fires which have occurred in many flat houses on the West Side must be attributed to their flimsy construction and carelessness. As some criminals have been caught with property stolen from there on their persons, arson may also have been committed to hide guilt.

In Germany everybody considers it his duty to guard against fire. I treasure, amongst the memories of my childhood, the recollection of a tall patrolman, wearing a helmet and armed with a halberd. This *Nachtwächter* blew his long horn ten times as he passed our street at that hour of the night. With stentorian voice he called on every citizen to beware of fire and light. Then we left our studies and looked after stoves and fire places in every room. The person on whose premises a fire breaks out is gener-

THE GERMAN NIGHT WATCHMAN.
Hört, ihr Herren, und laszt euch sagen, Unsere glock hat zehn geschlagen.

ally placed under arrest and suspected of having committed a misdemeanor until he convinces the magistrate that due diligence had been used to prevent disaster. Only one fire occurred during the first fifteen years of my life where I was born.

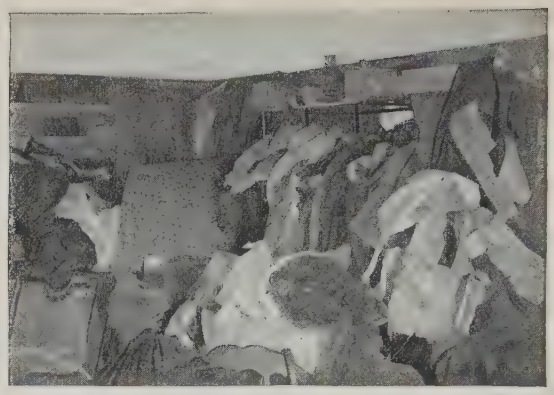
When property is consumed by fire in this country owners usually first consider what percentage of the insured value they may recover. A merchant who finds himself embarrassed by debts incurred for merchandise which he cannot sell, but which is fully insured, is apt to wish it might burn. Too often this wish becomes the father of a crime, especially when opportunity offers temptation. This was demonstrated during a recent trial. A man, whom I will call Isaac, kept a clothing establishment on

THE MONADNOCK BUILDING, CHICAGO (SIXTEEN STORIES HIGH).

Canal street. Gauner, the insurance broker, of Broome street, dropped in to buy a coat he did not pay for. As he allowed himself to be dunned, Gauner noticed his creditor's distress for money and extracted from him the confession that he was in finanical difficulties. Gauner then showed Isaac how he could extricate himself. His goods were only insured for $4,000. Gauner would procure a further policy for $3,000, engage a "reliable" man to burn his store, and Gauner could then collect for Isaac as much as he needed. After some parley a bargain was concluded by the payment of $75 in cash and Isaac's note for $75, payable when the money was obtained. The store was burned, but the note has not been paid; instead of getting $7,000, Gauner was sentenced to prison.*

Isaac belongs to a peculiar class of people, who hallucinate that it is less dishonorable to swindle insurers than creditors. While incendiaries of other extraction are in the habit of carrying out their schemes themselves, these hire others to do their

*Similar disclosures will doubtless be made when a number of persons since arrested on suspicion are brought to justice.



CONTRIVANCES OF FIRE-BUGS.

dirty work for them. There are fifteen chief fire fiends in New York alone, who, for a consideration of from $25 to $500, will be glad to undertake it. Some obtain besides a commission of ten per cent. Amount of compensation and methods vary according to circumstances. A small stock of clothing, for instance, will be saturated with benzene or turpentine and a burning kerosene lamp placed over it. To this the firebrand ties a string, one end of which, weighted with bait, he drops out of a window where cats congregate. After he has left the tenement a cat will smell the meat and pull the string; the lamp upsets and ignites the goods. That the lives of other tenants are placed in jeopardy is not taken into consideration. In a large store the man so engaged will ostensibly leave the premises, together with the proprietor and porter, when being closed for the night. At the door the incendiary suddenly remembers that he has forgotten something and requests the porter to wait until he fetches it. He will then quickly turn on the gas without lighting it, place a burning taper where the escaping fluid must reach the flame and go away. The following explosion seldom leaves traces of its cause behind.

As much is paid sometimes by insurers for goods which were not burned as for those which were. A manufacturer in New England lost, some time ago, goods to the value of $30,000, and intended to claim no more, although he was insured for a greater amount. Before he could notify the companies an adjuster called and offered to pay $40,000 for the loss if the manufacturer would agree to swear to anything the adjuster proposed. The contract was made. The adjuster claimed and received $80,000; after spending about $10,000 in bribing agents of the insuring companies he made a profit of $30,000. Swindles of such magnitude do not often occur, but it is no secret that losses of underwriters are increased by rascally collusion between adjusters of the assured and their own employees. More care should be exercised in adjusting doubtful claims. Insurers ought to be prohibited by law, as they now are in Germany, from paying a suspicious fire loss until a judicial examination has taken place. Managers of insurance companies pretend to be too busy to devote time to an investigation and the prosecution of criminals. When claims are presented they have reason to suspect as fraudulent they are too eager to buy them, especially when it is difficult to obtain sufficient evidence of fraud, and holders are willing to accept a nominal sum. Underwriters should remember that by following this course they not only compound a felony, but encourage arson. Fire losses ascribed to incendiarism alone are estimated at $30,000,000; the annual loss from all sources has exceeded $150,000,000. It is in the interest of every insurer of property to reduce this waste, because he must contribute to its replacement by higher premiums, which are twice as large as in any other civilized community. Much of it is due to a faulty construction of buildings. In Germany a special police watches over their erection and examines the material placed in them; a board, representing the Fire Department and local government, has absolute power to order changes while the house is in course of erection, and it must not be utilized until it has been judicially approved as a whole when completed.

It may seem difficult to exercise a similar supervision over the great number of houses which are constantly building in our large cities, but Berlin has grown since the French war more rapidly than any one of them, and accidents such as I have enumerated are a rare occurrence there.

We also encounter danger in frequent changes of the ownership of buildings and in their utilization for a purpose different from the one for which they had been constructed; life and property has, in many cases, been destroyed in consequence. This risk could be avoided by a law which prohibits a change in the use of any structure without the consent of the authorities.

The most simple remedy would be if owners were to employ for the construction of their houses honest men, who care for their name and reputation more than the gain they get by an evasion of their agreement, and our courts should be more severe in punishing offenders whose dereliction has caused disaster.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE.

BY W. T. STEAD.

A PRELIMINARY MEDITATION.

IT was a beautiful night in June when I last crossed from Holyhead to Kingston. The picturesque and varied outline of the Welsh hills were fading behind me, while still over the waters gleamed the beacon lights from the towers which the Brethren of the Trinity House have strewn along the margin of the deep. There was hardly a ripple on the waters, and the motion of the steamer was scarcely perceptible save for the vibration of her paddles. Overhead and far behind streamed the sooty plumes of rolling smoke, the folds now and then shot with sparks of fire, like threads of gold in a raven plume. I was almost alone on deck —alone with the stars and the waves and the fast receding coast line, with its mountainous background, from which the revolving lamps stretched long ribbons of silver across the water. To the southward a sailing ship, with every stitch of canvas spread, seemed to lie like "a painted ship upon a painted ocean." And every moment the steamer was carrying us swiftly further and further into the vast expanse that stretched before us—a vague watery waste, unrimmed by aught save the sky, on the other side of which lay our destined haven.

The beauty and solitude of the scene naturally disposed to meditation. And as I paced the deck watching the attenuation of the silver riband of light and the dimmer and dimmer outline of the strand where the lighthouses glowed like the eyes of sentinels, vigilant and sleepless for the safety of the seas, it seemed as if I were seeing in a glass darkly a picture of the world of men and of the Catholic Church. Humanity, like the westward bound steamer spurning the waves with restless paddle, sweeps onward to the open sea, there to navigate without aid of lighthouse or landmark. Far behind us, receding more and more in the dim eternity of past time, stand the tall and stately lighthouses, with their lamps still trimmed and burning, which the Catholic Church in ancient times reared in the name of Trinity for the safety of the wave-tossed mariner. The lights dwindled and disappeared in the distance, but still for those nearer the shore they glow with unflickering brilliance, tended with sedulous care by those who watch while others sleep, that navigation may be safe and the sailor may gain his harbor unharmed by shoal or rock.

I was on my way to Ireland, the most faithful and most western outpost of the Papacy in Europe. And as I thought of the history of the Isle of the Saints, and remembered that the Archbishop whom I was going to interview was the successor of prelates who, from the days of St. Patrick even until now, had kept the lights of the Grace of God burning for century after century in the midst of the Irish race, I did not marvel at the devotion of the Celt to the night-watchmen of the Pope. Who is there who can see a lighthouse at night or the revolving gleam from the anchored lightship without feeling the soul stirred within him at the thought that all round our shores there is not a point or promontory, a harbor or a shoal, where this night, and every night, week in and week out, year after year, there are not stout and stalwart men waking when others sleep, toiling when others rest, to keep burning bright and clear the great lamps which warn the mariners of invisible danger, or mark with streams of silver or crimson light the channel to the port?

And if we feel this about these hired men of the Trinity House, how much more must we be thrilled by the spectacle of an ancient Catholic bishopric, that spiritual lighthouse reared by the Pontiff of another Trinity House for the guidance of humanity in its stormy voyage across the sea of life? The whole planet is studded with these light points. There is no land, no speech, no isle of the sea where their light does not stream forth upon the hearths and the homes of the children of men. From of old time it has been so. It is so to-day. Wars, persecution, martyrdom, the bitter pangs of penury, the more dangerous temptations of power and of wealth—all these have come and gone, and come and go, and still the light streams on. Cobwebs sometimes cloud the windows, and here and there, sometimes for a generation or a century, the custodian of the lamp may wax slothful. Then the light is dimmed for a time, and the narrow sea becomes unsafe. But after a time the Elder Brethren of the spiritual Trinity House that stands on the Seven Hills takes note of the circumstance, the negligent keeper is removed, once more the light streams forth in its pristine splendor, and the heart of the observer on the solitary deck rejoices and is glad.

Of course, we may wish—to follow the metaphor—that the Elder Brethren would introduce modern improvements—would, for instance, substitute electricity for oil, and replace the somewhat cloudy and thick pane of mediæval glass by the more transparent product of modern glass makers. But these are details. We have to take things as they are, to judge mortal men and the institutions which they have evolved as they exist, resultants as they are of millenniums of storm and stress, of experiment and of evolution. And that being so, it would seem to be ungracious and ungrateful not to recognize the inestimable services which the Holy Father and his lighthouse men have rendered and are rendering to the human race. Some of us

may think that we could do the work better if we had the chance. Most of us, no doubt, believe we could suggest improvements in detail or in doctrine. Not to us, but to him, Providence or Evolution has intrusted the custody and supervision of the spiritual lighthouses of the Catholic world ; and although we may think his lamps antiquated and their candle-power below the mark, he has at least always kept them burning.

I was on my way to Thurles, where Archbishop Croke's Jubilee was to be celebrated on July 16, and the occasion naturally suggested many of the foregoing reflections. Is it not for the benefit of every one that in the heart of Catholic Tipperary there should have been established from of old, on the rock of Cashel, this lighthouse of the Lord ? From the days of St. Patrick down to the Reformation, at least, what better was there in the world for the guidance and inspiration of sinful men ? And since the Reformation, when the purer Gospel was defiled by alliance with massacre and corruption worse than bloodshed, it would be hard to say that the native denizens of the diocese would have profited by any procurable substitute for the prelates who preceded Dr. Croke. Certainly if this light which has been kept burning from generation to generation had been extinguished in thick darkness, the Irish race would not, as now, bear the palm for chastity throughout the world, nor would Ireland to-day be a crimeless land. And that these things are, so it seems to me, we do well to give God thanks with a whole heart.

All this, of course, will grieve many devout souls who regard the Pope at Rome as the vicegerent of the devil, and who will mourn and wonder at the strange perversity which makes one who is outside the Church ignore the many crimes and infamies which have defiled the Catholic Church, its Borgias and its Alvas, its Inquisition and its intolerance, Smithfield fires and confessional abuses. But I do not ignore the clouds because I rejoice in the light of the sun.

I was much interested during my midnight vigil on shipboard in watching a solitary sea gull that followed the steamer. Contrary to the habits of any other seagull I have ever seen, this night bird persisted in flying in the thickest of the smoke that streamed fuliginous from the funnels of our boat. How he kept his plumage white I cannot imagine ; nor except it was for the sake of the warmth can I conceive his reason for hovering in the fiery soot-flakes and volumes of smoke. But so it was. And as I marveled, I thought that seagull was merely imitating a multitude of very excellent people who, with a whole universe of radiant beauty and limpid purity to revel in, perversely persist in spending their lives in a world darkened by perpetual contemplation of the vices and weakness, the shortcomings and crimes of the Catholic Church. It would be better, no doubt, if there were no smoke, either in churches or on steamers ; but to mistake the smoke for the steamer is not wise.

I. THE TRAINING OF A PRELATE.

A little more than fifty years ago a slight fracas arose outside the barrier of a French provincial town. Two young Irish students who had paid for seats in a diligence, by which they were making their way to Rome, found themselves victimized by a rascally conductor. During their temporary absence from the vehicle, while the horses were being changed and the passengers were refreshing the inner man, the conductor had sold one of their seats to a countryman of his own, and when the two students came to take their places they were informed that one would have to sit upon the knees of the other for the next stage, which the lying rascal added would be very short. The students, although unfamilar with the language, resented this arrangement, and appealed to a fellow countryman, a young theological student like themselves, who was resident at the time in the town. He being proficient in the language, and in no way loath to prevent cheating, insisted upon the ejection of the intruder from his friend's seat. The conductor, gathering together some stablemen, blustered and swore, and finally began to hustle the young Irishman. Thereupon the Irishman in question struck out from the shoulder, and the blustering conductor fell all of a heap. Smarting with pain, and furious at his discomfiture, he scrambled to his feet clamoring for vengeance. No sooner, however, had he gained his feet than down he went like a ninepin from another of the sledge hammer blows of the young athlete. Again he rushed, and rushed at his foe only to drop in his tracks ; and this time he fell to rise no more. The gendarmes hurried up, and the further discussion of the question was adjourned till next morning, when the court sat and dismissed the case. The young Irishman who had thus felled the rascally conductor three times running, none of his allies daring to interfere, turned out to be one Croke, a young collegian from County Cork, famous in those days for his indomitable courage and his prowess as an athlete. He was always fighting, and as invariably coming off the conqueror. The hero of a hundred battles in his native county, he made short work of the pugnacious and irascible Frenchmen and Belgians who rashly challenged him to combat.

That student who was so ready with his fists, and so capable of holding his own against all comers half a century agone, is now Archbishop of Cashel, the foremost figure in the hierarchy of the Catholic Church in Ireland. His jubilee—that is to say, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment as bishop—was celebrated in July, but it is probable among all the crowding memories that such an occasion brings back to the mind after three score years and ten of busy life, there are few episodes upon which the Archbishop reflects with such complacency as the memory of that little affair with the conductor of the diligence.

It was, indeed, an instance typical of the man, containing within itself, as in a microcosm, the germs

of all his future career. For on that occasion Dr. Croke stood alone, defending those who were unable to defend themselves, and dealing out with clenched fist telling blows against the foreigner who had dared to swindle his weaker fellow countrymen. That is what Dr. Croke has been doing all his life. And if it be—and I would not venture to deny—that something of the fierce joy of the strife throbs in his veins, that may be regarded as one of the benevolent compensations which Nature offers as a reward for those who greatly dare and greatly do.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE.

It must be five or six years since Cardinal Manning urged me to lose no opportunity of making the acquaintance of Dr. Croke. "The Archbishop of Cashel," said the Cardinal in accents full of loving admiration, "is a saint;" and he added many expressions of affection which showed that he loved him as his own brother. The very day before he died, as he lay on his deathbed, he said to Canon Ryan, rector of St. Patrick's College, Thurles, "Give my love to Dr. Croke, and tell him we have always been two honest Radicals." On another occasion when the Archbishop was being somewhat severely called to task at the Vatican for something which displeased some of the Tory wire pullers who infest the precincts of St. Peter's chair, the Cardinal wrote a letter the gist of which was briefly this: "If you are interested to know, my sentiments are just those of Archbishop Croke." This constant association of Dr. Croke and Cardinal Manning had led me, not unnaturally, to picture to myself an Archbishop of Cashel who somewhat resembled the sainted ascetic, the frail, emaciated body, within whose form there was more spirit than either flesh or blood, who for so many years was virtually Archbishop of all England. Imagine, then, my great amazement, on entering the Palace at Thurles, to find myself confronted by a stout stalwart man, about six feet in height, who might not have been more than sixty years of age, and who was still in the possession of an unimpaired physique, and rejoicing in thews and sinews which might safely be backed to down any member of the Irish Parliamentary party, Parnellite or McCarthyite, who ventured to try conclusions with him at a bout of fisticuffs. Here, indeed, was no pale ascetic, no emaciated enthusiast. The Cardinal's saint was an Irish saint of the true breed of St. Patrick, full of physical vitality, keenly interested in the world and all its affairs. An ecclesiastic, indeed, to his finger tips; but an intensely human man, with a genial sympathy with the sports and pastimes of mankind. Measured by the almanac, Dr. Croke has passed his three score years and ten, but in his heart he is still as much a boy as ever, full of interest in sports and athletics, delighting to recall the memories of the earlier days when he was the champion athlete of the Irish race, swift of foot and stout of heart, with the proud exultation of one who, whether at hockey or football, in leaping and jumping, or in combats which were waged with fists or blackthorn, never came off second best.

We talked of many things in the long and pleas-

ant conversations which we had at Thurles, but first and before anything else we talked of sport. Of Cardinal Manning, of course, there was much to be said ; but one of his first expressions of enthusiastic approval referred not to Manning, but to his successor. The Archbishop had noted the letter which Cardinal Vaughan had written, sending his subscription to the Grace Testimonial, and rejoiced exceedingly that the Cardinal Archbishop had shown so true and keen an appreciation of the cricket king. From this it was an easy transition to a talk about the days when Dr. Croke was a boy. It is a theme upon which a volume might be written, and I was seriously upbraided by some residents at Thurles for not having devoted more time to filling my budget with stories of the Archbishop's prowess as an athlete. He is still president of the Gaelic Athletic Association, and recently took an opportunity which local circumstances rendered both natural and fitting to publicly testify his patronage of the association, which a brother bishop had just banned with bell, book and candle, as a secret society almost as treasonable as the Fenian brotherhood. Traditions of a famous long jump of his are still current in the diocese. Once, when bathing in the Loire, without training or any preparation, he jumped 19 feet 6 inches forward and backward. On another occasion he made a wager at the dinner table that on leaving the room he would run a mile in four minutes, then, without stopping to take breath, would walk three miles in twenty minutes, coming back over the four miles in twenty-four minutes and entering the drawing room after he had covered four miles out and four miles back in forty-eight minutes. The wager was accepted. Young Croke there and then started, and in less than forty-eight minutes returned, winning the wager with a minute or two still in hand.

One of the conspicuous ornaments on the walls of the spacious and airy library in St. Patrick's college is an illuminated address recording the meeting of the League of the Cross at Thurles. The Archbishop, as becomes an athlete, is a strong and sturdy advocate of temperance. He confirms no child in the diocese of Cashel who does not take a solemn pledge not to touch, taste or handle the accursed thing in the shape of alcohol. But although in this respect His Grace is a temperance man after Cardinal Manning's own heart, he is too much of an Irishman of the old school to frown at the mixing of a glass of hot punch after dinner, or to enforce the strict teetotalism which Cardinal Manning regarded as one of the first of the Christian virtues. A genial man he is, charming in society, a delightful host, a teller of good stories, and one who, on occasion, does not shrink from singing a song after dinner, when that is the mood of the moment and his guests are mellow with music and good fellowship.

Canon Lidden used sometimes to lament that he had been born too late in the century to have an opportunity of learning to ride the bicycle. Dr. Croke, in spite of his three score years and ten, is quite capable of taking to cycling with the zeal and zest of a young man. At present, however, his only cycling experience dates back nearly thirty or forty years. In the very early days of the wheel he enjoyed a run on a tricycle in the Bois de Bologne. He is more at home, however, in the saddle than on the wheel. He is not given to hunting, although, like every Irishman, he has ridden to hounds, but most of his riding has been done in the discharge of his episcopal duties. When appointed Bishop of New Zealand he almost lived on horseback, and to this day he praises with delight the easy-going lope of his New Zealand steeds. On one occasion he rode seventy-seven miles in ten hours on one horse, without stopping to bait his horse on the way. An occasional drink of water and a snack of grass was all the creature had between start and finish. When he reached his journey's end the stableman simply removed the saddle and bridle, and, giving the horse a kick in the ribs, sent it out to feed for itself in an adjacent pasture.

II. THE IRISHMAN ABROAD.

It is a noticeable fact that Archbishop Croke, the most typical of all Irishmen, has spent no small fraction of his life abroad. The son of a Protestant mother, he was early in life taken in hand by a Catholic uncle, and brought up in the faith of the Catholic Church in the county of Cork. But before he was out of his teens he was sent abroad to France to be educated for the priesthood, and for several years he first studied and then taught in the various colleges with which Irish piety has studded the Continent ; from whence he was brought back to Ireland by the death of his brother, an event which is fixed in the Archbishop's memory by the recollection of meeting the wraith or phantom of his deceased brother the first night he slept in the chamber in which the body had laid.

After this we again find him outside Ireland as a professor at a foreign college, from whence he was shortly afterward promoted to the Irish College at Rome. Notwithstanding fulfilling these important functions abroad, he passed through every grade of the ecclesiastical hierarchy. There is no post in the Catholic Church, from a curate to an archbishop, that he has not filled. He has been curate, parish priest, administrator, dean, bishop and archbishop, discharging in the mean time many duties more educational than ecclesiastical. His most important office before his selection as Archbishop of Cashel was the Bishopric of New Zealand. Cardinal Cullen selected him and sent him out, having well justified confidence in the energy and administrative capacity of the stalwart Irishman. His headquarters were at Auckland, and his commission was to clear the debt off the cathedral and establish the Catholic organization in that colony on a business-like basis.

Dr. Croke is enthusiastic about New Zealand. He thinks it is the finest country on the face of the globe ; the best to live in, the best to work in, and the best to enjoy life in. The climate seems to him to be perfection, the general education and intelli-

gence which prevail among the colonists higher than that in any other colony. Nothing could be more enthusiastic than the description given by Dr. Croke of his old diocese. He attributes the superiority of the colony largely to the fact that the Maori wars necessitated a considerable influx of British officers, who, when they had done their fighting, elected to settle down on land grants. Whatever the cause, he believed that New Zealand would soon be recognized as the brightest jewel in our Imperial diadem, and he noted with keen delight the success which

had attended the bold initiative taken by New Zealand in the enfranchisement of women. Throughout the Australian colonies, including New Zealand, the Catholics are everywhere the second denomination. Numerically they are one in four in New South Wales, where they are the strongest, to one in seven in Western Australia and Queensland, where they are the weakest. The most respectable colonists everywhere in Australia, regarded from the conventional view of respectability, are the Anglicans. For the most part the colonists are extremely tolerant, and the relations between the various churches leave nothing to be desired. Here and there no doubt you may find an extreme sectarian, but for the most part nothing can exceed the generosity and liberality of the colonists in dealing with ministers of religion. "I traveled," said Dr. Croke, "from one end of the island to the other, and never had to pay a hotel bill or my railway fare. Free passes everywhere on the lines, free board and lodging wherever you go—that is something like hospitality, and that is the hospitality which is practiced in New Zealand. Only on one occasion was I sharply reminded of the sectarian intolerance which does so much harm at home. A Presbyterian minister who had been preaching against the Church of Rome found himself with me when I was making a journey some miles up country. When I got out at the railway station I found that my friends had sent a carriage for me to convey me to the town, which was situated about a mile away. The Presbyterian minister had also alighted at the same station. The rain was coming down in a perfect deluge. I went up to my Presbyterian friend and told him that there was plenty of room in the carriage and hoped that he would accept a seat. It would not do, however, he would have 'no truck' with the representative of the Pope of Rome, and, declining my invitaiton, he walked off sturdily in the pouring rain, which must have drenched him to the skin. That was almost the only instance of intolerance which I noted in the colony."

"How about the education question?" I asked Dr. Croke. "That is the great touchstone which tests the liberality of men's opinions as to conflicting creeds."

"I think," replied Dr. Croke, "that the New Zealand system is the best in the world. The State provides an education solely secular, and ministers of all denominations are authorized to impart religious instruction to their pupils one day in the week. The Catholic priests in New Zealand attend regularly for one hour in the week to catechize the Catholic scholars in the public schools. The system works admirably—and why should it not? It is a mistake to be always thrusting dogmatic teaching into every kind of instruction. Religion can be all the better taught if it is not made too stale by a monotonous repetition." A notable sentiment, indeed, from a Catholic Archbishop, and one which, were he other than what he is, would bring down on him the anathemas of no small section of his own church.

III. BISHOP AND ARCHBISHOP.

Dr. Croke was first ordained bishop twenty-five years ago on July 24. He became Bishop of New Zealand in the summer of 1870, about the time that the long threatened war between France and Germany was breaking out in Western Europe. He remained in New Zealand until he cleared the debt off the cathedral and established the Catholic organiza-

tion in the colony, when he returned to Ireland. Just twenty years had elapsed since he despaired of the Irish national cause. In his hot youth Archbishop Croke had imbibed the passionate enthusiasm for Irish nationality which is characteristic of his race. When the revolutionary movement of 1848 seemed to give hopes of a successful rising against the power of England, there were few who rejoiced more at the prospect than Dr. Croke. But he was fortunately saved from any act of participation in the revolutionary movement. He became a leading member of the party of organized opposition, a party which in some sense may be regarded as the projenitor of the Irish Parliamentary party which we have to-day. That party limited its programme to the "three F's"—fair rent, free sale and fixity of tenure. When Sir Charles Gavan Duffy left Ireland in 1856, it seemed to Dr. Croke that the last hope of obtaining anything for the Irish people had been dashed to the earth. He washed his hands of politics and stood aloof, doing his ecclesiastical work, caring not how the factions might brawl, and disdaining to waste any strength of body or of mind upon work which seemed to him to be as useless as the ploughing of the sands of the seashore. This mood of apathetic indifference, not unmixed with a certain scornful laughter at the vanity of human expectations, and the fatuity of the Irish Nationalist aspirations, did not last long after his return from the Antipodes.

IV. THE PATRIOT LAND LEAGUER.

The failure of the crops in 1879, and the prospect of privation, not to say starvation, which this brought upon the Irish peasant, thrilled as a trumpet call to the manhood of Ireland. At first Archbishop Croke, who for twenty-three years had preserved an attitude of indifference to the struggles of Irish parties, found himself strongly attracted to a movement which had as its objective the assertion of the right of the Irish people to the Irish land. Michael Davitt first raised the fiery cross and traversed the country from end to end, preaching the doctrines on which the Land League was founded. Nothing could have appealed more forcibly to the sympathies of Archbishop Croke. The Land for the People was a watchword which roused his enthusiasm, while the spectacle of the people rising in their thousands from Donegal to the Cove of Cork to assért their right to the land could not fail to have his enthusiastic support. Mr. Parnell was some time before he followed where Michael Davitt had led. At last the evidence was too strong to be resisted that the Irish people had at last roused themselves from the lethargy into which they had fallen since 1848, and then Mr. Parnell made his plunge. Mr. Parnell was a Protestant —a cool, somewhat cynical, iron-handed man; but he understood Ireland, and had the initiative of genius. The moment, therefore, that he decided to throw in his lot with the Land Leaguers, he hurried over to Thurles and implored the Archbishop to join the cause. But Dr. Croke was loath to resume the position which he had abandoned long before and hung back for a time. The more he hesitated, the more vehement Mr. Parnell pleaded for his support, until at last Charles Stuart Parnell, the cool, unimpassioned Protestant landlord, actually flung himself upon his knees before the Archbishop of Cashel, and implored him to give his countenance to the cause of the Land League. "It is going to be a big thing," he added, "and I must have the clergy in it." It was a great scene which Thurles Palace witnessed that day and one which perhaps an Irish Nationalist painter will commemorate one day. Mr. Parnell, a politician and leader of the Irish race, falling, Protestant though he was, at the feet of the Archbishop of Cashel, would make a very effective subject for a fresco on the walls of the Parliament

House on College Green in which the first Home Rule Parliament assembled. The moment Dr. Croke decided to support the Land League he flung himself heart and soul into the agitation.

During the next two or three years he was one of the most conspicuous, if not the most conspicuous, figures in Ireland. Mr. Forster stood out, of course, rugged and stern, as the representative of the English garrison at the Castle. Mr. Parnell and his henchmen labored indefatigably, now in Ireland and then at Westminster; but the heroic figure on Irish soil was the Archbishop of Cashel, who made Thurles the central citadel of the Irish Land League. At one time Mr. Forster, impatient at the failure of one of his schemes, wished to arrest Father Cantwell, the administrator of the diocese, who throughout these troubles had acted as Archibishop Croke's

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right hand man and chief of-staff in the national movement. Mr. Forster's fingers itched to clap Father Cantwell into Kilmainham; but he desisted, knowing full well that the arrest of the administrator would have to be followed by that of Archbishop Croke. From that even Mr. Forster recoiled. Therein he was wise; nor had he long to wait for his reward.

After the Land act was passed, and it was evident that it would be suppressed and its leaders clapped into jail, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon and others prepared a No Rent manifesto, which was to be launched as their reply to the administrative decree which landed them in Kilmainham. It was a policy of despair and a policy, moreover, which had not the justification of being politic as a set-off against its immorality. Against the No Rent manifesto Archbishop Croke set his face as a flint. John Dillon came to Thurles to endeavor to overcome his Grace's objection to a declaration which struck at the root of the principle of property and asserted the right to set aside all obligations and contracts between man and man. All Dillon's eloquence was wasted on the Archbishop. When they parted, Dr. Croke exclaimed in warning tones, "Now, mind, if you issue the No Rent manifesto I will pull the Land League down about your shoulders quicker than a pack of cards." It seemed to the Archbishop, as to many others, that the No Rent manifesto was illogical. The true reply to the action of the Government was to have refused to have paid taxes rather than to repudiate the debts which were owed to a number of individuals who were in no way responsible for the action of the Government, with which, indeed, they had been almost openly at war.

Notwithstanding all these considerations, no sooner had Mr. Parnell been placed in Kilmainham Jail than the No Rent manifesto appeared. Father Cantwell presided over the last meeting of the Land League before its suppression. Father Ryan, now Canon Ryan, one of the Archbishop's most devoted priests, attended at the last meeting in Dublin and declared in words not less true than eloquent that governments might crush the Land League and suppress every political organization that the Irish people might improvise, but that behind all these secular associations stood eternal and indestructible the great ecclesiastical organization of the patriot bishops and clergy of Ireland. The Irish national movement was founded, as it were, upon the bed rock of St. Peter and against it all the force of English fury would be spent in vain. Hurrying back to Thurles, Father Cantwell and Father Ryan found

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the Archbishop ill in bed. Hearing what had happened, he asked for pen and writing materials and there from his sick bed he issued his famous manifesto denouncing the policy of No Rent and shattering, as it were, by an ecclesiastical thunderbolt, the immoral and unjustifiable policy against which he had protested in vain. It was an act of rare moral courage, quite as great in its way as that which led him to demand a secret ballot on Cardinal Cullen's propositions in the Irish Synod. He felt when he had signed the manifesto that he had definitely effaced himself from the Irish national movement; but in this he was mistaken. Impulsive and passionate and sorely tried as were the Irishmen at that time, there are few who do not to-day recognize that Archbishop Croke, in denouncing the No Rent manifesto, was more true to the best interests of his country than were the desperate men who in the hour of frenzy raised the cry of No Rent.

His next appearance in the political arena was much more congenial. Recognizing the immense services which Mr. Parnell had rendered to the Irish peasants and to the Irish nation, Archbishop Croke wrote a letter in which he suggested the raising of a fund as a testimonial to the young Irish leader as a tribute from a grateful nation to its heroic chief. The proposal was warmly taken up. But by this time the mind of the Pope had been pretty well poisoned against the national movement in Ireland. From his palace-prison of the Vatican Pope Leo endeavors to the best of his ability to survey the distant lands which form part of the patrimony of St. Peter. Unfortunately Pope Leo found, like many of his predecessors, that it was impossible for him to see the land of St. Patrick excepting through spectacles manufactured on this side of St. George's Channel. Sixteen Bishops from Ireland at one time were summoned to Rome. They sat in council under the presidency of a cardinal and endeavored to the best of their poor ability to afford good guidance to the Pope and his *entourage*. They found, however, that their efforts were in vain. The mists which Newman declared in a well-known passage lurked round the basis of the rock on which St. Peter had founded his throne defeated all their efforts. Limbs of Satan in the person of Under Secretaries of State, to whom the Irish were merely rebels, blocked up all avenues through which words of wisdom might have penetrated to the pontifical ear. As a result, when the Archbishop of Cashel found himself face to face with the Pope, there was a fine to-do. On the one side a cultured and aged Italian full of *finesse*, subtle sword play and courtly diplomacy, and on the other, a sturdy, resolute, typical representative of the Irish race.

Archbishop Croke was no courtier. On one occasion he scandalized the court chamberlains almost out of their wits by accepting the twice repeated invitation of Cardinal Anatolli to take a seat on the couch, leaving to the Cardinal the chair. This was a fearful breach of etiquette, which provides that the sofa shall be occupied by the superior and the chair by the inferior. On another occasion, when the Archbishop was to have an audience with the Pope, the carriage which had been ordered did not arrive; nothing loath, he clambered into an ordinary hackney coach in all his episcopal magnificence and was driven through the streets of Rome, to the no small scandal of the clergy and the amusement of the populace.

No report has ever been published of the conversation—the fierce debate it would perhaps be better to call it—which took place between the Pope and the Archbishop. Here at least they were on an equal footing, for whatever advantage the Pope might claim by his ecclesiastical position was more than overbalanced by the Archbishop's superiority of local knowledge and the absolute certainty with which he was able to speak on many questions which to the Pope were vague and dim. Neither Pope nor Archbishop would yield one inch. From beginning to end the Irish prelate held his ground, dealing many a weighty blow at his formidable antagonist, who at last closed the interview by saying testily that it was no use talking; he had issued his orders —a remark which could only have one meaning. The Archbishop was quick to recognize that the bolt was launched. "When the Pope of Rome issues his orders, the Archbishop of Cashel will be the first to obey;" and so saying he left the audience chamber, after an interview in which he had done his best to save the Pope from a blunder which the Holy Father was soon bitterly to repent. Next morning there appeared the Papal letter condemning the Parnell tribute. Great was the jubilation of the enemies of Ireland, but it was short lived. The bishops and clergy were, of course, tied hand and foot, in the face of the Papal orders; and although they did not venture to disobey those orders, they did little to conceal their delight when the faithful laity expressed their determination to follow the line of their priests, rather than that of the Pope, by subscribing twice as much to the Parnell tribute as what Dr. Croke had ventured to hope in his most sanguine moments.

The first Home Rule bill was rejected on the second reading and the country was handed over to the Tories. For a time there was peace; but the neglect of Parliament to pass a bill providing for the readjustment of rents, in view of the great fall in prices and the failure of the crops, led to renewed agitation, which culminated in the adoption of the Plan of Campaign. The Plan of Campaign was a desperate remedy adopted for a desperate disease. Dr. Croke had no direct part or lot in the adoption of this policy. Archbishop Walsh was supposed to be much more closely concerned in what is now known as Mr. Tim Harrington's plan. But even Archbishop Walsh had little responsibility in the matter. Dr. Croke doubted the policy of the plan and gravely questioned the advisability of putting it into operation on estates whose owners were wealthy enough to be able to face the loss of the whole of their rent rather than to give in to what they be-

lieved to be an unwarrantable demand. Nevertheless, although he did not approve of the plan, he had great sympathy with the campaigners. I was shown in the hall of the Palace of Thurles an old waterproof coat known as the Patriot's, a mantle which Mr. William O'Brien used to wear in the stormy days when he was flitting from estate to estate, avoiding arrest as long as possible.

V. HIS OUTLOOK TO-DAY.

With the shattering of the Irish Parliamentary party, Archbishop Croke once more turned away from all active participation in Irish politics. There seemed to him no hope of anything being done for Ireland while Irishmen themselves were so hopelessly disunited. To all suggestions of a *modus vivendi* between the two extreme wings, led on the one side by Mr. Healy and on the other by Mr. Redmond, with a view to union at the coming general election he turned a deaf ear. "No," he said, "they will fight until a common enemy appears whom they hate more than they hate each other. Then they will reunite. I have seen it many a time in the old days when faction fights were rife in the land. Bands of two-year-olds and three-year-olds, as they were called, would fight furiously with each other with their blackthorns until the police appeared on the scene; then in a moment the two-year-olds and the three-year-olds would cease belaboring each other and make firm fighting alliance against the detested police. Who knows but that in the new Unionist administration the Irish faction may not find a substitute for the police, whose advent caused even the ferocious two-year-old and three-year-old factions to unite, if only for a time."

It was in vain that I tried to rouse the Archbishop to a more hopeful estimate of the situation. "Time," he said, "alone will do any good. It is no use fretting, no use striving against the force of circumstances and the self-interest of those who are keeping the fires of faction alight. We must wait. It is deplorable, no doubt, that Irishmen should be wasting their force in internecine strife, instead of rallying round a leader who would fight against the enemies of their country. But the leader has not yet appeared and the factions will go on fighting. I take little interest in it now," he said, "for I do not see how things are likely to mend in the direction of Home Rule. Look at our situation. The Irish question is at bottom a land question, and the result of the agitation of the fifteen years has been undoubtedly to give our people a firm grip of their holdings. If the Land bill could be passed into law, I think you would find that the farmers would have obtained all that they want, and as soon as that point is reached you will find that the farmers, especially the large farmers, will develop a very conservative sentiment. We can see it already in many parts of the country."

"Looking at Ireland," said I, "as it is to-day and as it was when you were a boy, how do you think it has changed?"

"For the better," said the Archbishop unhesitatingly. "Very much for the better. Education is very much more widely diffused, the people are better clothed, better shod and better fed."

"What about drunkenness?"

"If it were not for drunkenness there would be no crime in Ireland at all. As it is there is no crime which does not arise out of that evil. There is indeed a great deal too much drinking in the country. We are contending against it in every way we can. I will never confirm any boy or girl before they have taken a pledge never to touch any alcoholic drink before twenty-one years of age. But there is a great and wonderful change in the habits of the better-to-do people. The quantity of punch which was drunk fifty years ago or even thirty years ago was enormously greater than that which is drunk to-day. People thought nothing of drinking then to an extent which to-day would be thought quite disgraceful. The improvement which has been wrought among the gentry is spreading to the townspeople and from them I hope will descend to the mass of the people. As for the number of houses licensed for the sale of drink, that need not concern you. I do not think that the number of licensed houses stands in any relation whatever to the quantity of drink consumed. Our places are very simple; they have no fascinations to lure the people into them, and a man can get drunk in one place as soon as he can in half a dozen."

"And what about religion?" I asked.

"Religion," said the Archbishop, "is the most satisfactory record of all. I do not believe that from the days of St. Patrick down till now has there ever been a time when the Irish people were so devoted to their religion, practicing their religion as they are to-day. That is a great comfort in the midst of all adversity and disappointments."

"How has the character of the people been affected by the troubles of late years?"

"I would not care to say that it has been improved. There has been a development of suspicion, covetousness and distrust which was foreign to our people before. This, of course, is by no means universal; but it exists and is giving rise to grave searchings of heart among many of the clergy."

From this it was an easy transition to discuss the political situation. Lord Houghton had been at Thurles immediately before my visit and the keen interest and reverent attitude of the late Viceroy was remarked with pleasure. Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco, talking with one of the priests of the diocese, said that he was much impressed as to what he heard about Lord Houghton, a nobleman of great wealth and leisure, devoting himself sedulously to the arduous and somewhat thankless task of Viceroy. Archbishop Riordan frankly declared that he did not know of a simliar case in the whole of the United States where one so young, so highly cultured and so lavishly provided with everything

that he could need, should nevertheless devote himself to the cause of his country. An American millionaire is the last man in the world to wear himself out in the service of the state.

Of what is now the late Liberal Administration, Archbishop Croke spoke with friendly respect somewhat dashed with disappointment. "There have been three blunders which have somewhat prejudiced the administration in the eyes of the Irish. These are, I do not hesitate to tell you, the failure of the Government to repeal the Coercion act. That was a great mistake. As it is, the act remains on the statute book and can be put into effect without calling for a special Parliamentary session. Then there was the difficulty of coming to terms about the Christian Brothers. Why there should have been any difficulty about giving them a state grant I do not know. It was a great misfortune and has given rise to suspicion and distrust where there was no room for either. Our national system of education in Ireland is very good and satisfactory, and in the country places is much better than that of the Christian Brothers, due to the fact that they have no grant, owing to the presence of religious symbols in their schools. The third blunder of the administration, it seemed to me, was the attitude which it took up in relation to amnesty. This was unfortunate. The Government might have taken up a much more sympathetic attitude in relation to this question, which would have been very much appreciated in Ireland. On the other hand, the Government has tried to do justice to the people. They tell me —though I do not know anything about it personally —that their new Land bill is a very satisfactory measure, which, if it had passed, would probably have developed a very conservative class of farmers."

"You do not blame the Government for not overriding the House of Lords?"

"It cannot override the House of Lords," said the Archbishop; "the House of Lords is as much an integral part of the British constitution as the Queen or the House of Commons, and I see no way of getting round it. It was a mistake for the Government to propose to erect a statue from money part of which would have had to be contributed by Ireland. Do not think for a moment," he added, "that I underestimate the genius of Cromwell. I am just fresh from reading Carlyle's collection of his letters and speeches and I am full of admiration for the genius of the man, but, of course, as an Irishman, I cannot be expected to be very sympathetic to his memory. If I were an Englishman I should certainly put up a statue to him, but I would not ask Irishmen to contribute to it."

I recall what Cardinal Manning had said as to Cromwell being the greatest ruler the English had ever had. Dr. Croke heartily concurred. Talking of the anti-English sentiment, he laughed at the idea. He said, "We are all English now; nor is there an Irishman, no matter how vehement he may be, who does not believe that England is the best country in the world."

On the whole I found the Archbishop in a vein of somewhat genial cynicism in relation to politics, of complacent satisfaction in relation to affairs of the Church, and somewhat of an optimist in relation to the material condition of the people. The diminution of their numbers of course filled him with patriotic regret, and he strongly maintained that an Irishman was much better and happier in Ireland than in the United States. The Americanized Irishmen who come back to the old country are a quite different sort of men from those who remain. It is only in Ireland that the Irish characteristics are preserved in their native purity, although he admitted a certain degree of degeneration. The physical stature of the people was diminishing. In the deanery with which he was first connected there was not a priest who was under six foot high. Now the average standard in the clerical profession is several inches shorter.

Speaking of his own profession, Archbishop Croke waxed quite enthusiastic over the ideal position of an Irish parish priest. He said that he thought the position of a parish priest in Ireland, who was comfortably settled at the age of fifty in the midst of a population where his will was law, where every one respected him, and there existed no opposition to his social, spiritual and political authority, was unequaled anywhere. "By the age of fifty," said the Archbishop, "a man has lived through the temptations of his youth; he has established ties of respect and reverence with his parish; he is comfortably housed and well fed, the friend of every man and the adviser of all."

If the relations between the people and the priests are so ideal in most of the Irish parishes, the relations between the priests and their Archbishop are not less ideal in the diocese of Cashel. The Jubilee, which is to be celebrated on July 16th, has been the occasion of bringing out very clearly the intense affection with which Archbishop Croke is regarded by those in the midst of whom he lives and over whose interests he broods with vigilant care.

I left Thurles with a very pleasant impression of this typical Irish bishop. Genial, sociable, hospitable, one of the old school, anything but a fanatic, full of a kindly human tenderness and a charming affection for the dumb creation, which is one of the most endearing traits of his character. It is possible that many, both Protestants and Catholics, might be disposed to think that they could suggest improvements if they had to create the Archbishop again according to their ideals of what such a man should be in such a place; but take it all in all, there are few who would not agree that it is more than doubtful whether in all their pattern prelates would fulfill so well the manifold functions of a post so important as does Dr. Croke, the Archbishop of Cashel.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

ENTRANCE NATIONAL CEMETERY, CHATTANOOGA.

CHICKAMAUGA.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON, who from the beginning has been the inspiration and at the front of the movement which has resulted in the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, the dedication of which is to take place on September 18-20, describes, in the *Century* for September, this first project of its kind in any land. The main body of the park embraces the battle field of Chickamauga, the legal boundaries, as authorized by Congress and ratified by the states of Georgia and Tennessee, containing fifteen square miles, of which eleven have already been acquired. About five thousand acres of the already acquired portion of the park are forest and of these three thousand five hundred acres have been so cleared of underbrush and the smaller timber that carriages may be driven through every part of the tract.

"Besides the main body of the park there is now included a tract—Orchard Knob—of about seven acres and a half, which was at first the strongest point of the Confederate lines through the centre of the plain about Chattanooga, and, after its capture, Grant's and Thomas' headquarters during the battle of Missionary Ridge. A considerable area about Bragg's headquarters on Missionary Ridge has been purchased and also a jutting spur, a mile or more farther north, which commands a view of those central slopes of the ridge which the Army of the Cumberland assaulted. The ground of Sherman's assault and of Hardee's defense at the north end of Missionary Ridge has also been purchased. In Lookout Valley, upon Hooker's battle ground, several sites for monuments have been acquired, and Congress has given authority to buy enough of Lookout Mountain to illustrate fully Hooker's bold assault upon that stronghold and Walthall's brilliant defense.

"In addition to the lands here specified, the Government has acquired by cession the roads along the entire length of Missionary Ridge and over Lookout Mountain and most of those by which both armies reached and left the Chickamauga field. These are known as approaches, and many miles of them have been improved in the most substantial manner. About forty-five miles of these roads have been completed. The Government has nowhere built roads of such extent equal to these.

"The municipal and county authorities at Chattanooga have improved the main avenues from the city to their junctions with the park roads, and by formal action have granted permission for the erection of monuments, markers and historical tablets at convenient points in and about the city. Many such have already been set up in the city. The practical result of this liberal action has been virtually to add to the National Park the entire city of Chattanooga and its surroundings, which were all a part of great battle fields.

"The battle fields, either within the park or along the approaches, the lines of which will be marked by monuments, historical tablets and the location of batteries at the fighting positions of artillery, are Chickamauga (three days' operations), Wauhatchie, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold, one of the approaches of the park extending from the Chickamauga field to the latter town. These battles comprised eight days' operations, in five of which great armies were engaged.

"Standing upon the point of Lookout Mountain, the eye plainly follows twelve miles of battle lines from Wauhatchie to Sherman's left beyond the north point of Missionary Ridge. Starting at Glass' Mill (which, as to the infantry, was the Confederate left and Union right in the battle of Chickamauga), it is a drive of twenty-two miles to Sherman's point of crossing the Tennessee for his attack on Missionary Ridge at Tunnel Hill. The cavalry lines extended much farther on the Glass' Mill flank. The entire route is over battle fields. Four miles of it are through the ground of the heaviest fighting at Chickamauga. Seven miles lie directly along Bragg's final line of battle on Missionary Ridge.

"These facts will make clear the extent of the military operations which it is the purpose of the park project to illustrate fully upon the exact ground where they occurred.

"For this extended government work Congress

has already appropriated $725,000. The states have added $400,000 for monuments and the expenses of their commissions."

It is not a park, says General Boynton, in the sense of being an ornamented pleasure ground. "Its objects are simply the restoration of battle fields, so far as possible, to their condition at the time of the engagements, and the erection along the lines of actual fighting of such comprehensive historical tablets, monuments and other markers as shall make it possible for a visitor to trace the movements of every organization down to the units of regiments and batteries, from the opening to the close of the engagements." The Union and Confederate lines are marked with equal care. The same exhaustive study is given to the positions and movements of the one as to those of the other.

Twenty-five states, including all the Southern States, have commissioners at work assisting the National Commission in locating the fighting lines of their troops. Half of them have ascertained these positions and their states have made liberal appropriations for monuments. When General Boynton's article was written, seventy-five monuments and fifty granite markers were already in place and one hundred and six monuments and one hundred and fifty granite markers under contract to be finished and set up before the dedication.

"As the park itself is something entirely new in military history, and would be an impossible scheme in any other country, so the national dedication, authorized by act of Congress and to take place during the present month under the direction of the Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, will be an event without precedent and one which would not be possible under any other government than ours. To this dedication, by express authority of Congress, the three co-ordinate branches of the Government have been invited and each will be prominently and impressively represented. Under the same authority, Secretary Lamont has invited the governors of all the states and their staffs, the Lieutenant-General of the Army and the Admiral of the Navy, and lastly, and with still greater significance, the attendance of all veterans, both Union and Confederate. Including the dedication of state monuments and the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, to which all other army societies will be invited, the ceremonies will continue a week. The park dedication proper will occupy two days and two evenings, during which there will be four public assemblages. These will be addressed by the most prominent public men of the nation and by noted veterans of the opposing armies. Thus it will be seen that, in every element, both the project and the event of dedication are essentially national."

Art on the Battle Field.

In the department "Topics of the Time" of the same number of the *Century* is discussed, presumably by one of the editors of the magazine, the subject "Art on the Battle Field." The dedication of the National Military Park suggests to the writer the inquiry whether sufficient consideration has been given to the service which art may render on the battle field in perpetuating the fame of brave men. He says: "To accomplish this object it is not enough that the demands of history alone should be satisfied. This is, of course, the first condition: to identify all lines of battle, to indicate in detail every significant position and movement; in short, to reproduce to the eye and the imagination, as far as may be done, the very form and color of the event. This is indispensable, and in these respects the scheme adopted by the National Commission could hardly be improved.

"But, after all, this is the prose of the battle; and it is through art in some form—painting, sculpture, poetry, or the lesser art of letters—that appeal must be made to posterity in realization of the idea of heroism associated with hallowed ground. For such service none but the best attainable art is good enough. This the Greeks and Romans knew, as

many famous sculptures attest, and this lesson we have yet to learn from them.

"It is idle to say that for one who looks at a battle field from an artistic point of view there are a thousand to whom it has only the associations of a historical event. This is true to-day; but we are in the infancy of our art development, and what will satisfy us, in whom gratitude, comradeship, or admiration are prominent motives, may not answer to the demands of a more cultivated generation of observers, in whom the associations of the event are less lively. Fame exacts the best both of the actor and the celebrator.

"It is probably within the fact to say that there are not four pieces of good sculpture on the battle

IN CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

field of Gettysburg, including the beautiful and appropriate Celtic cross which marks the position of a body of Irish troops. There are a few unobtrusive pieces of natural rock which fittingly express willing sacrifice or unyielding valor; but for the most part that beautiful field—the chosen valley for the nation's salvation—has become for lack of co-ordination in plan and good taste in execution an unsightly collection of tombstones. In this respect it is only less so than the ordinary cemetery: the objection to it is that it *is* a cemetery; and a mere cemetery, we maintain, a great battle field should not be allowed to be made."

The writer urges upon the committee appointed by the Government to secure control of the fields of Antietam and Shiloh a few practical suggestions which may lead to a larger measure of beauty without any loss of practical value of such an enterprise. These suggestions are as follows:

"1. Every Commission should avail itself of the advice of the best landscape architects, so that park-like effects may be retained as far as may be consonant with the more practical objects of the reservation.

"2. Lines of battle should be marked clearly, but unpretentiously, with a low uniform stone and the whole plan should be worked out artistically before large monuments are erected.

"3. The Commission should have the advice of a competent board of sculptors and should be guided by them in the acceptance of plans for monuments.

"4. The monuments, to be of artistic excellence, must be few; and to this end the unit of celebration, so to speak, should be the corps. The sense of historical perspective is lost by allowing each regiment to determine the proportions and character of the memorial. Alas! the appropriation of the States for separate monuments for each of their regiments is perhaps already beyond diversion to a more artistic plan. But some oversight may yet be possible and legislatures making new appropriations may well keep in view the necessity of a severe artistic supervision, such as made the Court of Honor of the Columbian Exposition the admiration of the world. Surely at Gettysburg such a board could have made every provision for satisfying the pride and claims of individual regiments, without in any way impairing the charming natural features of the field. It will be little short of a criminal blunder if the error

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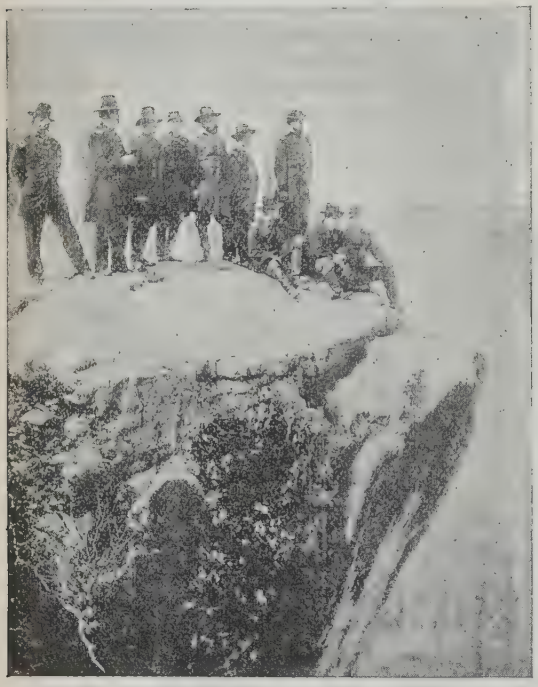
there made shall be repeated on other fields. The heroes of the Civil War are worthy of the best that History and Art can give them."

GARFIELD'S RIDE AT CHICKAMAUGA.

McClure's for September has a thrilling account of Garfield's famous ride at Chickamauga, written



GEN. GRANT AND STAFF ON POINT OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, 1863.

by James R. Gilmore ("Edmund Kirke") from facts given orally to him by Major Frank S. Bond of Rosecrans' staff and by General Garfield; and from a written statement of Captain William B. Gore of Thomas' staff, furnished by General Garfield.

First, Mr. Gilmore calls to mind that the objective point of the Chickamauga campaign was Chattanooga, which is the Southern gateway of the Alleghanies. Rosecrans had crossed the Tennessee, successfully manœuvered the enemy out of Chattanooga and thrown more than two thousand men into that place. But the greater work remained—to march his whole force into it, in the face of Bragg's army, heavily reinforced. To decide who should own and occupy Chattanooga, was fought the battle of Chickamauga.

The first day's battle left the Union forces in possession of the approaches to Chattanooga. During the night of that day the reinforcements of the enemy were coming in and early the next morning the Union forces were attacked along the whole line. Thomas, who commanded the left and centre of the line, withstood the furious and repeated attacks of the enemy, but by noon the whole right of the Union line had given way and been driven in hopeless confusion from the field. Rosecrans, whose headquarters were in the rear of the centre and right wing, was himself swept away in the tide of retreat. The forces of Longstreet, which had broken the right of the Union line, formed in heavy columns and assaulted the right flank of Thomas with unexampled fury. Seeing the approaching danger, he drew back his exposed flank toward the base of the mountain and was just enabled to check the enemy and save the army. How Thomas came to see the approaching danger, has to do with the perilous ride of General Garfield over the bloody field of Chickamauga. Garfield was Rosecrans' chief of staff and was with the latter at his headquarters, about two miles away from the position held by Thomas, when the right centre gave way. Rosecrans at once saw that the fate of the battle hung on Thomas holding firmly his position, which commanded the road to Chattanooga. "He was cut off from the main body of his men and from Thomas' headquarters; but, after an ineffectual effort to rally the broken troops he ordered Captain Gaw, who knew the country well, to find a way to Thomas. They moved forward, but had gone but a short distance when Captain Gaw's orderly was shot from his horse and they found before them a dense mass of the enemy. Gaw then reported that the only way to reach Thomas was by a circuit through McFarland's Gap, a distance of eight miles. They set off in that direction and soon coming to a point where the road forked—one fork leading to Chattanooga, the other to the position of Thomas—they halted to breathe their horses; and then Rosecrans directed Garfield to ride on to Chattanooga, to form the fugitives there, send forward ammunition to Thomas and to make the necessary preparations for the holding of the place in case he should be obliged to retire before Longstreet, intending himself to proceed at once to Thomas.

GARFIELD BECOMES THE MESSENGER.

"'General Garfield'—Mr. Gilmore here quotes the statement of Major Frank S. Bond—'asked a number of questions and evinced a hesitancy in undertaking the great responsibility of issuing such important orders in Rosecrans' absence, when finally the general said to him, 'Very well, I will go to Chattanooga myself. You go to Thomas. He has nine of our fourteen divisions and will undoubtedly hold his position until nightfall. Tell him to then put out a double line of skirmishers and after dark withdraw his troops to Rossville Gap; and you report to me at Chattanooga as to the condition of affairs with Thomas.'

"When they parted the sound of heavy firing in the direction of Thomas had almost ceased, indicating that he held his position and that the battle was substantially over for the day. Garfield and Captain Gaw and two of the orderlies made a wide detour, to avoid the Confederates. By the *route*

they took it was eight miles to Thomas and at any turn they might come upon the enemy. Soon, striking into a dark, pathless wood—a tangled undergrowth of intertwisted bush and brier—they skirted for two miles the low bottom lands of the Chattanooga valley. Thence their route was clear to Rossville. At Rossville they took the Lafayette road, guiding their way by the sound of the firing and moving cautiously, for they were then nearing the battle field. The road there was scarcely more than a lane, flanked on one side by a thick wood and on the other by an open cotton field.

AN AMBUSCADE.

"No troops were in sight and on they galloped at a rapid pace. But when they had left Rossville a thousand yards behind, suddenly, from along the wooded side of the lane, a volley of a thousand rifle-balls fell among them thick as hail, wounding one horse, killing another and stretching the two orderlies on the ground lifeless. They had ridden into an ambuscade of a large body of Longstreet's skirmishers and sharpshooters, who, having entered the fatal gap in the right centre, had pressed that far on the flank of Thomas, with the evident design of falling upon him in overpowering numbers. Therefore it was all important that Thomas should be warned of the impending danger.

"Garfield was mounted on a magnificent horse who knew his bridle hand, and putting spurs to his side he leaped the fence into the cotton field. The opposite side of the lane was lined with gray blouses and a single glance told him they were loading for another volley. He told me that he had been in tight places before, but this was the tightest. Pressing his lips firmly together, he said to himself, 'Now is your time; be a man, Jim Garfield!' He spoke to his horse and laid his left hand gently on the rein of the animal. The trained beast heeded his touch, and putting the rowels into his side he took a zigzag course across the cotton field. It was his only chance; he had to tack from side to side, for he was a dead man if they got a steady aim upon him.

"He was riding up an inclined plane of about four hundred yards, and if he could pass the crest he would be in safety. But the gray fellows could load and fire twice before he could reach the summit and death to him was certain unless Providence had some further use for him on this planet. Up the slope he went, tacking, when another volley bellowed from out the timber. His horse was struck—a flesh wound—but the noble animal only leaped forward the faster. Then scattering bullets whizzed by him, but he was within a few yards of the summit. Another volley echoed along the hill when he was half way over the crest, but in a moment more he was in safety. As he tore down the slope a small body of blue-coats galloped forward to meet him. At their head was Colonel 'Dan' McCook, his face anxious and pallid. 'My God, Garfield!' he cried, 'I thought you were killed, certain! How you escaped is a miracle.' In July, 1864, this brave man himself was stretched upon such another bullet-swept field at Kenesaw Mountain.

"Captain Gaw had his horse shot under him at the first fire and was considerably bruised by the fall, but somehow he managed to dodge the bullets and to get over the crest to the side of McCook and Garfield. McCook gave him another horse and the two set out again for the headquarters of Thomas.

THOMAS REACHED.

"Garfield's horse had been struck, but the danger had given him the spirit of a lion and he plunged forward at a breakneck pace, through ploughed fields and tangled forests and over broken and rocky hills, for another four miles, until they climbed a wooded crest and were within view of Thomas. In a slight depression of the ground, with a small group of officers about him, he stood in the open field, while over him was sweeping a storm of shotted fire that fell in thick drops on the high foothill that Garfield was crossing. Shot and shell and canister ploughed up the ground all about Garfield, but as he caught sight of Thomas he halted in the midst of the storm and with uplifted arm, shouted, 'There he is! God bless the old hero! He has saved the army!' For a moment only he halted; then he plunged down the hill through the fiery storm and in a few moments more was by the side of Thomas.

"As the two men embraced each other the noble horse that had so bravely borne Garfield through that hurricane, struck by another bullet, staggered a step or two and fell dead at the feet of Thomas.

"In hurried, broken sentences Garfield tells Thomas that he is outflanked and that the whole Confederate army of seventy thousand is closing down upon his right wing to crush into fragments his weary force of twenty-five thousand. He must withdraw his right wing and form line again upon the crested horseshoe which is before them at the base of the mountain. Quick the order is given and quick the movement is made, yet not a moment too soon; for yonder, from behind a clump of woods, emerges the head of Longstreet's bristling columns. He has turned back from the pursuit of McCook and now is coming to annihilate Thomas, and Thomas' men are too few, for his line falls short by three hundred feet of the spur of the mountain. Longstreet perceives this gap, heads his columns for it and in ten minutes more will have struck Thomas on flank and rear fatally.

GORDON GRANGER SAVES THE DAY.

"Now, nothing short of a miracle can save Thomas and 'the days of miracles are past,' say the theologians. Still there must be an invisible power that controls events in the heavens and on the earth, for just at this critical moment a heavy column is seen on the hill down which Garfield has just ridden and in another moment a horseman covered with foam is by the side of Garfield and Thomas. He is a slightly formed man, a little slabsided, with dark

hair, projecting brows and deep, black, cavernous eyes, from which now a black flame is flashing. It is Gordon Granger. He has heard the firing four miles away and, without orders, has come to the rescue of Thomas. He points with his sword to the men on the hill and cries, 'Where will you place us?' Thomas stretches his hand toward the three hundred feet gap, against which Longstreet is coming, and simply says, 'There.'

(The owner of this land told me personally, in 1880, that from this single hill he had dug and sold four hundred pounds of lead in bullets.)

"Back up the bullet-swept hill Granger gallops and instantly his three thousand seven hundred men, led on by the heroic Steedman, are rushing down to the defenseless gap like a bristling avalanche. They are not a moment too soon, for Longstreet's heavy columns are at the breach and now comes the collision. Garfield told me that it was like the coming together of two immense railway trains in full career—the forward columns being shivered to atoms and going down in a common destruction. Steedman's horse is shot on the full gallop and his rider is hurled fifteen feet forward by the momentum; but, turning a complete somersault, he alights on his feet and urges on his men as if nothing had happened. For forty minutes the onset lasted and then a ghastly breastwork of three thousand dead and dying, blue coats and gray, fills the narrow gap. But the Army of the Cumberland is saved from destruction. Now, baffled and beaten, Longstreet withdraws his seething columns and not another blow is struck by the magnificent army that Bragg has gathered, for that night Thomas holds Rossville Gap and, meanwhile, Rosecrans has rallied the fugitives at Chattanooga and in twenty-four hours built a cordon about it, behind which he can defy the entire armies of the Confederacy."

A View From Snodgrass Hill

A pleasant account of the Chickamauga field as it appears to-day is contributed to the *Atlantic* for September by Mr. Bradford Torrey, who recently made a pilgrimage to the historic battle grounds, lying about Chattanooga. The most enjoyable part of his visit was, he says, "a two-hour *siesta* on the Snodgrass Hill tower, above the tops of the highest trees. The only two landmarks of which I knew the names were Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain; the latter runing back for many miles into Georgia, like a long wooded plateau, till it rises into High Point at its southern end, and breaks off precipitously. Farther to the south were low hills followed by a long mountain of beautiful shape,—Pigeon Mountain, I heard it called,—with elevations at each end and in the middle. And so my eye made the round of the horizon, hill after hill in picturesque confusion, till it returned to Missionary Ridge, with Walden's Ridge rising beyond, and Lookout Point on the left: a charming prospect, especially for its atmosphere and color."

THE IMPROVED BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

IN an article entitled "The Turning of the Tide," in the *North American Review*, Mr. Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, compares the main features of the trade and navigation of the United States in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, with the results of the preceding fiscal year. He finds these features to be: Increased imports of merchandise; decreased exports of domestic products; less gold imported, and more exported; a smaller import and export of silver; a larger tonnage movement and a diminished immigration.

IMPORTS.

"The imports of merchandise for the twelve months ending June 30, 1895, were $731,960,319; those for the preceding year were $654,994,622. There was an increase of $76,965,697, or 11.7 per cent. This increased import lay entirely in the dutiable merchandise; $368,729,392 in 1895, and $275,199,086 in 1894. The imports of merchandise free of duty differed in the two years by about $16,000,000. The transfer of sugar from the free to the dutiable side in great part accounts for this difference; but the certainty of duties in 1895 has encouraged imports, while the uncertainty in 1894 was an effectual discouragement. In 1894 the exports of domestic merchandise were valued at $869,204,937; in 1895, $793,553,018. The loss on domestic exports was $75,651,919, or nearly the same amount as was gained in the imports. Including exports of foreign merchandise, the total trade of 1895 was $1,539,653,580, or $8,000,000 less than the total commerce of 1894. The very large excess of exports over imports which was shown at the end of 1894, $237,145,950, was not repeated, for the excess of exports in 1895 was only $75,732,942. It was remarkable that the trade conditions of 1894 did not lead to imports of gold in settlement of the apparent balance in favor of this country; and it is hardly likely that the smaller exports of 1895 can be an important factor in determining the commercial movement of gold against the very much larger influence exerted by the transfer of American securities.

"Less food was imported in 1895 than in 1894, more raw materials for domestic industries, more partly manufactured articles and more manufactures for consumption. Allowing for the disturbance due to the tariff contest, this showing may be taken as evidence of a rising industrial movement, and no more general index of economic condition can be found.

THE MOVEMENT OF GOLD.

"The movement of gold has been remarkable. The exports for the twelve months were $66,131,183, and were made in the first seven months—July to February. The imports were $35,120,331, making a net export of $31,000,000. This loss of gold would have been much greater had it not been for the operations of the syndicate. In the face of high rates

of exchange and a natural tendency for gold to leave the country in the spring and summer months, little gold has been sent abroad, the Treasury has maintained the reserve, and, now that the crops will come forward, the danger of a recurrence of a rush for gold is believed to be reduced to a minimum. . . .

COTTON.

"The phenomenally low price of raw cotton has tempted heavy purchases from abroad. If the crop year be taken, the exports in the ten months ending June 30, 1895, were 3,427,845,716 pounds, against 2,566,982,921 pounds in the corresponding period of 1894. Nearly 900,000,000 pounds more were sold in 1895 than in the preceding year, and netted $3,400,000 less. The distribution of this increased quantity may be taken as a fair indication of the industrial countries which have felt the approach of better demand for the manufactured goods. England, naturally, stands first, taking 700,000,000 pounds more in 1895 than in 1894; Germany, France and Italy will use 450,000,000 pounds in excess of last year, and even greater needs are indicated by the increased exports to Mexico and Canada. One other country, the youngest among nations and the youngest industrial power, will repay careful study if her demand for American cotton may be taken as an indication of growing competence. In the year 1894 less than 5,000,000 pounds were exported to Japan; in the year 1895 the export was more than 11,000,000 pounds. This is the more remarkable as Japan has British India and China as sources of supply, and is known to draw heavily from them. This need for our cotton points to positive development on the best lines of manufacture. It is only five years ago that the United States sent cotton cloth to Japan. Now Japan asks for raw cotton, defeats British Indian competition in yarns, and threatens English cloth with exclusion from the continent of Asia. . . .

IRON AND STEEL.

"The movement in iron and steel also is looked upon as a fair measure of the industrial situation at home, and the same measure may be applied to the import and export trade. In 1882 the heaviest imports of iron and steel and manufactures were made, $70,551,497. Since that year the value has declined, and in 1894 was only $20,559,368—the lowest record since the end of the depression of 1873–79. In 1882 the exports of iron and steel and manufactures were valued at $20,748,206—an amount only exceeded in the single year 1871. In 1894 the exports were $30,106,482—a figure never touched before—and in 1895 this aggregate is surpassed by more than a million. Through the long list of articles included in this class of manufactures only a few show diminished exports; the losses on pig iron, band iron, cutlery, stationary engines and boilers, plate iron, printing presses, railroad bars and sewing machines, are more than compensated by the additions on wire, stoves, firearms and bar iron. Brazil is equipping her railroads with American engines; and if the Argentine Republic buys fewer locomotives of the United States, it takes more cars and more agricultural implements, both of which may widen the wheat area of that republic and enable it to compete to an even greater extent with the wheat grower of the west."

AN ARBITRATION TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE memorial from members of the British House of Commons to the United States Congress in relation to the settlement of national disputes by arbitration forms the subject of an article by Professor George H. Emmott in the *Arena*.

The memorial is in these words:

"In response to the resolution adopted by Congress on April 4, 1890, the British House of Commons, supported in its decision by Mr. Gladstone, on June 16, 1893, unanimously affirmed its willingness to cooperate with the Government of the United States in settling disputes between the two countries by means of arbitration. The undersigned members of the British Parliament, while cordially thanking Congress for having by its resolution given such an impetus to the movement and called forth such a response from our Government, earnestly hope that Congress will follow up its resolution and crown its desire by inviting our Government to join in framing a treaty which shall bind the two nations to refer to arbitration disputes which diplomacy fails to adjust. Should such a proposal be made, our heartiest efforts would be used in its support, and we shall rejoice that the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland have resolved to set such a splendid example to the other nations of the world."

Referring to this document, Professor Emmott says: "The significance of this movement on the part of three hundred and fifty-four members of the British House of Commons can hardly be overestimated. A careful perusal of the names shows that, amongst the signers were men of every shade of political belief. There are, as one would expect to be the case, a large number of Liberals, including the Right Honorable Sir John Lubbock, the Right Honorable C. P. Villiers, the lifelong friend and associate of Cobden and Bright, and many others; but the list also contains the names of Sir Richard Webster, the late Conservative Attorney-General, widely known and universally respected as one of the leading members of the English common-law bar, and a large number of the leading Liberal Unionists.

"Now, speaking as an Englishman and yet as one a very large part of the last ten years of whose professional life has been spent in the service of one of the great universities of the United States, in close contact at Baltimore, Washington and elsewhere with much of what is best and noblest in your noble country, and loving it, as I have long

since learned to do, next only to my own, I have no hesitation in saying that this memorial expresses the heartfelt sentiment of a large part not only of the House of Commons, but also of the British electorate.

"This memorial was in no sense a suggestion of the British Govermnent as such. I do not see attached to it—I hardly should expect to see attached to it—the names of any of the more prominent members of the British Cabinet. I am inclined to believe that this is a movement on the part of the great masses of the British people, who realize very fully that their interests are one with those of the people of the United States."

Professor Emmott, who holds the chair of Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence in Johns Hopkins University, is himself an Englishman and has spent the greater part of his life in close contact with the English laboring classes. His opinion, therefore, as to the sentiments governing the British people on this question is entitled to unusual consideration.

PALESTINE THE SOLUTION OF WAR.

DURING the last two or three years many plans for abolishing war have been discussed in the magazines. The strangest, at least, of them all is that which Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes now brings forth in the *North American Review*. His solution is the restoration of the Jews to their old home, the erection of their nation by the great powers into a neutral state and the establishment there of a world's court of arbitration, to which all international disputes should be submitted. Arbitration is the only becoming solution of the problem of how to abolish war, but it would be ineffective without some established arbitrative power to which disputing nations can appeal. This power must be above suspicion, must be removed from any chance of being biased by any base political considerations, must have a moral and, if need be, a physical force behind it to enforce its decision. The only arbitrative power which could fulfill all these requirements would, says Dr. Mendes, be Palestine restored to the Hebrew nation.

IF THE JEWS HAD THEIR OLD HOME.

This would mean: "(*a*) The solution of the vexed Eastern question, the political rivalries and jealousies in the East. These affect all the powers, for England cannot afford to have another power on the highway between her and her Indian and Australian empires. France chafes already at England in Egypt; Austria and Italy have Mediterranean interests which may not be overshadowed, and Russia considers she is bound by political and religious motives to have Palestine herself.

"(*b*) The solution of religious rivalries and jealousies which affect the three great religious worlds of Catholic, Protestant and Greek Church. None can afford to have the other supreme in the land whose very dust is so sacred to all.

"(*c*) The erection of the Hebrew nation by the powers into a neutral state, its boundaries prescribed by the Bible limitation (Gen. xv. 18-21; Deut. xi. 24), so that it could not possibly have any territorial ambition beyond them, nor could it ever be exposed to political intrigue for its own aggrandizement.

EFFECT ON COMMERCE.

"(*d*) The opening up of a vast commerce, for which the Hebrews are peculiarly qualified by commercial genius, and for which they are prepared by their commercial establishments in all countries, which would be maintained and continued. (See Isa. lxi. 9.) In this commerce all nations would advantageously participate, for Palestine, geographically, is the natural converging point of the trade routes between two continents, Europe and Africa on one side, and two continents, Asia and Australia, on the other. Tyre, Sidon, Elath, Ezion-Geber, Beyrout, Haifa and Acre among her ports would speedily become the London, Marseilles, New York or Hamburg of the East. And while to them the ships of the world would 'fly as a cloud and as doves to their windows' (Isa. lx. 8), the hum of industry's pauseless fingers would be the psalm of life of myriads in a land once a granary of the world, the successors of the myriads of whose existence the countless ruins of to-day are the dumb but heart-moving witnesses.

"(*e*) It would mean the solution of the so-called Jewish question, whether it is Russian, Pan-Slav policy or Franco-German anti-Semitism which propounds it. And the Hebrew nation of to-day, by its eminence in finance, letters, science and trade, deserves attention for reasons which need not here be noted.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF NATIONS.

"And it would mean the fulfillment of two Bible ideals of vital importance to humanity. The one is 'a house of prayer for all nations' (Isa. lvi. 7). This would be erected in the same broad spirit which made King Solomon pray when he dedicated his temple: 'And also the stranger who is not of Thy people, Israel, and cometh from a far-off land, because of Thy Name, when they hear of Thy great Name and Thy strong hand and Thine outstretched arm, and he come and pray to this temple, O do Thou hear in Heaven the place of Thy dwelling and do all that the stranger crieth to Thee for.' (I. Kings viii. 41 seq.) This would mean the quickening of the idea of the Brotherhood of Man, recognizing the father of all of us.

"And the other ideal would be the institution of a world's court of arbitration, when 'out of Zion shall go forth law, and He will judge between the nations and reprove many peoples; and they shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation will not lift up sword against nation, neither will they learn war any more.' (Isa. ii. 3-4; Micah iv. 2 and 3.)"

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

IN the course of an interesting article in the September *Godey's Magazine*, Rupert Hughes has this to say of the prospects of the revolutionists in Cuba:

"Of course the revolutionists have not been unfailingly successful. Neither were our Old Continentals. But the spirit is there and the languors of the tropical climate and the soon-tiring impetuosity of the Cubans are matched, after all, against tyrants oppressed with the same weaknesses. If this revolution fails and the next and the next, yet revolution will not die and it is only a question of time when Cuba will join civilization and throw off the mediævalism of Spain. Yet there is no reason to doubt the complete success of the present movement, for in the few months of its activity more battles have been fought than in the whole Ten Years' Revolution; the number of men is immensely larger and volunteers are refused by the hundred for the mere lack of arms and ammunition, and even these are slipped into the island by stealth almost every day. It is estimated that Spain has a force of nearly seventy thousand men in the field, with more coming constantly, yet the present state of the Cuban cause shows that, besides the aid of yellow fever as a destroyer of the unacclimated conscripts, the revolution is inspired by the holy zeal of desperate and determined patriotism."

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL OF CUBA.

A DESCRIPTION of Santiago, Cuba's former capital and chief city, by John T. Hyatt, appears in the September *Cosmopolitan*. This paragraph from Mr. Hyatt's article will suffice to show that Santiago has had a history:

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY YEARS OLD.

"Founded by Velasquez in 1514, twenty-two years after the discovery of the New World—the scene of wars; leveled by earthquakes and burned by fires, only to be rebuilt—it remains to-day with perhaps a single exception, the oldest city of the hemisphere, besides which our boasted St. Augustine is a young lad in knickerbockers. Here Spain raised her ensigns for the conquest of the two Americas. Hence, in 1518, started Juan de Grifalve to conquer Yucatan; and, later, in 1527, to take Nicaragua. Hence set out Cortez to conquer the Aztecs of ancient Mexico. Hence departed Narvaez, in 1527, for the conquest of the Okechobee Valley in Florida, then known to Spaniards as the land of the Casima and of the Tallahassee Indian. Sunk in the bay, near shore, lies the Soberano, of the Spanish navy, hero of Trafalgar, and which, in 1829, left Cuba with an expedition, under command of Barradas and Laborde, to complete the conquest of Vera Cruz and Tampico."

THE ATROCITIES IN ARMENIA.

THERE is a horrible and heartrending article by Dr. E. J. Dillon in the *Contemporary Review*. Dr. Dillon has been acting as correspondent in those regions for the London *Daily Telegraph*, and he now presents to the world in the pages of the *Contemporary Review* as ghastly and as horrible an indictment of the Turkish Government as has ever been put on paper. It is, alas, not merely an indictment of the Turkish Government; it is quite as much an impeachment of English policy in the East. The Turk but acts according to his instincts. The fact that he has power to outrage Armenia without check or restraint is due primarily to England and to Lord Salisbury more than to any living man. Dr. Dillon, who cannot be accused of being a friend of Russia by his bitterest foes, expresses the verdict which humanity must pass upon the great national crime which England perpetrated when peace with honor was brought from Berlin to London, leaving peace with massacre and dishonor for the unfortunate Armenians.

WHAT IS GOING ON NOW.

Dr. Dillon says: "English people have not even a remote notion of the extent to which young married women and girls are outraged all over Armenia by Turkish soldiers, imperial Zaptiehs, Koordish officers and brigands—and outraged with such accompaniments of nameless brutality that their agonies often culminate in a horrible death. Girls of eleven and twelve—nay, of nine—are torn from their families and outraged in this way by a band of 'men' whose names are known and whose deeds are approved by the representatives of law and order. Indeed, these representatives are themselves the monsters, the bestial poison of whose loathsome passion is destroying 'the subtle, pure and innocent spirit of life.'

"Rape, violation, outrages that have no name and whose authors should have no mercy, are become the commonplaces of daily life in Armenia. And the Turkish 'gentleman' smiles approval. I have myself collected over three hundred of these cases and I have heard of countless others.

"The massacre of Sassoun sends a shudder to the hearts of the most callous. But that butchery was a divine mercy compared with the hellish deeds that are being done every week and every day of the year. The piteous moans of famishing children; the groans of old men who have lived to see what can never be embodied in words; the piercing cries of violated maidenhood, nay, of tender childhood; the shrieks of mothers made childless by crimes compared with which murder would be a blessing; the screams, scarcely human, of women writhing under the lash; and all the vain voices of blood and agony that die away in that dreary desert without having found a responsive echo on earth or in heaven, combine to throw Sassoun and all its horrors into the shade.

BUR... NAME
PUBLIC
LIB

AN OFFICIAL POLICY OF EXTERMINATION.

"This plain policy of extermination has been faithfully carried out and considerably extended from that day to this, and, unless speedily arrested, will undoubtedly lead to a final solution of the Armenian problem—but a solution which will disgrace Christianity and laugh civilization to scorn. The authorities not only expected them, but aided and abetted, incited and rewarded, those who actually committed them; and whenever an Armenian dared to complain, not only was he not listened to by the officials whom he paid to protect him, but he was thrown into a fetid prison and tortured and outraged in strange and horrible ways for his presumption and insolence.

"The massacre of Sassoun itself is now proved to have been the deliberate deed of the representatives of the Sublime Porte, carefully planned and unflinchingly executed, in spite of the squeamishness of Koordish brigands and the fitful gleams of human nature that occasionally made themselves felt in the hearts even of Turkish soldiers."

ENGLISH IMPOTENCE.

While he has no doubt as to the facts of the outrages and massacres, while he is quite certain as to the complicity of the Turks in the outrages perpetrated by the soldiery, he is equally positive as to the impotence of England. He says: "Under the eyes of the Russian, English and French delegates at Moush, the witnesses who had the courage to speak the truth to the representatives of the Powers were thrown into prison and not a hand was raised to protect them; and at the present moment, within a stone's throw of the foreign consuls and missionaries, loyal Armenians are being hung up by the heels, the hair of their heads and beards plucked out one by one, their bodies branded with red-hot irons and defiled in beastly ways that can neither be described nor hinted at in England, their wives dishonored in their presence and their daughters raped before their eyes. And all that the philanthropic English nation has to offer these, its *protégés*, is eloquent indignation and barren sympathy."

ENGLAND THE AUTHOR OF THE EVIL.

What makes it all the more horrible is that but for English action in 1878—for which the London *Daily Telegraph*, by the way, was largely responsible—there would have been an effective guarantee against this hideous oppression: "The net result of our interference with Russia in 1878, if considered from a purely philanthropic point of view, was to perpetuate a system of horrors in the five Armenian provinces, compared with which those of negro slavery in the Southern States were literally light blemishes. We solemnly abolished purgatory and deliberately connived at the inauguration of hell. We undertook to see that the abuses engendered by misgovernment in the Armenian cantons of Turkey should be speedily and definitely swept away; and not merely have we neglected to fulfill this self-imposed duty—with which we refused to intrust Russia—but we have allowed a loose system of misrule gradually to develop into a diabolical policy of utter extermination, without venturing to make our power felt or daring to recognize our impotence."

THE CONDUCT OF RUSSIA.

Those persons who assert that the whole affair is due to Russian intrigue find no countenance for their folly in Mr. Dillon's paper. He says: "Russia's attitude is absolutely correct; it is more, it is highly benevolent, for she has given hospitality to nearly twenty thousand Armenian refugees, whereas we, who are morally responsible for the weltering chaos that prevails on her borders, have turned away the sufferers with naught but gaseous sympathy and frothy promises. I have seen and conversed with the official representatives of that Power in various parts of Turkey. I have watched their work, observed their methods and have had exceptionally trustworthy data for forming an opinion as to the attitude they assume on this question of the Sassoun massacre—the only issue as yet before the Powers—and I have not the slightest hesitation in affirming that, whatever obstacles our Government may have encountered in the work of assisting Armenia, none of them took their origin in Muscovite intrigues. Russia acceded to our request to inquire into the Sassoun massacre and accomplished exactly and conscientiously everything she promised. No efforts were spared by her representatives to clear up the question; no personal prejudices or political interests were allowed to stand in the way of thorough investigation."

Why "Reforms" Must Fail.

In the current number of the *Quarterly Review* a writer, apparently Mr. Malcolm MacColl, has an elaborate paper upon Islâm, which is written presumably for the purpose of leading up to the conclusion that if anything is to be done in Armenia the Sultan can no longer be allowed to exercise sovereign executive powers in those provinces: "British Consuls, with practical unanimity, declare that if the Capitulations were abolished, life, property and honor would become so insecure for Christians in Turkey that all foreign Christians 'would quit the country to a man;' and the 'Twenty Years' Resident in Egypt' declares that even with the Capitulations, no consideration would induce him to sojourn in Egypt 'without European troops to preserve order.' The Capitulations, it may be as well to explain, are conditions which the Christian Powers have for centuries imposed upon the Porte for the protection of their subjects. All the Christian Powers have their own consular courts in Turkey and their own post offices, because they will not trust the meanest of their beggars to the tender mercies of Mussulman justice or the value of a penny post card to the honesty of Turkish officials. And this,

although the Government of Turkey knows that it would be at its peril that it touched the life, the honor or the property of a subject of any of the European Powers. Yet a number of intelligent people in England imagine that the Christian subjects of the Sultan in Armenia, unarmed and outside the protection of Turkish law, can live in tolerable security? In truth, the Powers are attempting an impossible task when they seek to combine reforms for the Christians with the independence of the Sultan. The two things are incompatible."

THE CIVIC FEDERATION OF CHICAGO.

IN the first number of the *American Journal of Sociology*, Professor Albion W. Small tells how the Civic Federation of Chicago came to be organized and of the work in the interest of good government it has so far accomplished.

As to the origin of the Federation, Professor Small says that long before the Stead meeting prominent American citizens had given much attention to plans for municipal organization to do work that the city government was notoriously unlikely to perform. And previous to this agitation of the subject by a few prominent citizens there had been for years much argument and appeal in Chicago for more intelligent municipal action. There had also been concentrated effort on a small scale, confined to narrow circles. Thus a preparatory process had been going forward which fitted many individuals to become organs of a more sensitive municipal consciousness.

Then came Mr. Stead with his "civic centre" idea, which he had presented some two or three years before at Newcastle (England), and had since seen applied with success in a number of English cities—a plan to organize the best forces of the community into one grand federation. This plan he proposed at the meeting which he had called for that purpose on November 12, 1893. At this meeting a committee of five was chosen to select a committee of twenty-one to organize a "Civic Confederation of Chicago." The committee of five accepted the responsibility asssigned, selecting, however, a committee numbering over forty and notified them of their appointment in a letter which contained the following paragraph:

The object of this organization, briefly and in general terms, is the concentration in one potential, non-political, non-sectarian centre of all the forces that are now laboring to advance our municipal, philanthropical, industrial and moral interests, and to accomplish all that is possible toward energizing and giving effect to the public conscience of Chicago. It is not expected to accomplish all this in one day, but all great movements must have a beginning, and consultation with leading citizens of all classes who desire to see Chicago the best-governed, the healthiest and the cleanest city in this country leads us to believe that now is the time to begin; and especially do we believe it pertinent that such a movement should begin while our people are yet filled with the new ideas, new ambitions and inspirations drawn from the great Exposition and its valuable adjunct, the World's Congress.

This was the beginning of the Civic Federation of Chicago, which led the reform movement, resulting in the election of Mayor Swift.

The plan of organization of the Federation was fully outlined in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, April, 1895. We give Professor Small's account of the political committee's action in connection with election frauds as a sample of the work that the Federation is carrying on: "It offered $200 reward for evidence leading to the conviction of fraudulent voters at the election of November, 1894. At the same time other rewards were offered by other organizations. A committee of six Democrats and six Republicans was appointed by the president of the Federation to take charge of the work. The committee raised $50,000 by popular subscription, employed able attorneys and with a strong corps of detectives secured evidence on which the Grand Jury indicted sixty-seven men. One of the most important cases has been tried and the principal conspirator, after a most stubborn defence, sent to the Penitentiary for eighteen months. Other important cases resulted in a plea of guilty and the imposition of a fine. At this writing a number of cases have not been heard."

THE PUBLIC HALL APOSTOLATE.

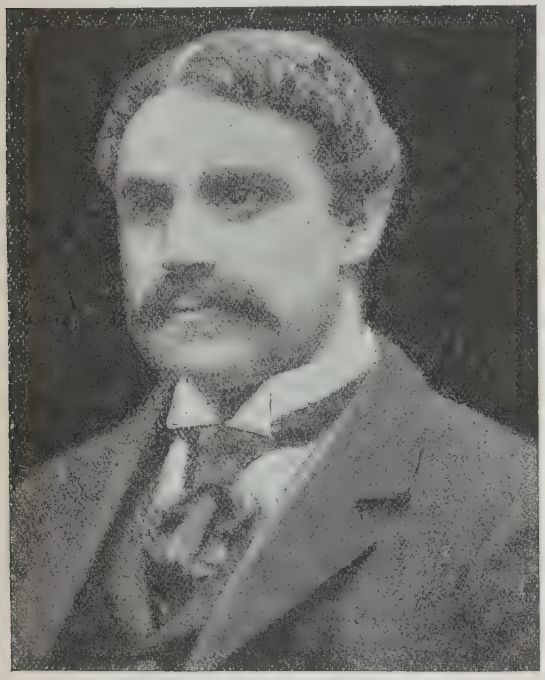
FATHER J. M. Cleary, of Minneapolis, furnishes the *Catholic World* with an account of his work in that city in what is termed a "Public Hall Apostolate." By this is meant a series of free Sunday evening lectures on topics related to the doctrine and practices of the Roman Catholic Church. These lectures are intended to be heard by many who would not customarily attend regular church services. Father Cleary acknowledges the failure of the polemical method in the past. He was led to the adoption of the public platform as an agency for proclaiming his views of the truths of religion by the belief that many false impressions of Catholicism are spread among non-Catholics who do not have an opportunity to listen to the Catholic side of controverted questions, and hence cannot form honest or intelligent conclusions. As a result of his extended experience, Father Cleary expresses his conviction that "the public hall is the best and most attractive place in which to convey a knowledge of divine truth in our time and country to our separated brethren. By this means 'other sheep not of the fold' will best hear his voice, and there may be 'one fold and one shepherd.'

"No one will, I trust, misunderstand me and imagine that I could for one moment favor the abandonment of our churches dedicated to divine worship, and the resorting to public halls for the ordinary work of the church. The church edifice is for our own Catholic people; there the members of

the household of faith should, with greatest profit to them, hear the word of God and receive the sacraments. The public hall is the rallying place for all whom we would bring into the fold. Faith comes by hearing and pondering on the word of God. We must cause that word to be heard wherever men will best listen."

THE LATE A. C. BERNHEIM AND NEW YORK PICTURE EXHIBITIONS.

THE recent death, in his thirtieth year, of Mr. Abram C. Bernheim, one of the foremost of New York's younger citizens engaged in philanthropic effort, has brought to an untimely end a most noteworthy career. While deeply interested



THE LATE A. C. BERNHEIM.

in historical and political studies (he was a lecturer on the political history of New York in Columbia College), Mr. Bernheim's chief activities were in the field of social improvement. In practical efforts at tenement house reform, and in such movements as that of the University Settlement Society in New York City, Mr. Bernheim has been for years a leading spirit. His prominence in these practical movements led to his appointment as a member of the executive committee of the Committee of Seventy, which labored so effectively for the defeat of Tammany in the fall of 1894. Mr. Bernheim's unselfish devotion to the uplifting of the masses caused him to be hailed by East Side workers in New York as a second Arnold Toynbee, though in fact the careers of the two men were quite unlike. Mr. Bernheim was a man of large wealth and high social standing, and might easily, had he so chosen, have lived the life of idle luxury, or of selfish greed, to which exceptions are so rare in New York as to be distinctly noticeable.

Several years ago Mr. Bernheim, on a visit to Toynbee Hall, in the East End of London, was much impressed by the results of the art exhibitions held there, and returned to New York fully determined to undertake a similar experiment on the lower East Side. His enthusiastic efforts resulted in the free loan exhibitions which have attracted so many visitors from the tenement house population of New York and have proven in every way so successful beyond all expectation. These exhibitions were at first given under the auspices of the University Settlement Society, and this year the society has united with the Educational Alliance in the enterprise, the latter organization providing a large room for the exhibits. The attendance has far exceeded that of previous years. The artists whose paintings were exhibited included such names as Daniel Huntington, William M. Chase, Albert Bierstadt, Cazin, Daubigny, Covot, Gérôme, Lefebvre, Josef Israels, J. Carroll Beckwith, Frederick Remington, Claude Monet, Sir Joshua Reynolds, G. H. Boughton, Detaille and Neuville ; there were water colors by Winslow Homer, W. Hamilton Gibson and Frederick Crowninshield, and black and whites by Joseph Pennell, Howard Pyle, W. A. Rogers and George Wharton Edwards.

PICTURE EXHIBITION IN THE SLUMS.

Shortly before his death Mr. Bernheim contributed to the *Forum* an interesting account of these exhibitions, from which we quote :

"At these exhibitions it has been the custom to ask the visitors to vote for what they deem the best painting, and at all times the choice of the majority has been found to be consistent with good taste in art, the preference being marked, however, for paintings in which a story may be read rather than for mere landscapes. Impressionism has found few admirers. One of the visitors wittily remarked, apropos of a decidedly impressionistic work of art, 'Why, that isn't a painting; that's paint.' In connection with this, the third exhibition, a series of lectures on art has also been provided."

At first there was grave doubt as to the attitude of the East Side labor leaders and their followers toward such exhibitions. Indeed, many of these leaders thought the whole scheme "a cleverly disguised trick on the part of the eminent Mugwumps in the University Settlement Society to get a grip on the district in the ante-election months." Others there were who ascribed the exhibition "to the seekers after notoriety, whose real sympathy with the poor could be gauged by their traditional view of the 'slums' as a place where curious specimens of human depravity were to be found, each in its appropriate cell, ready for inspection by the university social pathologist." And finally, a prominent so-

cialist, representative of his class, "bluntly refused his co-operation and advised his friends to have nothing to do with us. 'The robbed and the robbers cannot sincerely fraternize,' he said, 'especially when the robber comes asking the robbed to accept as a favor a few crumbs from the feast which is the creation of the latter. . . . The labor movement is a class movement and nothing should be done to weaken the class spirit.'"

Finally, however, wrote Mr. Bernheim, "the sincerity and good faith of the promoters of the exhibition justified again the fundamental purpose of the University Settlement Society, whose object is 'to bring men and women of education into closer relations with the laboring classes in this city, for their mutual benefit.' Through a better understanding between the honest and industrious laboring classes and their unselfish, public-spirited fellow citizens, which can be best obtained through such settlements, much can be done to solve the great economic problems of the age. In a not unimportant way, the East Side Art Exhibition has been helpful to such a better understanding."

The most bitter and radical of the East Side socialists became firm friends of the exhibition and did much to induce the attendance of the people whom the promoters of the enterprise most desired to attract.

WHAT TO AVOID IN CYCLING.

HAVE a care, bicyclists! is the note of warning sounded by Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, M.D., the renowned English physician, writing in the *North American Review* on "What to Avoid in Cycling." Dr. Richardson is not prejudiced, as is evidenced by the facts that he himself rides a wheel and is the president of the Society of Cyclists of England. He therefore speaks as one of the fraternity, as well as a physician, when he says that harm as well as good may result from the practice of cycling.

The first Dr. Richardson names is that of teaching the practice to subjects who are too young. "Properly cycling should not be carried on with any ardor while the body is undergoing its development—while the skeleton, that is to say, is as yet imperfectly developed. The skeleton is not completely matured until twenty-one years of life have been given to it. The cartilaginous structures have to be transformed into true osseous structures before the body can be said to be naturally perfected. If it be pressed into too rapid exercise while it is undergoing its growth it is the easiest thing in the world to make the growth premature, or even to cause a deformity. The spinal column is particularly apt to be injured by too early riding, and the exquisite curve of the spinal column, which gives to that column when it is natural such easy and graceful attitudes for standing erect, stooping and bending, is too often distorted by its rigidity or want of resiliency. When that is the case the limbs share in the injury. They do not properly support the trunk of the body, and pedestrian exercise, thereupon, becomes clumsy, irregular and ungraceful. We see these errors particularly well marked in the young now that the cross bar system of the cycle has come so generally into use. The tendency in riding is for the body to bend forward so as to bring itself almost into the curve of the front wheel, and in this position many riders hold themselves for hours, and the spine more or less permanently assumes the bent position. In plain words, the column becomes distorted and through the whole life affects the movements of the body. There are further injuries to the youth through other organs of the body and especially through the heart. Dr. Richardson's observations have led him to believe that it is the heart which is principally exercised through cycling. In this respect cycling differs from many other exercises. Rowing tells most on the breathing organs; dumb bells and other exercises where the muscles are moved without progression of the body tell most on the muscles; whilst in climbing and long pedestrian feats it is the nervous system that is most given to suffer.

EFFECT ON THE HEART'S ACTION.

"There is not a cycle rider of any age in whom the heart is not influenced so as to do more work, and although in skilled cyclists and trained cyclists a certain balance is set up which equalizes the motion, such riders are not exempt from danger. I have known the beats of the heart to rise from 80 to 200 in the minute in the first exercise of riding, an increase which, for the time, more than doubles the amount of work done—a very serious fact when we remember that the extreme natural motion of the heart allows it to perform a task equal to raising not less than 122 foot-tons in the course of 24 hours—that is to say, over 5 foot-tons an hour. In the young we may apply the same argument to the heart as we have done to the skeleton; the heart is undergoing its development, and it is an organ which cannot without danger be whipped on beyond its natural pace. What occurs with it under such circumstances is that it grows larger than it ought to grow, that it works out of harmony with the rest of the body, and is then most easily agitated by influences and impressions acting upon it through the mind. I have many times seen this truth illustrated too plainly, and I doubt whether in the young, after extreme exercise such as that which arises from a prolonged race, the heart ever comes down to its natural beat for a period of less than three days devoted to repose.

UNSYMMETRICAL DEVELOPMENT.

"In the young excessive riding affects unfavorably the muscles of the body generally as well as the heart, which is itself a muscle. Properly, the muscles go through stages of development just as the skeleton does, and to attain a truly good muscular form all the great groups of muscles ought to

be evenly and systematically exercised. But cycling does not do that ; it develops one set of muscles at the expense of the other. It does not develop the chest muscles properly ; it does not develop the arm muscles properly ; it does not develop the abdominal muscles properly ; it does not essentially develop the muscles of the back ; but it does develop the muscles of the lower limbs, and that out of proportion to all the rest. I have a picture in my mind's eye at this moment of a youth who, when stripped, was actually deformed by the disproportionate size of the muscles of the calf of the leg and of the fore part of the thigh—an effect which unbalanced the body as a whole and greatly impaired it for good healthy action.

"Furthermore, in the young cycling often tells unfavorably on the nervous functions. The brain and nervous system, like skeleton and muscle, have to be slowly nurtured up to maturity, and if they be called upon to do too much while they are in the immature state—if the senses of sight and hearing and touch have to be too much exercised, even though by such exercise danger from collisions may be skillfully averted, perhaps to the admiration of lookers on—there is a tax put upon those organs which makes them prematurely old and unfitted for the more delicate tasks that have afterward to be performed.

DANGERS FROM OVEREXERCISE.

"The dangers arising out of overstrain in cycling are many, the most important being that which applies to the heart and circulation. Overexercise leads to enlargement of the heart and to those derangements of the blood vessels which follow upon dilatation of the arterial circuit, so that when the maturity is completed the organs of the body cease to develop, there is a disproportion between the vascular system and the other parts of the body, which means general irregularity of function ; a powerful left heart pulsating into a feeble body and a powerful right heart pulsating into the lungs.

"Still another evil is the mischievous effect of overexercise upon the nervous system. There are certain unconscious or semi-unconscious movements of the body which become sensible to the subject himself at particular moments when great steadiness is called for, as, for instance, when sitting for a photograph. There is also shown an overdesire for rapidity of motion, as if it were necessary at every moment to overcome time and curtail distance by labor of an extreme degree. Lastly, there is developed a kind of intoxication of movement which grows on the mind by what it feeds on and keeps the heart under the impression that it is always requiring the stimulation of the exercise. These sensations, it will be said, are entirely 'nervous,' and under a correct interpretation of the word I perfectly admit that they are so. It is improper, at the same time, to consider that a persistent sensation, or series of sensations, should be disregarded altogether because they are what is called 'nervous.' A repetition of nervous phenomena produces in a short time a habit that is strengthened by craving and desire—like the desire for alcohol and other stimulants—when the need is felt of whipping the heart into a greater state of activity. I have long been of opinion that all cravings and impulses indeed spring from the heart as from their centre or magazine, and not from an independent brain ; as if, in short, the heart were the mind centre of motive desire and action."

THE DEFENSE OF THE AMERICA'S CUP.

MR. W. J. HENDERSON gives a succinct account, in *McClure's* for September, of the successive contests between English and American yachtsmen for the possession of the *America's* cup. An odd feature of this history is that so many years should have elapsed after the *America* had won the cup in the big regatta of 1851 before any Englishman tried to win it back. This Mr. James Ashbury, a member of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, attempted to do in 1870. He failed, but went back to England and had the *Livonia* built especially to compete for the cup. In 1871 the *Livonia* won one of the five races sailed with American yachts and she is the only challenger that ever won a race for the *America's* cup, which had been presented by the *America's* owners to the New York Yacht Club to be held as a perpetual international challenge trophy.

In 1876 the schooner yacht *Madeleine* won two races with the Canadian schooner *Countess of Dufferin.* In 1881 occurred the first of the races between "single-stickers," the *Mischief* successfully defending the cup against the centreboard sloop *Atalanta.*

"In 1885 came the challenge which lifted the *America's* cup to the level that its donors had sought for it—that of an international challenge cup; and, so far as America was concerned, made the contest for it representative of the highest skill in yacht building and sailing." The offering by the Royal Yacht Squadron and the Royal Northern Yacht Club of the *Genesta* and *Galatea* as challengers at once aroused the greatest interest. The *Puritan* and *Priscilla* were built as cup defenders and after the sailing of three trial races the *Puritan*, having won two of the three, was selected to sail against the *Genesta.* If the *Genesta* failed to win in 1885, the *Galatea* was to try for the cup in 1886. The *Puritan* won, and the following year the *Galatea* came over to race for the cup. The *Mayflower*, a ninety-foot yacht designed by Edward Burgess, who had built the *Puritan*, won both races that year. In 1887 came the races between the Scotch yacht *Thistle* and the *Volunteer*, a new creation of Burgess. In 1893 the *Vigilant*, designed by Nathaniel G. Herreshoff, defended the cup aganist Lord Dunraven's *Valkyrie.* "The first race was sailed on

October 7, 1893, after a failure for lack of wind on October 5. The course was fifteen miles to leeward and return, but owing to a shift of wind the yachts sailed from the outer mark with the wind nearly abeam. The *Vigilant* won by five minutes and forty-eight seconds. The closeness of the contest served to increase public interest, which was already at the feverish point, and a great crowd went out to see the second race sailed over a triangular course on October 9. The wind blew twenty knots an hour and held true. This time there was no doubt in any mind. The *Vigilant* outsailed her rival on every leg of the course and won the race by ten minutes and thirty-five seconds. On October 11 the yachts went out for their third race. Again the wind failed them, but the *Valkyrie* led for three hours and aroused new interest. But on October 13, in a rattling easterly breeze and a choppy sea, the *Vigilant* finished her task by beating the *Valkyrie* in the finest yacht race ever sailed in American waters by the narrow margain of forty seconds."

WHY THE LIBERALS WERE DEFEATED.

THE shifting of a fractional part of the electorate from the Liberal to the Conservative side, which has resulted in the return of a Unionist majority of 152, has naturally excited general attention, which finds expression in various articles in the magazines Of course, it was to be expected that in most of these articles, written in the flurry and excitement of the close of a hotly contested campaign, there would be a disposition to overestimate the significance of the electoral verdict. Some of the articles are written as if the writers had to account, not for the transfer of seven-thirteenths into six-thirteenths of the electorate, which is all that it comes to, so much as to explain the absolute extinction of the Liberal party for ever and ever. A general criticism of most of the articles is that it would be more appropriate if the election had marked the final burial, without any hope of resurrection, of the whole of the Liberal party, instead of registering, as they have done, merely the transference of votes from one side to the other, leaving the great bulk of Liberal voters practically intact. The articles are chiefly valuable to the American reader for the side light they throw upon English politics at the present time.

1. Peccavi: Mr. Massingham.

The most interesting of all the articles on the elections is that in which Mr. H. W. Massingham, the editor of the London *Daily Chronicle*, stands in a white sheet before the public with a taper in his hands and solemnly confesses his sins in the hearing of the world. The effect is itensified by the fact that he is largely unconscious of what he is doing. He is confessing other people's sins in form, but in reality the chief point of his article is the admission of his own miscalculations on the one vital point in which he differs from the ordinary official Liberal press. Mr. Massingham and the *Daily Chronicle* have for years past been the enthusiastic and whole-hearted advocates of what may be called the trades union policy of social legislation. In their belief the way of salvation for the Liberal party was to be found in legislating for the reduction of the hours of labor, the increasing of the severity of inspection, and, speaking generally, what may best be described as the labor policy of the Progressive majority on the London County Council. In season and out of season they pressed these views upon the public and upon the leaders of their party. To a very large extent the Liberal Government yielded to this pressure, and when it went to the country it had the benediction of Mr. Massingham and the special support of the *Daily Chronicle*, because of its labor policy. And now what says Mr. Massingham: "I believe the labor policy of the late Government to have been thoroughly sound, but it does not follow that it always pleased the workingmen." Alas, no, the evidence of the elections, as Mr. Massingham himself admits, is that the very policy which was advocated as certain to carry the workingman's vote has produced in the workingmen a lively feeling of irritation and repulsion. Mr. Massingham himself quotes the compulsory reduction of the hours of labor on railways as one of those measures which raised the opposition of the railway servants. The men would prefer to work sixteen hours a day and get paid for them than to find both their hours and their earnings curtailed at the same moment by the same measure. Mr. Massingham's article is very frank, and, on the whole, a very sensible summary of the causes which have led to the Liberal defeat:

"I suggest, therefore, first, that there is some point in our national rather than our municipal policy which goes against the people's grain and drives them away from the camp of Liberalism; and secondly, that the presentment of such policy as we have has been inadequate.

"In the first place, we have, I think, been too narrowly partisan in our methods.

"In another sense we have taken too little account of the inwardness of the lives of the poor—a mistake which neither the Tories nor Mr. Keir Hardie have committed. The latter, with all his faults, saw that want of work was the most pressing question in the wide world to many thousands of his constituents in the East End; the former set up, in London at least, a rough-and-ready net work of relief bureaux. To men hanging on by their eyelids the idealism of the comparatively poor Radical candidate comes with little force. His Tory candidate helps him; the Church helps him; even the publican is kind to him at a pinch. All these he regards as palliative agencies—and the revolution is a long way off. 'Vote for the man who has helped you,' he is asked, and it is a tribute to his public spirit that he so often looks beyond these considerations to the future of his class and of his country.

"To sum up, I think the following causes may be said to have contributed to the Liberal failure:

"1. The want of a single great personality — a striking moral and intellectual force. In Mr. Gladstone's absence Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt were not held to outweigh Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain.

"2. A sectional rather than a national programme, and the want of one definite and absorbing question.

"3. The presence of a question which, while it excited great interest, was imperfectly and hastily argued, and presented a certain aspect of social oppression.

"4. The effect of the differences among the Irish members.

"5. The fact that an opportunist, though a thoroughly sound social policy, excited a minimum of enthusiasm among those who benefited by it and a maximum of opposition among those who thought they would be injured by it. Many interests were attacked. The railway interests were involved in the Railway Servants act. The ship owners circularized the constituents aganist the Factory act. The water and tram companies were active against the candidates of the late Government, and the settlement of one labor dispute after another in favor of the workman created much bitterness. The Church considered itself doubly assailed by the Welsh bill and by Mr. Acland's administration of the Education Department. The landlords were aroused to bitter hostility by the Budget of 1894, and the publicans and brewers fought the election for all their joint power was worth. Against this combination no adequate repelling force was available."

2. In the Nature of Things: Cosmo Wilkinson.

In the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. Cosmo Wilkinson sets forth his theory why the Conservatives polled 1½ per cent. more than the Liberals, in a fashion which would justify one in believing that instead of only polling 51 per cent. of the electors they had polled 99 per cent. The phrase "a National Party" throws a glamour over the whole scene, and he has actually persuaded himself that the Conservatives are the nation and that the Liberals constitute merely the fringe or a fraction of the people. It is all due to the wisdom of that superb alien, Mr. Disraeli, who, with Lord Randolph Churchill, recognized that the Conservative party was a national party. Mr. Wilkinson says: "Whereas Liberalism is necessarily in a continual flux of anarchy, a constant chaos of internal dissent, the Conservative party possesses as its rallying points the historic centres of our social, like our national life, and enjoys as the guarantees of its perpetual organization and constantly re-created power those interests and occupations apart from which England herself cannot be imagined. With the Church and the land, with the city and society, with the turf, the cricket ground, the hunting field for its natural rallying centres, Conservatism might conceivably flourish, though stripped of the highly useful association, even of the Primrose League, and should be able, if not taken unawares, to give a good account of itself with its enemies in the gate."

He then goes on to point out that militarism in the English sense has engulfed the whole population. This being interpreted means that it is difficult to find any family which has not got some relative or friend in the civil service, in the army or in the navy: "In this way the whole body politic is one vast Imperial entity, and therefore one ever-growing Conservative organization."

It is slightly inconsistent with this beautiful theory that the dockyard towns, where militarism in this sense is surely as strong as anywhere in the world, were among the few constituencies which show Liberal triumphs at the last election.

Mr. Wilkinson's paper is very interesting, as describing the way in which Lord Beaconsfield and the Conservative party laid themselves out to use social influence to supplement their political force: "Beauty, birth and wit are the potentates which, even in this plutocratic age, combine with wealth to sway our social system. After the return from Berlin and the ovation given to the two Tory heroes in London city, Lord Beaconsfield secured for himself, his colleagues and his political heirs a virtual monopoly of the support that rank, fashion, money, and even intellect can render to political chiefs.

"By social or ethnic ties the Rothschilds were Disraeli's indubitable supporters. The entire city system may be said to have followed New Court's lead. The discrimination with which marks of social or political encouragement were distributed among the *hodierni quirites* amounted to nothing less than genius. The secessions from middle class Liberalism or hereditary Whiggism to Toryism became as frequent as were those of the Anglican clergy to Rome at the era of the Tractarian perversion."

As long as Disraeli lived, however, the solid men in England somewhat held aloof from the Conservative party, but: "Directly the superb alien, Disraeli, was succeeded by that Cecil who was the descendant of Elizabethan England's makers, a real Churchman, a proved administrator, an ex-chairman of a great national railway, which paid increasing dividends, a large body of persons who had long voted Liberal *malgre eux* were relieved of any inducement to hold their native Conservatism in abeyance, and at all the general elections since 1880 have 'gone Conservative' to a man."

3. Lord Rosebery: Mr. Stobert.

This heading is rather a misnomer, because Mr. Stobert's article, which is curiously balanced, does on the whole go to prove that Lord Rosebery did as much to win the election as any one, but at the same time there is a great deal in his paper which reads in an opposite sense. He says: "There is, however, one cause which received little attention, although it probably contributed more than any other to the resignation of the late Government. That cause was the difference of opinion in the Liberal party as to

the Premiership. As yet Lord Rosebery has not satisfied many people that he is a man of serious purpose. His speeches resemble those of a man who speaks because he has been pressed to do so rather than those of one who does it because he feels he must.

"But looked at from a wider point of view, Lord Rosebery has justified his selection, and it is certain that any unseemly attempt to ostracize him will be the cause of disaster to the Liberals. He unites the party better than any other man could, and whether in office or out of it he must continue as leader."

Mr. Stobert surely exaggerates one element of the situation when he says: "The element of antipathy which has pursued Lord Rosebery most closely is the Nonconformist conscience. This is because of his connection with the turf; and if some influential individuals carry out their intentions, it is doubtful whether he will get another chance."

The Nonconformists on the whole have been very considerate to Lord Rosebery, and it is doubtful whether there was a single seat lost on account of the double Derby victory. Mr. Stobert says: "However he may be slighted, the measure of support given to the Liberals is mainly due to the influence of Lord Rosebery. Lord Rosebery has won two Derbys in succession, and his friends would now be better pleased if he devoted more time to politics and less to sport. Though he has not as yet had great opportunity for showing what he could do as leader, impartial onlookers agree that his liberality of mind and strong common sense have won for him an honorable place in public judgment. He stands for the sane and practicable element in English Liberalism. His patriotism is trustworthy, and if he were unable to serve his country in a crisis he would not sell it."

"Blackwood's" Lament.

Blackwood, as might be expected from that organ of old crusted Toryism, is extremely jubilant over the misfortune which has overtaken the Liberals; but even in the midst of its jubilation it cannot resist a somewhat sympathetic groan over the necessity of the alliance with the Liberal Unionists: "It is not without real pain that the local Conservative or local Liberal consents to call himself by any name but the one which he has borne so long, or to support a parliamentary candidate whose party as long as he can remember has fought under a hostile flag and been the object of his keenest opposition. It is a great wrench, we say, to such a man to turn his back on his former antipathies, and to be compelled to believe that any good can come out of Nazareth. So far from being surprised at what took place in Leamington and Birmingham, our wonder is that it did not occur more frequently; and it speaks volumes for the good sense and patriotism of the Conservative Unionists that they gave way as they did. That they gave way only at the eleventh hour shows the depth of their sincerity. That they gave way at all is an equally strong proof of their loyalty. We can only hope, as we write, that the same good sense and disinterested loyalty will continue to be shown by the Liberal Unionists. The correspondence which has been published between a member of that party and the head of it shows that all jealousy and uneasiness has not yet disappeared. Liberal Unionists are afraid of being called Tories. But Conservatives might just as well be afraid of being called Radicals. We must look to facts, not words."

WHAT SHOULD THE THIRD SALISBURY GOVERNMENT DO?

AS might be expected, Lord Salisbury has no lack of counselors in the periodicals of the month, most of whom are very anxious for him to do just those things which it is quite certain he will not do. The first place of these inept advisers must be given to Professor Beesly.

1. Abolish Hereditary Legislation!

Professor Beesly, a Positivist with the courage of his opinions, is quite sure that what the Government ought to do is to abolish the principle of hereditary legislation by substituting the election of a Senate for the House of Lords. He recommends his proposal as follows:

"To enact that after a certain day the Upper House shall be composed otherwise than it is now will be no alteration of the Constitution, unless the powers of either House are meddled with; any more than the successive reforms of the House of Commons have been alterations of the Constitution. It will give rise to no doubts, difficulties or confusion. The old relations, the old forms, the old standing orders, would continue in force. The legislative machine would go on working without a break or a jar.

"The most convenient mode of electing senators would be to throw five adjoining parliamentary divisions into one for the purpose of each senatorial election, supposing the number of senators to be equal to one-fifth of the House of Commons. Register, polling places and other details would then require no alteration.

"If this plan for a Senate is unacceptable, I hope I shall soon hear of a better. Of one thing I am convinced. No plan can offer the least prospect of stability unless it is wholly based on popular election. If birth, property qualification or nomination have ever so small a part in it, democratic agitation will sap and mine it from the first, and its life will be short. The shorter the better: for we shall have no peace while it lasts."

2. Reform the House of Lords.

Lord Ribblesdale, writing in the *Nineteenth Century* on the House of Lords, concludes a very brightly written article by appealing to Lord Salisbury to reform the Second Chamber: "Has not the time

arrived for taking up this vexed question of the House of Lords in a broad, philosophic spirit? If Lord Salisbury has not always been frugal in the exercise of the immediate power of the House of Lords, he has given evidence upon conspicuous occasions that he appreciates the constitutional limits set upon that power; and even assuming Lord Rosebery's resolution to have affirmed in specific terms that under certain conditions the veto of the Lords should be extinguished, it would only have expressed the theory of Lord Salisbury's practice—that is, the practice of the House of Lords. I appeal unto Cæsar. Lord Salisbury has a great opportunity of rendering a signal service to his generation. The free hand which the general election has now given him, his personal ascendency, the majority he arrays in the Lords, make him in a sense the master of the situation. Surely his talents, his statemanship, the experience gained in the long transaction of great affairs of state, should make him its mediator."

3. Revolutionize Parliamentary Government.

Mr. Sidney Low has a nostrum which he suggests in the *Fortnightly* As Professor Beesly would with a stroke of his pen sweep the House of Lords out of existence, so Mr. Low would make equally short work with the existing machinery of parliamentary government. In place of the sham control exercised by the House of Commons over the administration of the country, he would remodel the British Constitution somewhat on the lines of the American Senatorial Committee for Foreign Affairs. This is his proposal, which Lord Salisbury is quite certain not to adopt: "There is no good reason why representatives, both of the majority and the minority in Parliament, should not have facilities for examining the plans of Ministers while they are in process of inception, and of watching over their management of their departments, with a full knowledge of the details, instead of merely criticising it from the point of view of outsiders. This might be secured, as the present writer and others have pointed out, by a system of parliamentary committees, sitting with closed doors and empowered to call for such information from the Minister and his permanent subordinates as could not always be conveniently disclosed in a House provided with a reporters' gallery. There is a good deal to be said for making the Council of Defense a body of this character."

4. Abolish the Irish Viceroyalty.

Considering that the Conservative Government has been elected largely for the purpose of securing a cessation from constitutional change, these various suggested programmes strike rank outsiders as a trifle absurd. But here we have Mr. St. Loe Strachey, in the *National Review*, confidently suggesting to the new Government as an item in its programme the abolition of the Irish Viceroyalty. He says: "Fortunately, we have in Mr. Gerald Balfour the very man to carry out with fearlessness and sympathy a wise, a just, a liberal and a far-seeing Irish policy. This policy in its main items will require time and patience. An easy and a prompt beginning may be made, however, by the provision of a royal residence and the abolition of the Viceroyalty."

5. Redistribute Seats, says Mr. Dicey.

Writing in the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Edward Dicey, who has appointed himself the keeper of the conscience of the Conservative party, tells Lord Salisbury his obvious duty: "The obvious duty of the Unionists is to avail themselves of their enormous majority in both the popular and the hereditary Chamber to settle two pressing questions which can only be settled satisfactorily when the Conservatives are in power, and in power with a majority which can override all sectional opposition. The first of these questions in importance, though not perhaps in time, is a redistribution of seats so as to base representation upon population. If we are to be governed by counting votes, then it is only common justice and common sense that each vote should have one value.

"I have not the slightest abstract objection to plural voting, but it is obviously out of harmony with the principles on which, rightly or wrongly, we have based our electoral system; and in my opinion the gain accruing to one party or the other from the fact that some few of its members may vote in more than one constituency is too small to deserve serious notice. On the other hand, the gain to the Conservatives from the redistribution of seats upon the broad principle that every district should contain approximately some 50,000 electors and should have one representative, would, as things stand, be an immense gain to the Unionists. Such an inquiry must occupy a considerable time, and therefore the first step toward any scheme of redistribution must be the appointment of a commission to examine into the best mode of modifying our existing electoral areas so as to render each individual vote approximately of equal value.

"A more urgent question is the consideration of the alterations required to remove certain defects in the House of Lords as a Second Chamber. I, for one, believe that in this country the hereditary principle forms, and ought to form, the best possible basis for an Upper House."

6. Reconstitute the Administration.

"A Conservative M.P." suggests that, among other improvements that are necessary to bring the administration into accord with his ideas of what is right, it would be well to introduce some alteration in the filling up of minor offices. The Conservative M.P. is anonymous, and therefore we cannot say whether or not he is a disappointed placeman; but there are some points in his criticisms. He contends that Lord Salisbury has filled his subordinate offices with men who were not the best that could be had—that, in fact, he has used his undersecretaryships for the purpose of rewarding hacks of the platform or

old worn-out veterans whose places had been much better given to the younger men. In this he thinks Lord Salisbury has done much worse than Mr. Gladstone. He says: "Mr. Gladstone in 1892 recruited his Ministry not from the ranks of the obstructives nor from the itinerant orators, but with men whose character, training and intelligence seemed to mark them out for the political career.

"In the formation of his new Ministry Lord Salisbury, it must be confessed, has largely rewarded the professional politicians who, either in the House of Commons or on electioneering platforms, have done hard work for their party. The result, so far as the new blood of the Ministry is concerned, is certainly uninteresting. Is it not also rather unpromising for the future? With the notable exception of Mr. Gerald Balfour there is no new Minister who has any reputation for ability or knowledge on any subject outside bald politics. Is it likely that many, or any, of the new administrators will be able to make such a use of their present posts as to fit them eventually for the highest positions in the State? I will give, as examples, those new Liberal Unionist Ministers, Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Powell Williams and Mr. T. W. Russell. And I name them not because they are Liberal Unionists, and certainly not because Conservatives are not sensible of the great services they have rendered to the cause of the Union. They are, indeed, worthy of reward. But is this the fitting and appropriate reward?"

7. What It Won't Do. By Mr. A. J. Wilson.

Mr. A. J. Wilson, in the *Investors' Review* for August, devotes an article to what he calls: "This truculent Ministry of Lord Salisbury's with its curious mixture of autocratic, bagman, beer-brewing, pawnbroking, company-promoting, guinea-pigging, and stock-jobbing elements."

He gives a list of all the directorships held by members of the administration, and says: "In one respect the new regiment of office-holders mustered under Lord Salisbury is to be moderately commended. It is slightly cleaner in the matter of company dabbling than his last one was. A good deal of the guinea-pig element still clings to it, as the list we append will show; but on the other hand, the class of companies with which the various names are associated is, upon the whole, a respectable one. There are a few railway directorships, which imply little beyond the owning of so much stock and the privilege of free traveling; but seven of the Ministers are not now, and, so far as we can trace, never have been, on the board of any company. That is, on the whole, to their credit in these times."

Mr. Wilson hopes little from this Ministry; but as he is a man without hope in anything, this is not surprising. The following is his summing up of the prospect before the new administration: "Take it all round, this new Ministry is a wonderfully heterogeneous crowd of talented and other mouthpieces out of which much fun could be made. But that is not our business, and, anyway, it may safely be left to make the fun for us itself. So odd a mixture of acids is sure to generate explosive gases within itself before long, and, be this its fate or not, one thing we may be sure of: it will be just as slavishly subservient to the bureaucrats who eat us up, just as senselessly jingo and just as full of waste and as indifferent to the true interests of England, as any Government that went before it. That it will resist and conquer jobbing in high places; sternly repress the hordes of shrieking jingoes who are hounding us on to destruction; assume an intelligent attitude toward India, and roughly coerce the intemperate officialism there; discountenance the rampant corruption of colonial 'governments;' cultivate peace at less than the cost of a big war; protect the people from frauds in the city, in trade, in insurance; foster more intimate and amiable business relations with other nations as the true way to universal peace—that it will do all, or any, of these things more effectually than a Government of common men none need believe. But it has been formed on 'anti-bimetallist lines,' which is something to be thankful for; and if we could trust it to squelch Keir Hardieism, and similar yapping demagogisms, intent on preparing us for the foot of a despot, it might deserve well of its country. Blessed, however, is he that expects little; and, after all, if a country is bent on ruining itself, what can the greatest of ministers do? They are all but as flies settled for a brief moment of time on the wheels of the chariot of fate."

8. What it Should Do.

Mr. Alfred Burroughs, in the *New Review*, must, however, be allowed to crown the edifice of absurdities by the advice he gives Lord Salisbury as to the duty of the victorious Government. Mr. Burroughs begins by the usual extravagant nonsense common to the partisan. He says: "The Radical party is not defeated: it is annihilated. It is no longer a party at all. Now, this should have been the hour for the re-entry of triumphant Toryism. And if Toryism were what it used to be or even if Lord Salisbury's Government presented Toryism undiluted, this would unquestionably be the opportunity of the century."

Fortunately, so far from Lord Salisbury's Government representing undiluted Toryism, it represents Toryism diluted by Chamberlainism. Therefore, Mr. Burroughs calls upon Lord Salisbury to cast Mr. Chamberlain out of his Cabinet. He says: "Mr. Chamberlain has come into the Government with his son and his brother-in-law and his ox and his ass and everything that is his, and that is quite Progressivism enough for Lord Salisbury. And enough it surely is, and will be. For the dispute as to the policy of the new Government, forward or stationary, will come to its head between the very chiefs of the two sections of which the Cabinet is constructed.

"How likely such friction is can be readily appre-

hended either from a study of Mr. Chamberlain's private character or his public record. That the first is intriguing, and not too scrupulous in intrigue, is a commonplace of politics. That it is grasping is plain from the inclusion in the Cabinet of the unripe promise of his son and the mature ineptitude of Mr. Powell Williams. For his public record, it is sufficient that he can leave nothing alone. A statesman (if the handy term may be pardoned) further removed from the old legitimate Tory type it is not possible to conceive. Wherever he is he must still be restless and meddling. He has never so far emancipated himself from his unregenerate days as to be able to do without a constructive (late destructive) programme. Unless, then, Lord Salisbury confines Mr. Chamberlain to the Colonial Office—which he can hardly do for fear of a war with France—it is almost certain that Mr. Chamberlain will be going large on questions of social reform. For Tory promises mean nothing, whereas Radical promises, as Mr. Chamberlain's are, mean bringing in an ambitious and impracticable bill."

Conflict, he thinks, is inevitable between the two parties in the Coalition Cabinet. Mr. Burroughs says: "Supposing this conflict to arise, it can only have one of two ends. That Lord Salisbury should give way and retire is, for many reasons, impossible. He is leader of a party equal in strength to all the other sections of the House together; his followers are already sore enough at the disproportionate share of the spoils carried off by the Liberal Unionists and in no mood for further sacrifice; his retirement would mean that of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Goschen also, and thus strip the Cabinet bare of its first-class men. There remain the alternatives either to suffer Mr. Chamberlain's insubordination or to cast him out and his satellites with him."

Mr. Burroughs, of course, inclines to the second alternative. He admits that Mr. Chamberlain is the best debater and the best platform orator on the Union side, but he asks: "The question is, What price are you prepared to pay for the best debater and the best platform orator? He is not worth so very much after all, for neither the finest debater nor the finest platform orator in the world would count more than some six votes on a division. Is Mr. Chamberlain worth eleven thousand a year? That is what he worked out at on July 3—for his own personal following alone, not counting Mr. Goschen, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Selborne or Mr. T. W. Russell—and it is possible he has run into a bit more since. Remember that this £11,000 represents at the moment of Cabinet making £11,000 worth of Tory discontent and smouldering disloyalty. You give up that amount of hearty co-operation, and you get no hearty co-operation in return; for Mr. Chamberlain's loyalty is always strictly conditional on his having his own way.

"He is not worth it. If he leaves Lord Salisbury, it is impossible he can ever go back to Lord Rosebery. He is left a free lance, with twenty followers at most to answer his whistle. Even of the twenty, fourteen have no hold on their constituencies. Is it for the Tory party to be swayed by such as he? The moment he begins to give trouble, Lord Salisbury ought to give him notice. And then the Tory is left either to progress at will with his own left wing, or to fall back into the traditional, uninspiring, necessary function of dead weight on the politics of England. Either of these is a position of dignity. The present alternation of daily revolt and daily surrender is not."

HOW IRELAND CAME TO BE:

A Legend of Land Grabbing on a Large Scale.

THE current issue of *Folk Lore* gives a fine story gathered by Rev. Malcolm Macphail from the people of Lewis. The tradition starts from the undoubted fact of a great hole (70 feet long, 36 feet broad, 17 feet high) through the butt of Lewis, known as the *Suil an Rodh*. This is referred, by the legend, to the engineering prowess of the Scandinavians: "It is related that at a time when historians were few and far between what are now the Western Islands of Scotland and green Erin was all one large island, was a province of France, and lay contiguous to Normandy. But the Vikings invaded and conquered it, and established their authority over the whole place. Encouraged by repeated victories over all the Western nations of Europe they determined to undertake a task not unworthy of the Titans themselves. This was to remove their beautiful conquest from the shores of France to Scandinavia, and vast preparations were made for the accomplishment of so grand a scheme.

"A huge cable of four strands was made, but each strand for some magic purpose was of a different material. One strand was of heather, another of hemp, another of wool, and the fourth was of woman's hair. When the cable was completed a fleet of a thousand ships for every day in the year sailed from the Scandinavian coast. The sailors were all of gigantic stature and of herculean strength. A hole like the *Suil an Rodh* was punched through a rocky precipice and the cable was passed through it. Then all these representatives of Hercules pulled and dragged with such energy that at last the beautiful island was torn from its foundations. For a time their voyage was successful, and with their splendid prize in tow they reached as far as Wales, when a large piece broke off and sank, and is now known by the name of Ireland. Misfortunes never come singly; a storm came on, and bit by bit the vine-clad fields of France broke off and formed the Hebrides. But in spite of weather the hardy Northmen pulled away vigorously till they reached abreast of the Southerlandshire coast, when their wondrous cable broke, and down sank what has since been the Long Island, a calamity which forced them to leave the Lewis and adjacent islands in their present forlorn conditions."

There is a quaint humor in the suggestion that Ire-

land and the Hebrides owe their present position to wholesale land stealing by the Teuton from the Celt, and that not even the Teuton's naval supremacy could save the felonious connection from breaking. Is it thus that the unconscious fancy of crofter and cottier takes its revenge on marauding landlords?

CROMWELL'S MAJOR-GENERALS.

England Under Military Government.

MR. DAVID WATSON RANNIE, in the *English Historical Review*, gives the best account which we have seen of the way in which England was governed by Cromwell's major-generals. His paper is very carefully compiled and gives a very vivid picture of the most determined effort which has ever been made to place England under coercion in the interests of law, order and Puritanism.

CROMWELL'S ARMED POLICE.

The scheme was an elaborate and carefully thought-out attempt to use arbitrary power in order to raise the moral and social condition of the people. Mr. Rannie says: "For the full recognition and explanation of the executive functions of the major-generals we must turn to twenty-one Instructions which were issued to them at a somewhat later date and then published in the newspapers. Taken together with the Declaration they represent the full idea of the institution as it left Cromwell's brain, while in themselves they are the completion of the partial instructions issued from time to time by the council during the summer and early autumn. In these Instructions the military aspect of the institution is made almost entirely subordinate to the administrative—in the course of the twenty-one clauses the major-generals are ordered to act practically as police, with a military force to assist them if necessary. The document, in fact, indicates a scheme of local government conformed to a puritan standard of public morals. No very special or temporary danger to the state was assumed to exist; it was only assumed that plenty of the influences which make for bad or loose government are abroad and active in England and Wales. In particular it was assumed that there had hitherto been too great carelessness as to the loyalty of large households in country districts, and also that the land swarmed with vagrants, native and foreign, whose movements, so long as they were unaccounted for, were a source of risk to the public peace.

THEIR WORK AND HOW THEY DID IT.

There were thirteen major-generals and three deputies. England was divided out between them. They seem to have done their work well. Mr. Rannie says: "On the whole, the evidence of the correspondence goes to show that the major-generals were high-minded and conscientious men, aware that their functions were novel and at many points lacking in legal definition and eager, therefore, that these drawbacks should be met by tact and wisdom at headquarters."

Mr. Rannie divides the duties of the major-generals under six heads: "1, Taxation; 2, general conservation of the peace; 3, religion and morals; 4, poor law; 5, registration; 6, licensing."

THEIR INSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. Rannie then enters into particulars under each of these heads: "1. *Taxation.*—The financial duties of the major-generals, which do not appear at all in the Instructions, make a very great show in the correspondence. An income tax of 10 per cent. was imposed on all Royalists possessing estates in land of the value of £100 a year and upward, or personal property amounting to £1,500; and on the major-generals lay, first, the inquisitory duty of determining who in their respective districts were Royalists within the prescribed limits of means; secondly, the duty of collecting the tax from them; thirdly, the duty of paying the militia out of the proceeds.

"2. *General Conservation of the Peace.*—The major-generals were instructed to suppress insurrections and unlawful assemblies and to repel invasions. They were to see that all Papists, rebels and dangerous persons were disarmed and their arms confiscated. They were to provide police protection for the highways and roads, especially near London, and to insist on the prosecution of robbers, highwaymen, etc., and the punishment of their abettors.

"3. *Religion and Morals.*—The major-generals were instructed to prevent horse-racing, cock-fighting, bear-baiting and the performance of stage plays within their districts, because of the danger of general evil and wickedness, as well as of hatching treason and rebellion. They were to report upon the character of teachers and preachers and to secure the execution of the ordinance for the ejection of insufficient ministers and schoolmasters. By their behavior they were to promote godliness and virtue and to co-operate with justices of the peace, ministers and officers intrusted with the care of such things to secure the execution of the laws against drunkenness, blasphemy, swearing, plays, profaning the Lord's Day, etc. They were to seek out and suppress all gaming houses and houses of ill-fame in London and Westminster. There is some evidence that efforts were made to distinguish what was immoral from what was inexpedient. Thus in March, 1656, the spring races at Lincoln fell due and the Earl of Exeter asked Major-General Whalley whether Lady Grantham's cup might be run for. Whalley gave permission; and he reported to Cromwell, 'I assured him that it was not your Highness' intention in the suppressing of horse races to abridge gentlemen of their sport, but to prevent the great confluences of irreconcilable enemies.' Against wickedness, profaneness, etc., the major-generals worked steadily. Against swearing they were especially severe. Butler fined a certain Mr. Barton £6 for saying 'God damn me,' and protested that it

should have been £10 if the culprit's horse would have fetched as much. Attempts were made to prevent the profanation of Sunday by preventing markets from being held on Saturday or Monday. In some places 'base books' were suppressed; and a raid was made against illegal marriages. The most direct efforts in behalf of religion were those to carry out the ordinance for the ejection of insufficient ministers and schoolmasters and generally to regulate churches and schools.

"4. *Poor Law.*—The major-generals were instructed to see that unemployed persons were either made to work or sent out of the Commonwealth; to consider the case of the poor and to report upon it to the Lord Protector and his council. Meanwhile they were to insist upon the execution of the laws bearing on such cases.

"5. *Registration.*—The major-generals were instructed that every householder in their respective districts must give security by his bond that his servants should keep the peace of the Commonwealth while in his service, during which time he must be ready to appear before the major-general or his deputy or agent whensoever and wheresoever and as often as he should appoint, on notice left at his house. Besides the bond for the household entered into by its head, there was a *personal* bond bearing on four classes of persons—viz., 1, Those who had borne arms against the Commonwealth; 2, those who lived dissolutely; 3, those without a calling; 4, those apparently living beyond their means. Every member of those four classes was to give bond with two sureties, with condition that, if 'the above bounden A.B.' should 1, henceforth live peaceably, etc.; 2, reveal to the authorities any knowledge of plots aganist the Government; 3, be ready to appear before the major-general whenever called upon; 4, formally notify any change of address; 5, on going to London comply with rules for registration there; 6, refrain from ever using a false name, the obligation should be void.

"6. *Licensing.*—The major-generals were instructed to suppress all *solitary* alehouses. All alehouses were to be carefully regulated both as to numbers and character. Under this head the major-generals seem to have done their work briskly. There was a good deal to be done. By Tudor legislation the licensing of public-houses was put into the hands of the justices of the peace and they showed themselves more careful for the relief of thirst than for the prevention of drunkenness. There were also many unlicensed houses. The constables of Coventry, for example, reported that there were fifty unlicensed alehouses in the town. Whalley wrote from Coventry on December 1, 1655, that both there and in Lincoln, owing to the want of cooperation on the part of the civic magistrates, alehouses were no sooner put down than they were set up again. On January 11, 1655-6, Whalley wrote that the alehouses in Lincoln were incredibly numerous. By and by a note of progress is heard from Lincoln, whence, on January 26, 1655-6, the report comes, 'The business (blessed be God) that our major-generals and we are intrusted with goes on very well; . . . we have suppressed forty, fifty and sixty alehouses in some corporations.' Under the same impulse the justices of Warwickshire directed the high constables of the hundreds to suppress a third of the inns and alehouses within their districts. On February 9 Worsley wrote to Thurloe from Chester that he was putting down all alehouses which belonged to one or more of the five following classes: 1, Those hostile to the Government; 2, those whose owners had other means of livelihood; 3, such as were in 'big and dark corners' (blind alehouses); 4, those of bad repute and disorderly; 5, those suspected to be houses of ill-fame.

"Besides the foregoing six departments of work imposed on the major-generals by their instructions, there is evidence to show that they discharged an additional function—namely, an oversight of various matters of local administration."

THE MAJOR-GENERALS IN POLITICS.

In addition to this they also seem to have exercised themselves as vigorously in electioneering as they did in administration and taxation. The object was, as Major-General Kelsey stated in a letter to Cromwell: "To maintain the interest of God's people, which is to be preferred before a thousand parliaments, aganist all opposition."

"Not only did the major-generals work hard for Government candidates; they became candidates themselves and were all returned—Skippon for Lynn, Barkstead for Middlesex, Kelsey for Guildford, Goffe for Hampshire, Fleetwood for Oxfordshire and his deputy, Haynes, for Essex; Whalley for Nottinghamshire, Butler for Bedfordshire and Bridges for Chipping Wycombe; Lambert for the West Riding of Yorkshire and his deputies, Lilburne and Howard, for the North Riding and Cumberland respectively."

The old stories of persons who secured immunity from pain by a compact with the Evil One are not, it would appear, quite so baseless as modern incredulity would make them out to be. The Satanic agency may not be confirmed, but though with a different cause the effect is said to be the same. Professor C. A. Strong of Chicago University contributes an interesting study on the psychology of pain to the *Psychological Review*. He says: "The conclusion generally drawn by pathologists is that the skin possesses four distinct forms of sensibility—namely, touch, cold, heat and pain, and that any one or any combination of these may be lost or impaired without detriment to the rest. The nerve-impulses which awaken these different kinds of sensation are assumed to pass upward by distinct paths in the spinal cord and the partial anæsthesias are explained in an anatomical way by the blocking of these paths."

THE BOERS' OLIGARCHY IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A Warning to President Kruger.

MAJOR F. I. RICARDE-SEAVER publishes the first part of an article entitled "Boer, Africander and Briton in the Transvaal," in the *Fortnightly Review*. It is a very serious paper and one which foreshadows certain trouble in the Transvaal. Of course, the situation in the Transvaal cannot last. The Republic is dominated by a minority of Boers, who constitute an oligarchy whose domination is obnoxious to an immense majority of the white population. The Major says: "The total number of burghers in the republic does not exceed sixteen thousand in a population of nearly one hundred thousand whites and of which over sixty thousand are aliens or *Uitlanders*, composed of Africanders, British, German, Dutch and other nationalities."

THE UITLANDERS AND THEIR NATIONAL LEAGUE.

These aliens or Uitlanders have formed themselves into a National League for the purpose of demanding a franchise under certain conditions: "It must not be supposed that the National League advocates the extension of the franchise to all comers indiscriminately. The qualifications laid down by that body are as follows:

"1. A residence of two years in the state

"2. An oath of allegiance to the republic.

"3. The occupation by lease or ownership of property of the value of £100 or be in the receipt of a salary of £100 per annum."

THE PRESENT OUTLOOK.

There is no intention on the part of the Boers to yield to this demand, but notwithstanding this the Major does not think that there is at present any danger of revolution: "For the moment, however, nor do I think in the immediate future, is there any reason to fear that violent measures may be taken to change the existing order of things. This opinion is based on two considerations: First, the actual and increasing prosperity of the mining industry, which is giving colossal fortunes to the capitalist. The second consideration must be assumed rather than asserted and may be set down as 'unpreparedness,' not only on the part of those more immediately concerned as denizens of the country, but of their sympathizers and supporters who control the political destinies of adjoining states."

The Boers are, however, very unreasonable. Their idea is that the Transvaal belongs to them, and they object to the foreigner or Uitlander with impartiality, whether he is Dutch or English: "With blind and indiscriminating jealousy they classify even their own flesh and blood from the Cape Colony and Natal in the same category as the hated Briton. This is really the *crux* of the whole political situation and is the pivot upon which the great franchise agitation question must turn."

There is, however, one Uitlander who is *persona gratissima* to the Boers and that is the Hollander, who appears to run the republic in the interest of Amsterdam and who is the rallying centre of Boer resistance to the enfranchisement of the Uitlander: "During my recent visit, conversing with Boer and Africander alike, this Hollander *cauchemar* was so constantly brought up that I was often reminded of Gambetta's famous declaration from the *Tribune*, 'Le Cléricalisme! Voilà l'Ennemi!' The President of the National League might with much greater force and truth declare, 'De Hollander! Zie daar de Vijand!'

"The railways as they exist are managed and controlled by the Netherlands group from their offices in Amsterdam and are simply a burlesque and a travesty of the most elementary principles that should govern the administration of state highways. The foremost operator is that Hollander of Hollanders, the State Secretary, who, in the dual capacity of State Secretary representing the Government and Railway Commissioner representing the Netherlands Railway Company, presents the curious anomaly of judge and party in railway matters."

MR. RHODES AND PRESIDENT KRUGER.

By far the most important part of Major Ricarde-Seaver's article is that in which he professes to describe what Mr. Rhodes said to President Kruger when Mr. Rhodes last visited the Transvaal. There is very grave reason to doubt the accuracy of Major Ricarde-Seaver's statement. He admits that he was not present at the interview between President Kruger and "the great South African statesman" and therefore cannot even pretend to quote *verbatim* all that passed, but he continues: "I have reason to believe that in calm and measured tones Oom Paul was told through an interpreter that if he persisted in his policy of excluding from the franchise and the enjoyment of political rights those loyal Africanders and Uitlanders who have made his country what it is to-day, those very elements which he and his Hollanders are trying to suppress and grind down will turn upon him in despair and rend him to atoms! 'Tell him also,' he continued, 'that the Cape Colony, which came to his assistance and liberally gave him railway communication with the outer world, at enormous sacrifices to the public exchequer, will not allow him to destroy or render nugatory the advantages which those sacrifices have procured her. Tell him that if he desires to remain an independent member of the great South African family of states and retain the good will of his neighbors, he must join the Customs Union on a fair and equitable basis! Tell him that if he continues to favor in the Government the supremacy of the Hollander element to the detriment of his own Africander flesh and blood and confer monopolies and concessions on unworthy and disreputable speculators, he must not be surprised if political ruin overtakes him and his supporters—possibly engulfing the very independence of the state! Tell him if this contingency should arise, he will find himself

surrounded by overwhelming forces which will pour in upon him from every quarter—from the Cape Colony and Orange Free State in the South, Bechuanaland in the West, Natal in the East and Rhodesia in the North—all converging to a common centre, Pretoria—to sweep away that corrupt and iniquitous monstrosity yclept a "one man government," with its hydra of Netherlands monopolists.'"

PRESIDENT POLK'S WAR ON MEXICO.

MR. JAMES SCHOULER contributes to the *Atlantic Monthly* for September his second paper on President Polk's administration. These papers, our readers will remember, are largely based on the Polk diary, still in the MS. to be found in the Bancroft collection recently purchased by the Lenox Library. In the present article Mr. Schouler brings the diary to his aid in setting forth the four great achievements of President Polk's administration: The full establishment of the independent treasury, which divorced government dealings from the banks; the low tariff; the adjustment of a northwest boundary with Great Britain, which secured our title to Oregon, and the management of our annexation of Texas. He considers these four cardinal points of policy only so far as the testimony afforded by Mr. Polk's diary and correspondence furnishes plain illustration and proof of historical importance. The first three topics he passed over rapidly, devoting the greater part of the article to a consideration of the acquisition of Texas. He tells us that the diary and correspondence, with their private disclosures, confirm the worst that was ever imputed to this administration in "its deadly and depredating course." Following is Mr. Schouler's account of how President Polk made war on Mexico:

HOW POLK FORCED THE WAR.

"President Polk has been greatly blamed for precipitating the United States into an unrighteous war with Mexico and at the same time placing the onus of hostilities, most craftily and dishonestly, upon that Republic. The familiar phrases of his message will be recalled: 'Mexico has passed the boundary of the United States, has invaded our territory and shed American blood upon the American soil.' 'War exists, and, notwithstanding all our efforts to avoid it, exists by the act of Mexico herself.' The real climax, as shown by the diary, makes his dissimulation even greater than has been supposed. Saturday, the 9th of May, 1846, was a memorable one. Slidell was now in Washington, having returned from a mission for purchase utterly fruitless; and Polk, feeling convinced that nothing but war would give us the treaty of ample cession that he was bent upon procuring, took up a war policy. It was not the original Texas which had won its independence that he wanted to annex, for Mexico sought no recovery; nor was it Texas as voted to the Rio Grande, for Taylor held that disputed solitude by military possession and was the real aggressor; but it was a new and broader belt to the Pacific, whose clear title could be won, as now seemed clear, only by force of arms. Congress being in the midst of its long session, the President summoned his Cabinet on this Saturday and stated that it was his desire to send to the two Houses an immediate war message. But no news of any armed advance or opposition by the Mexicans, or of bloodshed or collision of any sort, had yet reached Washington from the front, where General Taylor with his command was already posted to make the disputed area of Texas our own. The Cabinet, as a whole, advised the President encouragingly, but Buchanan not without hesitation, while Bancroft, the Secretary of the Navy, gave his candid opinion that we ought to wait for some act of hostility before declaring war. Polk's diary shows, however, that he preferred to recommend war as matters stood, for after the adjournment he made his preparations to write a message. But a new and sudden turn was given to the situation about sunset of the same day, when dispatches from General Taylor reached the White House by the Southern mail, reporting that slight and casual attacks by Mexicans and loss of life on the line of the Rio Grande which has since passed into history. Here then was the opportunity for throwing all scruples aside; and that Polk made the most of this *casus belli*, of this shedding the first drop of blood by Mexico, the American world is well aware.

THE WAR MESSAGE.

"The Cabinet were summoned once more, in the evening; and they agreed unanimously that a war message should be sent in to Congress on Monday, based upon this new state of facts. But would not that war message have been sent the same had not this opportune intelligence arrived from the front? All now, says the diary, was unity and energy. Mr. Polk worked all Sunday over the message, except for his attendance on morning church; Secretary Bancroft, who took dinner with him, giving his skillful literary aid in the afternoon. There was great excitement in Washington and confidential friends of the Democracy were preparing to have Congress co-operate. 'It was,' records the President piously, but with no apparent sense of the unrighteousness of his secular task, 'a day of great anxiety to me and I regretted the necessity for me to spend the Sabbath in the manner I have.' On the morning of Monday, the momentous 11th of May, Mr. Polk shut out company and carefully revised this war message, which he sent in to Congress about noon; and such was the haste of preparation that he had not time to read over the accompanying executive correspondence, though he had seen the originals. Slidell, in the afternoon, called upon him to announce that though the bill for declaring war with Mexico passed the House, the Senate had adjourned without action and evidently not united. But the bill went through that branch on Tuesday, with a slight amendment, in which the House concurred. The act was brought to the President soon

after the noon of Wednesday, May 13, and he approved and signed it; and an Executive proclamation was forthwith issued which announced the existence of war, following the example of President Madison in 1812."

THE DICTATOR OF ITALY.

Francesco Crispi. An Invective, by Ouida.

IN the *Contemporary Review*, Ouida, who has for some years past devoted her great gift of vigorous and picturesque word painting to describe the evils which have resulted from Italian independence, now devotes some pages to throwing light upon the true character of the Government established by Signor Crispi. As may be expected both from the writer and the subject of her invective, the article is anything but milk and water.

ITALY UNDER A DESPOT.

She begins by the statement that : "The kingdom of Italy is no longer under a Constitutional Government, with a statute decreed inviolate and inviolable. It is under a despotism ; with a statute which is upheld, or is violated, at the pleasure of one man ; and this one man not its monarch. Europe does not appear to realize this fact, yet it is one beyond dispute and capable of mathematically precise proof."

It would be interesting to hear the mathematical nature of the proof which she declares is forthcoming. She may have the proof of the mathematician, but she certainly has not a scientific mode of stating it. Instead of this she gives us any amount of fierce invective, such as the following :

HER DESPOT A CONSPIRATOR.

"Crispi has remained what he was all through his early manhood, a conspirator. There is but this difference : in his earlier manhood he conspired with the people ; he now conspires against them. He was, in his prime, a regicide ; he is in his old age, a liberticide. He has all the apprehensiveness, the exaggerated terrors, the intriguing imagination of the conspirator. He sees plots and counterplots in all directions. He believes that a nation can be governed from the central office of the secret police. He has something of the mattoide, of the monomaniac ; he sees France and Russia everywhere, behind the tribes of Ethiopia and Abyssinia as in the clubs of the Collectivists and Socialists. He has lost, if he ever possessed, the power and patience of clear unbiased thought. It is doubtful if he ever did possess them. Whoever has seen him speak when irritated, seen his inflamed countenance, his furious eyes, his gnashing teeth, has seen a man in whom the serene equilibrium of the brain is violently and frequently disturbed.

"When he was an insurgent and an exile, as when he was a mere Deputy, a mere adventurous lawyer, he upheld the liberty of the press as the corner stone of the arch of freedom. As a Minister, or more properly speaking, a dictator, he considers any censure by the press of his own deeds as an infamy to be instantly punished by exile, fine or imprisonment.

HIS REIGN OF TERROR.

"The Government of Francesco Crispi has sent the country back sixty years. By him and through him all the old instruments of torture are in use. Spies fill the cities, detectives scour the fields ; informers listen to all speech, public and private ; literary clubs and co-operative societies are arbitrarily dissolved ; packed juries condemn, venal judges sentence ; military courts imprison civilians ; civil courts judge homicidal officers ; time serving prefects deny the franchise to all independent thinkers and manipulate the electoral lists to suit their governments ; lads as they come singing through the country lanes are arrested if the song is of liberty ; little children writing in chalk on the town wall are sent to prison for forty-five days. There is a reign of terror from Alps to Etna, and the police, armed to the teeth, swarm everywhere, and the prisons are crowded with innocent citizens. The country has gone back to the darkest and worst days of Austrian and Papal tyranny, and the name of the tyrant is ostensibly Humbert of Savoy, in reality Francesco Crispi. Meanwhile there is no check whatever on the caprices and coercion of his rule.

PARLIAMENT A FARCE.

"The vote of the Crispian majority has no more meaning in it than the bleating of a flock of sheep. The Crispian majority is made up of men who owe their seats to Government aid, financial and otherwise ; who have pledged to give support in return for such assistance ; who are more or less directly salaried and held in bond, and who know that all their political and material chances are bound up with the Crispian Administration.

"The electorate is never free and never safe from the intrigues and the interference of government. It is doubtful if more than a tenth of the rural population ever go to the polls at all. In the populace itself there is a great disinclination to vote at all, a fear of being compromised, a dread of doing something which may draw down the censure of the police."

THE CLIMAX OF CRIMINALITY.

In addition to all those iniquities Crispi has, above all, shown the disposition to strike hands with the Pope for the purpose of consolidating his power. In contemplating this unutterable enormity Ouida's language almost fails her, but she struggles bravely on and finally declares : "No enemy beyond the Alps on any side is so dangerous to the liberty of the nation as that enemy within her gates who is called Francesco Crispi."

The worst of all such articles as this is that they prove too much. No man could have a whole nation in his pocket as Crispi seems to have unless he is something much more than a criminal lunatic. The truth may lie half way between Mr. Stillman and Ouida, but such a sweeping impeachment as this article in the *Contemporary* tends to defeat itself.

PUBLIC

SIR J. R. SEELEY.

A Tribute by an Old Pupil.

IN the *English Historical Review* Mr. J. R. Tanner writes a very interesting paper concerning the late Regius Professor of History at Cambridge. Of the notices which have appeared of Professor Seeley's work, he says: "One very important aspect of Seeley's work has been left untouched—his work as one of the most stimulating and inspiring of Cambridge teachers. Of this the present article seeks to give grateful account. His old pupils used to say that Seeley's lectures were, at any rate, an education in lucidity and thoroughness."

Of the latter quality no one could be a more distinguished example than Professor Seeley. Mr. Tanner says: "The posthumous work on 'The Growth of British Policy,' still in the press, is based on forty manuscript volumes of extracts copied from the Record Office and other sources. Critics who read his finished work and talk of 'hasty generalization' fail to appreciate the laborious process by which the finished work was produced. This habit of thoroughness Seeley communicated insensibly to his pupils. He never preached it to them, but it soon came to influence unconsciously the standard of criticism which they were accustomed to apply to what they wrote for him. To spare trouble was regarded by him as a kind of treason and thus, though some of us might be flighty and others dull, we never scamped our work.

"The other transcendent merit of Seeley as a teacher was his habit of insisting, first of all, upon clearness of thought and expression. It was never permitted to us to wrap up fallacies in fine phrases, or to use high-sounding terms that had not been defined. He rejected a rhetorical view, but he did not reject a rhetorical statement of a sober view and his habit of deliberate self-restraint enabled him, when he did use rhetoric, to use it with prodigious effect. He was himself the pattern of these austere virtues and yet he wielded all the spells of eloquence as well. It was as though, like King Solomon, we had chosen wisdom and received riches also. Thus from the beginning Seeley's supremacy over young men was assured. But this supremacy did not rest upon the professor's public lectures alone. His old pupils carry with them grateful recollections."

Mr. Tanner bears high testimony to the extraordinary authority which Professor Seeley wielded over the minds of his students. He says: "They left the lecture room feeling that though other departments of knowledge might be affected by the process of the suns, the conclusions of the Regius Professor of Modern History were established upon adamantine foundations. This note of dogmatism was in all Seeley's professorial utterances. Personally reserved and reverent, when he spoke *ex cathedrâ* it was with no uncertain sound. Even in its published form 'The Expansion of England' begins with the words, 'It is a favorite maxim of mine,' and those who were accustomed to hear him lecture will recollect the autocratic phrase, 'according to me.'"

One means by which he succeeded in bringing himself into touch with his undergraduates was his conversation class, of which Mr. Tanner says: "The subject was political science studied by way of discussion, and discussion under the reverential conditions that prevailed resolved itself into question and answer—Socrates exposing the folly of the Athenians. It was mainly an exercise in the definition and scientific use of terms."

This is his account of his master's theory of history: "And this leads naturally to what lay behind all Seeley's public teaching, his definite and reasoned conception of the nature and functions of history. According to him, history has an allotted place among the sciences and is in a fair way to become an exact science itself."

PROFESSOR HUXLEY.

THE *Fortnightly Review* publishes four articles upon Professor Huxley, all of which are melancholy reminders of the fact that we have no one left who can write on scientific subjects with the lucidity and charm of the subject of these papers. Professor Tyler talks about him as an anthropologist, a student discusses him as a biologist and the editor writes of him as a philosopher, and all three fail to produce any adequate impression as to what the real man was. The Hon. G. C. Brodrick has a short paper entitled "Some Personal Characteristics." The subject is tempting, the title is good, the paper is singularly disappointing. Two paragraphs may, however, be worth quoting: "I have no right to speak from personal knowledge of his attitude toward them. I cannot doubt, however, that whatever his creed, his inner life was that of a good Christian and that his hopes went beyond his beliefs, though he was too honest to mistake hopes for beliefs or beliefs for demonstrations. Assuredly, with all his apparent leaning to materialism and rigorous avoidance of sentiment in reasoning, he inherited and even cultivated the precious gift of philosophical imagination.

"To me his whole nature, intellectual and moral, presented a singular unity; both elements appeared to be in perfect harmony with each other, and the distinctive note of both was the combination of strength with simplicity. From this source was derived the manly dignity of his bearing, the uncompromising directness of his thought and the enviable lucidity of his style. No subtle analysis is needed to explain his character, the beauty of which consisted in being completely natural, and much that he says of David Hume, in one of his essays, might be applied with equal justice to himself. He possessed in a high degree that rare but open secret to which General Gordon owed so much of his marvelous influence—he was always himself, the same to young and to old, to rich and to poor, to men and

to women. He was frank, because he was fearless."

Mr. P. Chalmers Mitchell writes a paper on Huxley in the *New Review* which is not quite so disappointing, but still far short of the kind we ought to have: "He was the lineal descendant of the Protestant Reformation and, in his splendid battle for the freedom of individual judgment, he carried forward the standard of Luther. When Huxley thundered against priestcraft, insisted upon studying the Scriptures and on testing faith by reason he was clearly on the Protestant side, but he was a Radical among Protestant Whigs. He brought up against them precisely those arguments they had used against Catholics; they had to abandon generalities for personalities. Against their methods of social ostracism, of personal abuse and suggestion of evil purpose, Huxley fought with a lofty earnestness that speedily secured the respect of the best men on both sides. Huxley paved the way for true laboratory teaching in biology. The authorities of his students were to be found in nature itself. The green scum from the nearest gutter, a handful of weed from a pond, a bean-plant, some fresh water mud, a frog and a pigeon were the ultimate authorities of his course. His students were taught how to observe them and how to draw and record their observations. The keynote of his system was that each student should verify every fact for himself."

Professor Huxley was the subject of many articles in the magazines and the author of not a few, and the following bibliography taken from our Annual Indexes, 1890-1894, may be of interest to the student:

1890.

Portrait and Biography, *Cabinet Portrait Gallery*, Part IX.

On the Natural Inequality of Men, *Nineteenth Century*, January, and replies to, by Michael Flürscheim, *Nineteenth Century* April, and Sam. Laing, Aristocracy or Democracy, *Contemporary Review*, April.

On Natural Rights and Political Rights, *Nineteenth Century*, February, and reply to, by J. D. Christie, *Nineteenth Century*, March.

On Capital—The Mother of Labor, *Nineteenth Century*, March.

On Government—Anarchy and Regimentation, *Nineteenth Century*, May.

On the Lights of the Church and the Light of Science, *Nineteenth Century*, July.

On the Aryan Question and Prehistoric Man, *Nineteenth Century*, November.

On the Keepers of the Herd of Swine; Reply to Mr. Gladstone, *Nineteenth Century*, December.

1891.

Portraits of Professor Huxley, *Strand*, February.

On the Lights of the Church and the Lights of Science, Reply to, by Duke of Argyll, *Nineteenth Century*, January, April.

On the Swine Miracle, with Mr. Gladstone's Reply, *Nineteenth Century*, February, March, April.

On Mr. Gladstone's Controversial Method, *Nineteenth Century*, March.

On the Deluge (Hasisadra's Adventure), *Nineteenth Century*, June.

1892.

Huxley's Essays, Frederick Harrison on, *Fortnightly Review*, October; Professor Huxley's Reply (An Apologetic Irenicon), *Fortnightly Review*, December; "The Controverted Question," by W. E. Hodgson, *National Review*, November.

Professor Huxley as a Theologian, by Professor Sanday, *Contemporary Review*, September.

Professor Huxley and the Deluge, by Rev. J. L. Clarke, *Good Words*, June.

Poem by Professor Huxley—"On Tennyson," *Nineteenth Century*, November.

1893.

Evolution in Professor Huxley, by Professor St. George Mivart, *Nineteenth Century*, August.

Huxley's "Controversial (?) Essays;" review in *Church Quarterly*, April.

Huxley's "Evolution and Ethics:"

A Word with Mr. Huxley, *National Review*, July.

Man's Place in the Cosmos, by Professor Andrew Seth, *Blackwood's*, December.

Professor Huxley's Somersault, *Free Review*, December.

Unsigned Articles on "Evolution and Ethics," *Medical Magazine*, June; *Nineteenth Century*, July.

On the Watch-Tower, by Mrs. Annie Besant, *Lucifer*, June.

1894.

Professor Huxley's Whole Art of Infallibility, *Lyceum*, January.

Lord Bacon *versus* Professor Huxley, by Duke of Argyll, *Nineteenth Century*, December.

Professor Huxley and Evolution: Wisdom and Ignorance, *Month*, October.

Evolution and Design, *Month*, November.

Huxley's "Evolution and Ethics:" Ethics and the Cosmic Order, by Dr. Paul Carus, *Monist*, April.

Huxley's Collected Essays, by Professor A. Macalister, *Critical Review*, April.

Huxley's "Essays Upon Some Controverted Questions," by Dr. William Barry, *Catholic World*, November, December.

Huxley's Essay "The Lights of the Church and the Light of Science:" What has Science to do with Religion? by A. J. Dubois, *Century Magazine*, December.

Huxley's "Science and Hebrew Tradition:" The Witch of Endor and Professor Huxley, by Andrew Lang, *Contemporary Review*, August.

Huxley on Professor Tyndall, *Nineteenth Century*, January.

BURLINGAME PUBLIC

A PHILOSOPHER OF THE SECOND CENTURY.

IN the opinion of Professor Max Müller, the Parliament of Religions at Chicago was the most important event of the year 1893–4, yet so little had been heard of it on the Continent that the editors of the Vienna *Fremdenblatt* not long ago deemed it necessary to explain what this Parliament was. Similarly when the Professor was asked what from his point of view would be the most desirable discovery of the coming year, and he replied, the "discovery of the original text of the Sermo Verus, or Logos Alethes of Celsus," this work also seemed so little known that the editors again considered it necessary to add some explanation.

WHO IS CELSUS?

For the enlightenment of German readers, Professor Müller tells in the *Deutsche Rundschau* something of this second century philosopher, author of the "Sermo Verus," the first noteworthy polemic against Christianity. But, unhappily, the original text of the work of Celsus has perished, or at any rate has not yet been recovered, and all we know of it consists of fragments given by Origen, as quotations in his answer "Contra Celsum," in eight books. The Professor is not without hope that the lost book may be restored, seeing that the most recent discoveries of old Greek writings in Egypt were made in the coffins of mummies, and it is not impossible that the work of Celsus may have been rolled up and used as a cushion for a mummy in like manner.

THE "SERMO VERUS."

But why concern ourselves with the "Sermo Verus" at all? In the first, second, and even third centuries after Christ we know practically nothing of the history of Christianity beyond what we have in the Bible, and it is now an old rule that much may be learnt from a presentment of the other side of the case. Celsus was distinctly hostile to the doctrines of Christianity, and it would be most interesting to hear how the new religion appeared to the cultured man of the second century, especially as he believed in the philosophical views of the Christian community. But to him it is self contradiction for men who had once adopted the Logos idea to couple with it belief in Christ as the materialized Logos. For him the Christian religion is something objective; in all other writings of the first three centuries it is mostly subjective. He is the only non-Christian and non-Jewish writer of the second century who was not only acquainted with representatives of Judaism and of Christianity, but had himself read carefully portions of the Old and New Testament—in fact, he boasts of knowing more about these religions than many of their devotees.

ORIGEN'S REPLY.

Little else is at present known of Celsus. Origen says scarcely anything about him personally, and we are not even clear as to his date. He is believed to have been the friend of Lucian, but Celsus is a common name, and Origen himself speaks of two of the name, both Epicureans. It is strange, however, that Origen should have taken so little pains to ascertain some particulars of his opponent. He leaves us in doubt whether it is the same Celsus who wrote two other books against the Christians, for at the end of his work he refers to Celsus as though he was a contemporary, and declares his intention of replying equally fully to another book by Celsus against the Christians as soon as it reaches him.

Why did Origen answer Celsus at such length? Undoubtedly because Celsus was both well acquainted with the chief philosophical schools of antiquity and had studied very extensively the religions of the ancient world. Celsus is referred to as having written about the doctrines of the Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Jews, the Persians, the Eleusinians and other nations with religious and philosophical systems, for he believed that all these systems bore a certain relationship to each other.

THE NEW LIFE.

There is no doubt that the lower classes among the Jews and Greeks welcomed the new religion. The great multitudes were without a practical religion. True, the Greek thinkers had their systems of philosophy and morals, but their ancient religion was no more. Similarly the old belief of the Jews had become a meaningless temple worship, with neither comfort nor hope to offer to the weak human heart. In the eyes of the majority of philosophers of that time every religion was a passing superstition good enough for the masses, but unworthy the attention of the cultured. That Celsus should have thought the new religion an object worthy of attack only proves how important Christianity—quite independently of Judaism—had become. In fact, heathen philosophers had come to regard it as something dangerous which must be combated with philosophical weapons.

Christ and the Apostles gathered round them the poor sinners, the most despised members of human society, and offered them pardon, love and sympathy if they promised to sin no more. Christianity was, in the first place, much more a new life than a new religion. Its first disciples were Jews, and remained Jews in the eyes of the world. Celsus reproached the Christians with having chosen as Apostles men of bad character, and Origen replies that herein consists the divine power of the personality and teaching of Christ, that men who have been deep in sin could come to a new life. Christ resembled Buddha in describing himself as a physician who had not come to heal the whole, but the sick.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE LOGOS.

But Christianity could not long avoid metaphysical discussions. Such learned Greeks as adopted the new faith soon found themselves obliged to defend their position, hence the so-called Apologies. The bridge between Greek philosophy and Christianity was the Logos. Professor Müller now deals with this fundamental doctrine of Christianity, which

was soon driven into the background, and seems little understood even in the present day. In Christian antiquity it was probably in consequence of the practical and political development of the new religion, but with it was cut off the life nerve of the Christian religion. First, the dogma was misunderstood; then an explanation for it was sought in mythology. But in modern times the Logos doctrine has been persistently neglected, and to lose it is to take away the most important ground from under the feet of Christianity, for therewith vanishes the historic justification of Christianity, its living connection with Greek antiquity. He who reads "In the beginning was the Word," without troubling further about its inner meaning, forgets that a religion requires thought as well as faith. A religion does not need to be a philosophy, but it must be able to answer philosophy; and, however little we may now emphasize the Logos dogma, we must remember it was the centre, the life of the whole Christian teaching. Celsus says he has nothing against the Logos idea; but how philosophical heads could accept an incarnation of this Logos was beyond his comprehension. No writer of authority of the second or third centuries has made it quite clear in what sense the Christian community conceived the Logos, and all hope rests with the discovery of the "Sermo Verus." In conclusion, Professor Müller gives the history and various shades of meaning of the term Logos, which outside Greece he would have regarded as a Greek word or Hellenic thought, a *terminus technicus* of Greek philosophy not to be translated.

IS THERE SUCH A THING AS TIME?

THOR'S wrestle with the wrinkled old hag that turned out to be Time still occupies the latest of his children. Mr. J. McIntyre renews the attempt in an interesting study in *Mind* on "Time and the Succession of Events." Empty time is an illusion. The acts or events that fill Time are real. "The individual is known, and moreover is, only through and in his acts."

So with the whole of reality—the Absolute: "We have two inseparable aspects under which the universe is to be regarded—on the one hand as God, the Absolute, 'exalted above all time process,' eternal and unchangeable, the unity, the harmony of all things, absolutely unknowable, as 'in Himself,' or only to be determined by negation—on the other hand, the so-called phenomenal universe, the world of finite things, individuals, where all changes, all is in process, where also no fixed knowledge seems possible, for that which we seek to know changes under our hands; where content succeeds content, sometimes in apparent order, sometimes chaotic. It is only by uniting the two aspects that the possibility of knowledge and of an object to be known are secured to us—by regarding the succession of events as the succession of the acts of the Absolute. By this means the empty unity receives filling, the harmony is seen to be a real harmony, the Absolute becomes a living Being, the Unknowable becomes knowable through his acts. For just as our sole knowledge of the character of the finite individual is derived from his acts, so is it with the Infinite. He *is* what he does, and all our knowledge of natural events, of human events, is as such an approximation to a knowledge of the Absolute. . . . Time as a whole, therefore, has no existence except as an abstraction from the relations of events in the mind of the subject.

"The Absolute is the permanently existing real Subject, the present act the momentarily existing real event. . . . The Absolute, as in itself, gives the continuity, as in its acts, the discreetness of Time."

In the *Philosophical Review* Professor John Watson deals with a similar theme, and sketches "an Absolute which manifests itself in the time process and yet is self complete."

STEVENSON'S FABLES.

McCLURE'S publishes eleven fables, long and short, by Robert Louis Stevenson and promises nine more in an early number. Stevenson, it seems, in 1888, began a book of fables, which he never completed and these twenty are probably all that the world will ever see. The two we quote are representatives:

THE DISTINGUISHED STRANGER.

"Once upon a time there came to this earth a visitor from a neighboring planet. And he was met at the place of descent by a great philosopher, who was to show him everything.

"First of all they came through a wood and the stranger looked upon the trees. 'Whom have we here?' said he.

"'These are only vegetables,' said the philosopher. 'They are alive, but not at all interesting.'

"'I don't know about that,' said the stranger. 'They seem to have very good manners. Do they never speak?'

"'They lack the gift,' said the philosopher.

"'Yet I think I hear them sing,' said the other.

"'That is only the wind among the leaves,' said the philosopher. 'I will explain to you the theory of winds: it is very interesting.'

"'Well,' said the stranger, 'I wish I knew what they are thinking.'

"'They cannot think,' said the philosopher.

"'I don't know about that,' returned the stranger; and then laying his hand upon a trunk: 'I like these people,' said he.

"'They are not people at all,' said the philosopher. 'Come along.'

"Next they came through a meadow where there were cows.

"'These are very dirty people,' said the stranger.

"'They are not people at all,' said the philoso-

pher; and he explained what a cow is in scientific words which I have forgotten.

"'That is all one to me,' said the stranger. 'But why do they never look up?'

"'Because they are graminivorous,' said the philosopher; 'and to live upon grass, which is not highly nutritious, requires so close an attention to business that they have no time to think, or speak, or look at the scenery, or keep themselves clean.'

"'Well,' said the stranger, 'that is one way to live no doubt. But I prefer the people with the green heads.'

"Next, they came into a city and the streets were full of men and women.

"'These are very odd people,' said the stranger.

"'They are the people of the greatest nation in the world,' said the philosopher.

"'Are they indeed?' said the stranger.

"'They scarcely look so.'"

THE CART HORSES AND THE SADDLE HORSE.

"Two cart horses, a gelding and a mare, were brought to Samoa and put in the same field with a saddle horse to run free on the island. They were rather afraid to go near him, for they saw he was a saddle horse and supposed he would not speak to them. Now the saddle horse had never seen creatures so big. 'These must be great chiefs,' thought he and he approached them civilly. 'Lady and gentleman,' said he, 'I understand you are from the colonies. I offer you my affectionate compliments and make you heartily welcome to the islands.'

"The colonials looked at him askance and consulted with each other.

"'Who can he be?' said the gelding.

"'He seems suspiciously civil,' said the mare.

"'I do not think he can be much account,' said the gelding.

"'Depend upon it he is only a Kanaka,' said the mare.

"Then they turned to him.

"'Go to the devil!' said the gelding.

"'I wonder at your impudence, speaking to persons of our quality!' cried the mare.

"The saddle horse went away by himself.

"'I was right,' said he, 'they are great chiefs.'"

FRESH AIR WORK IN NEW YORK CITY.

THE September *Chautauquan* contains an interesting account of the various forms of "fresh-air" philanthropy now conducted in New York City, written by William H. Tolman, superintendent of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

"Fresh-air work means the outing of a few hours to one or more days or weeks in the country or at the seashore to those whose failing health or convalescence will be regained or made permanent, but have not the means of making these advantages possible for themselves. In the following discussion the need for this form of philanthropy will be shown, and the St. John's Guild, Children's Aid Society and Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, dealing with the sick, convalescent and well children respectively, will be described as typical agencies. . . .

"St. John's Guild illustrates the work among the sick children of the city, for it was discovered that the agencies for their relief were very few. According to the Guild's constitution, 'its object is and shall be to afford relief to the sick children of the poor of the City of New York without regard to creed, color or nationality.' This object is attained by means of the Floating Hospital, the Seaside Hospital at Staten Island and the City Hospital. The Floating Hospital is a barge accommodating about 1,400; it makes six trips each week, leaving from each side of the river alternate days. When the weather will admit, the barge is towed down the lower bay as far as New Dorp, where it comes to an anchor until those children who are so sick as to need a stay of a week or more at the Hospital are taken there. All the while the barge has been floating about, while every minute the pure air of the bay has been bringing back the health to wasted bodies. Very truly has the Floating Hospital been called the sick child's cradle; old ocean has been the nurse to rock it and the health-bringing breezes have been its aids in driving away disease and restoring health."

The children are given meals and salt water baths on the Floating Hospital. The importance of the baths can only be appreciated by those who are familiar with the disgracefully inadequate facilities for such luxuries in the tenement districts of New York.

"Last year the Floating Hospital cared for 47,000 mothers and children. There is no reason why St. John's Guild should not serve as a working model in philanthropy to all our seaboard cities."

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor gives outings to convalescent mothers and children. Harbor excursions are given, and seaside homes are maintained for the benefit of such.

The Children's Aid Society looks after well children as well as the sick and crippled. Outings of a week at the society's retreat on Staten Island are the chief features of this work.

In conclusion Mr. Tolman says:

"Until homes are made possible by a system of housing which will enable this army of 190,000 New York children to have rooms with sufficient air space and opportunity for privacy; until the chance shall be afforded for cleansing baths in all the congested parts of the city; until small parks and playgrounds provide for the needful recreation demanded for every healthy child, and until enough schools are built and equipped whereby they may grow in knowledge; until these and some other essentials of sane living are made possible for the youngsters of our city, Fresh-Air work is necessary."

Some further details of the work of St. John's

Guild are given in the August number of the *Treasury of Religious Thought.*

JAPAN IN SPRINGTIME.

AMONG the several interesting contributions to *Ord och Bild* is a bright, attractively illustrated article by a Norwegian writer, Astrid Naerus entitled "Japan in Springtime," which gives some very pleasant impressions of the Land of the Rising Sun: "Kobe with its beautiful villas and gardens is the most European looking of Japanese seaport towns, and from thence we betake ourselves to the little high-lying and more inland town of Okamoto. Here, seated in one of the quaint, pretty little tea-houses dotted about among bamboo trees and fragrant flowers, we have a glorious view over the blue Osaka Bay, beyond which the sunshine is breaking in shimmering colors on the snow mountains of Yamata. Leaving the heights of Okamoto behind us, we follow our fair Norse guide into Nara after a torturing ride in the hard comfortless 'rickshaw over uneven, hilly, old Japanese roads.

"In Nara we find ourselves on historical grounds, in a medley of old gardens and ancient temples, among giant trees and stone monuments. The town climbs up the incline, and between the narrow, crooked streets is a glimmer of white and red—it is the cherry blossom throwing its light veil over the whole isle-kingdom far and near.

"The cherry tree is very largely cultivated, the people celebrating its blossoming with many feasts, for, besides being the herald of spring, it is looked upon as the symbol of Japan.

THE FESTIVAL OF FLOWERS.

"The festival of flowers is in full swing. To and fro between all the tiny houses gayly flit on wooden shoes through sunshine and spring fragrance the festive minded Japs. Jesting, laughter and music mingle everywhere with the clamping of shoes. Pathetic Japanese songs sound faintly through the throng of people—these queer, oblique eyed, brown little beings in fantastical fluttering robes. The temples and walks especially are crowded with merrily tripping troops. It is an animated scene rich in comical episode. The country, itself like its people, is picturesque and *bizarre* in the smallest detail. Everything in Japan is so wonderfully liliputian—Nature itself is of pocket size; everything seems soft and transparent; even the mountains and glaciers seem to be *en miniature*; the fruit trees grow in little squares here and there; the flowers burst out in bunches and clusters—it is the strangest jumble; the landscape always seems as if it were cut up into small patches, the whole appearing to be of doll house size. The towns, too, with their shops and bamboo houses looking like toys rather than human habitations, form a picturesque, weird, little doll world amid the beautiful pale red fragrant flowers.

THE CHERRY DANCE.

"The, for a European, less attractive sides of Japanese life—the intolerably draughty houses, three of the walls of which are movable, while the fourth, if it at all exists, is conspicuous by its transparence, the whole structure appearing to be in constant motion; the entire and awful bareness of the rooms—no chairs, no tables, no bed, no stove—the impossibility of standing upright without striking the head against the ceiling, of lying at full length without coming in contact with one or other of the movable walls—a risky experiment—the perpetual feast, against which the palate rebels, of green tea and snails, with raw fish and rice as the only change—these and all other drawbacks we gladly skip over to look into the temples and watch the young Shintu priestesses performing the holy dances. Arch little priestesses they seem to be, in their resplendent robes, and pretty enough in their refined coquetry to convert any man into a devoted Shintu. They are as lovable and charming," says Astrid Naerus, "as the *geishas*, or professional dancing girls, of Nippon, and scarcely less unapproachable. But religion and pleasure are so commingled in Japan that one goes direct from worship in the temple to one or other of the countless theatres and dance houses that lie in the immediate vicinity. According to Japanese ideas religion and pleasure are kin, and everywhere among temples, gods and saints is worshiped also the goddess of happiness. This is a significant feature in the character of the people. The Japs are frivolous, superficial, butter-fly natures that hardly ever take life *au grand serieux*. One of the prettiest spectacles in Japan is the *Odori*, or cherry blossom dance, which is only to be seen in springtime at Kyoto. The dance commences with a procession of young girls, who hover to and fro, up and down in slow *tempo*, swinging wreaths of flowers around, while their swaying snake-like motion shows up the resplendent colors and curious material of their robes, which are bestrewn with many hued fantastical flowers. Gradually more and more *geishas* dance in, the last representing flowers and buds in the most *bizarre* combinations. These fling a cloud of petals over the spectators, while with graceful motion they swing around to the mournful sounding music. The trailing, dreamy, dance and the graceful movements of the fans exert an irresistible fascination. The smallest dancers are children of from four to six years, called *musume*. These are dressed to represent off-torn petals of the sweetest and most delicate hues. Some of these quaint little elves hand round tea to the spectators. It is in mystical old Kyoto that the finest cherry dance is to be seen and crowds flock hither from distant places to take part in the beautiful festival. Many of the *geishas* are lovely—refined, odd looking, blushing little beauties in long, grotesque *kimonos*."

LONDONERS AT HOME.

The Lamentation of the "Quarterly Review."

IN the *Quarterly Review* there is a very interesting article entitled "Londoners at Home." It is written by some one who has ideas in his head and a pen in his hand, and although he is given somewhat to old fogeydom, he says many things which may be taken to heart by all of us who live in this great wen. He begins as follows: "London is perhaps the most eccentric wonder in the history of the world. Its vast extent of sordid, inartistic building, and its enormous migratory lodger population; its abundant evidence of wealth, and yet its widespread areas of local poverty; its feeble-minded native occupants, and the energy of its foreign and provincial immigrants; the sumptuousness of its western mansions, and its unlimited extent of squalid homes; its ill-arranged, ill-kept and dirty streets, and its polluted atmosphere, are all exceptional, and most of them are, in their various ways, superlative. Moreover, London, all its gifts considered, is perhaps the least efficient and least influential aggregate of people on the globe."

THEIR WOMEN ARE UNTRAINED.

Then he takes up his parable concerning the shortcomings of Londoners. His first palpable hit is that in which he rates the women of London for their lack of good housewifery. He says: "At present an immense proportion of the women throughout London never have been trained in proper household work, and so are quite incompetent to supervise and to direct the daily, monthly, yearly cleansing of their rooms. Without manners, and with little reverence even for themselves; untrained and ignorant, and dirty; fashionably dressed in the most sordid style; untrustworthy and incompetent, they eventually become the punishment of those who so unfortunately marry them and are a chief cause of the loose, spendthrift habits of our workingmen."

THEIR SERVANTS ILL-CONDITIONED.

The reviewer is very severe upon the London servant girl, although he places no small portion of the responsibility for their feckless condition at the door of their mistresses, who lodge them in attics that are often not fit for a pig to live in and pen them during the day in undergound kitchens. He says: "It is probable that London servant girls of fair intelligence will not for long consent to spend their days in cellar chambers and their nights in such inhuman attics as we have described; nor yet remain without an opportunity for business-like improvement, owing to the incapacity of mistresses to teach them. Women of the middle class who need domestic help had better therefore become wise in time; and, first, they should reduce the style of their establishments and raise their character. The present state of things is evil and absurd; it tends to make the public in their sections mutually contemptuous, instead of universally respectful; and it thus becomes a means and cause of social degradation."

What he suggests is that mistresses should do more of their own work than they do at present: "Were they to rid themselves of half their foolish furniture and duly scrub their floors they might live decently, without dependence upon ill-conditioned servant girls, and might also multiply deposits at the bank"

THEIR WORKMEN DEMORALIZED.

The reviewer says: "But now the working class, to whom the modern fashions graudally descend, are totally demoralized; and so there is no check to demonstrations of depravity, no rational example for reform in dress and no desire for improvement.

"Londoners impoverish themselves and make themselves absurdly miserable by their own devices. Most things on which they expend their money are a vanity or a fraud. Their houses and their dress, as we have seen, are pitiful; their special literature, often worse than none; their art, the pictures on the hoardings; their amusements, sensual. Their very holidays are miserable labor, dull excitements, almost wholly without physical or mental good or intellectual gain; a time of quiet relaxation or of natural enjoyment is indeed the lot of but a few."

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?

What then must be done to mend this grievous state of things? One of the most obvious things is to insist upon the teaching of housewifery and good hard housework in schools; but this does not carry you very far. The reviewer says: "If London is to be improved and beautified, the work must be begun on individuals in their clear perception and their homely cultivation of abundant grace of form and dress."

That is somewhat vague. His next suggestion is not vague, but it is somewhat impracticable. He maintains that the standard of work among London workmen is falling off and so he says: "Cannot the better workingmen of London honestly combine in a superior selected union of each trade, with mutual recognition throughout all the trades and with the strictest regulation as to character, capacity and courtesy? If building workmen would associate in such a guild, the trade would in a few years' time be revolutionized and workmen would again be masters, like the architects of old."

He has not much hope himself as to the adoption of this suggestion, for he says: "The eager and exclusive struggle of the artisan for higher wages while his highest culture is neglected is the most hopeless element in the actual condition of our Londoners at home. The great aim of all of us should be to make the lowest workingman in London a true gentleman, and to repudiate and condemn entirely a selfish, spurious gentility set up in supercilious repudiation of the working class."

The *Quarterly* reviewer would abolish the leasehold system and subdivide London up into very small administrative areas.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

HARPER'S.

MR. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS relates, in *Harper's* for September, the varied adventures of "three Gringos" in Central America. His account of Honduras insects is truly pathetic.

"I have camped in our West, where all you need is a blanket to lie upon and another to wrap around you, and a saddle for a pillow, and where, with a smouldering fire at your feet, you can sleep without thought of insects. But there is nothing green that grows in Honduras that is not saturated and alive with bugs and all manner of things that creep and crawl and sting and bite. It transcends mere discomfort; it is an absolute curse to the country, and to every one in it, and it would be as absurd to write of Honduras without dwelling on the insects as of the west coast of Africa without speaking of the fever. You cannot sit on the grass or on a fallen tree, or walk under an upright one or through the bushes, without hundreds of some sort of animal or other attaching themselves to your clothing or to your person. And if you get down from your mule to take a shot at something in the bushes and walk but twenty feet into them, you have to be beaten with brushes and rods when you come out again as vigorously as though you were a dusty carpet. There will be sometimes as many as a hundred insects under one leaf; and after they have once laid their claws upon you your life is a mockery, and you feel at night as though you were sleeping in a bed with red pepper."

Mr. Edwin Lord Weeks contributes some interesting "Notes on Indian Art." "A lingering doubt still exists as to the possibility of completing or even beginning an art education outside of Europe, and a traveled American was recently heard to ask whether it was yet practicable in the United States. It might furnish such doubters with food for reflection could they visit one or two of the art schools of India and see with what success the experiment of initiating the native into the mysteries of the painter's craft, from a European standpoint, has been crowned thus far. In the life class at the School of Arts in Bombay we found the students working in various mediums from a costumed model, one of the characteristic street types of the bazar. Hindoo and Moslem, irrespective of caste distinctions, met on neutral ground, and the class itself would have made an interesting subject for a painter."

Owen Wister endeavors to describe "The Evolution of the Cow-Puncher," and ends with an attempt to tell us what has become of that picturesque hero of the border. "Three things swept him away—the exhausting of the virgin pastures, the coming of the wire fence and Mr. Armour of Chicago, who set the price of beef to suit himself. But all this may be summed up in the word progress. When the bankrupt cow-puncher felt Progress dispersing him, he seized whatever plank floated nearest him in the wreck. He went to town for a job; he got a position on the railroad; he set up a saloon; he married and fenced in a little farm; and he turned 'rustler' and stole the cattle from the men for whom he had once worked. In these capacities will you find him to-day. The ex-cow-boy who set himself to some new way of wage earning is all over the West, and his old courage and frankness still stick to him, but his peculiar independence is of necessity dimmed. The only man who has retained that wholly is the outlaw, the horse and cattle thief, on whose grim face hostility to progress forever sits."

SCRIBNER'S.

PRESIDENT ANDREWS takes up again in this number his "History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States." In the present installment he tells for the first time from authentic sources the story of Conkling's famous interview with Garfield in the presence of Platt and Arthur in a room of the Riggs House in Washington:

"Shortly before the inauguration, in the spring of 1881, Senator Platt, who was politically and sympathetically in accord with his colleague, received the information that Mr. James had been selected for the position of Postmaster-General. Up to this time the two New York Senators had received assurances from the President-elect that the Empire State was to be favored with the portfolio of the Treasury Department, which was regarded as a more dignified and more influential position in every respect. As soon as Mr. Platt heard of the President's change of mind, he repaired at once to Chamberlain's, where he found Vice-President Arthur and Senator Conkling at breakfast. He broke the news to them. Arthur and Conkling at once left the table and all three repaired to the Riggs House, where Garfield had rooms. They received an audience without delay, and for over an hour Conkling stormed up and down the room, charging Garfield with treachery to his friends in New York and asserting that he was false to his party. Garfield sitting on the side of his bed listened in silence to the tirade, violent and unseemly as it seemed to all. Both General Arthur and Senator Platt subsequently declared that for invective, sarcasm and impassioned eloquence this was the speech of Conkling's life."

The rise and growth in the United States of clubs devoted to hunting is described by Mr. E. S. Martin. He tells us that: "The city man's desire to hunt is based neither on affectation nor on mimicry. Americans do not hunt foxes or ride across country because it is done in England. The strain of English blood may show itself, perhaps, in American horsemanship, but Americans ride across country because that is a far livelier and more interesting form of riding than riding on the road, even when it is a country road—much more so when it is a park road or a paved street. And when Americans hunt foxes, they do it for the same reason that the English do, because following the trail of a fleet and wily animal is better sport than following a cross-country trail artificially laid, and because the fox is the only wild creature fit for the chase that will live and flourish in proximity to man. That the city man, be he Briton or American, should wish to hunt is a reasonable desire." Considering that we have already 25 hunting clubs, it would seem that hunting as an American sport gives promise of becoming a prominent and growing impression on the habit of our people.

Mr. Alexander Black contributes an original short story illustrated by a series of 33 photographs containing real back-grounds and fictitious characters. He calls his story "Miss Jerry; The First Picture Play," and in his introduction he says that in this play his purpose has been to test experimentally certain possibilities of illusion, with the aim always before him that the illusion should not, because it need not and could not safely, be that of photographs from an active play, nor of artistic illustration, but the illusion of reality. One of the actors in Mr. Black's play is the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. He is represented as sitting before his desk in his office in the New York Central Station engaged in earnest conversation with the heroine, whom we are not able to recognize from the photograph.

The sixth of Miss Goodloe's stories of girl college life appears in this number, and Mr. Robert Grant is again in evidence with an article on the "Case of Man."

THE CENTURY.

IN our department of "Leading Articles of the Month" we have quoted at length from the articles on "The National Military Park" and "Art on the Battle Field," in the September *Century*.

Miss Alice Fletcher, writing on "Hunting Customs of the Omahas," calls attention to the growth of certain forms of law in Indian society. "The laws which grew up around the buffalo hunt, bred of the exigencies of the tribe and the habits of the animal, were based upon the recognized fact that the rights of the whole people were greater than those of the individual. These laws bore equally upon all, and the Indian comprehended that the continued existence of the community rested upon the impartial execution of them. It is one of the peculiarities of the American Indian that in grasping the idea of the authority of law he did not centralize and embody it in a despotic form, but kept it in the ideal, as something to be administered by him only who possessed the requisite ability."

Prof. Woodrow Wilson utters some needed cautions "On the Writing of History." "Histories are written in order that the bulk of men may read and realize; and it is as bad to bungle the telling of the story as to lie, as fatal to lack a vocabulary as to lack knowledge. In no case can you do more than convey an impression, so various and complex is the matter. If you convey a false impression, what difference does it make how you convey it? In the whole process there is a nice adjustment of means to ends which only the artist can manage. There is an art of lying; there is equally an art—an infinitely more difficult art—of telling the truth."

GODEY'S.

A QUOTATION from the article by Rupert Hughes on "The Cuban Revolution," in the September *Godey's*, appears in another department.

As in nearly all the other magazines of the current month, the subject of yachting has a prominent place. An article on the pleasures of this sport by Jesse Albert Locke opens the number.

"Recent Amateur Photography," by F. W. Crane, gives an excellent summary of the development of that art during the past decade. "What was looked upon by many a few years ago as merely an agreeable pastime is now regarded as a seriously delightful avocation, and the time and study expended upon their work by many of our leading amateurs would be a genuine surprise to those who have but a limited acquaintance with the subject. Our amateurs, in fact, are running a close race with the professionals. Indeed, in many cases it can be truly said that they have surpassed them, for the amateur is not held down to strict lines of business, and is enabled to give his fancy wider range in the choice and variety of subjects. Finer specimens of artistic photography are seldom seen than are to be found in the annual exhibitions of the most progressive amateur societies, and these exhibits, bringing together as they do the very best work of hundreds of amateurs, have been one of the most potent means of elevating photography to the high plane which it is eminently worthy of occupying."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

IN another place we have quoted from Mr. John T. Hyatt's article in the September *Cosmopolitan* on "The Ancient Capital of Cuba."

Mr. Charles B. Hudson describes certain fishy wonders of the sea, the like of which no landlubber ever dreamed of—unless his digestion chanced to be unusually bad—and illustrates his article with his own drawings. The magazine writer has the great advantage, in this method, of securing the complete conformity of the illustration to the text; but the incredulous reader will doubtless refuse to be convinced by anything else than certified photographs of such monsters of the deep.

Col. John A. Cockerill well describes the career of Brigham Young as the builder of Utah. "It is seldom given to the founder of a State that the body which he has organized shall grow to such marvelous completeness and maturity within fifty years. Nothing which Brigham Young planned in the self-exiled community of 1847 has failed to reach a well-rounded fulfillment in the modern Utah."

"A House Party at Abbotsford" is the title of a charming narrative of a visit to the great-granddaughter of Sir Walter Scott, by Nina Larré Smith.

"The power of heredity is strikingly apparent in the resemblance of Mrs. Maxwell Scott to her illustrious great-grandfather. The familiar, drooping blue eyes of Sir Walter look out from beneath a wide, full brow, which is so like that of Chantrey's head of the great novelist that it might have served as the model. A sensitive temperament and studious life have cast a shadow of seriousness over her face, which otherwise would be girlish with its fresh and delicate coloring. Despite the personal oversight which she gives her children, and the social demands upon her time and strength, she makes it a point to know every tenant on her large estates. She tenders them not only material help, but what is more rare in this egotistical world, her personal interest and sympathy in the every-day details of their simple lives. It needs the diplomacy of a Talleyrand to reach the core of those reserved, proud, Scotch peasants, but with gracious tact she has won the affection and confidence of them all."

George C. Holt tells the story of the murder of Dr. Parkman by Professor Webster in Boston in 1849—one of the most famous cases in American criminal annals. Professor Webster was convicted on circumstantial evidence, and from his subsequent confession it appeared that many facts which received great consideration in the trial were really of no importance.

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

ELSEWHERE we have reviewed and quoted from Stevenson's "Fables," James R. Gilmore's account of Garfield's ride at Chickamauga, and W. J. Henderson's article on "The Defense of the *America's* Cup," in *McClure's* for September.

Cleveland Moffett sketches the typical career of Will H. Low, the American artist, a personal friend of Robert Louis Stevenson.

This month's installment of the Tammany history, by E. J. Edwards, covers the period of John Kelly's rulership. This was the beginning of Tammany's latter days. "Hugh J. Grant, who was trained in politics by Kelly, and for whose abilities he had very great admiration, was spoken of as one of those who should be chief among the advisers of the organization. But Richard Croker, who began his active life in Tammany Hall under Kelly's direction—and who had been a faithful student of Kelly's methods, and his able and zealous lieutenant—was the man of whom Kelly spoke with the greatest confidence in connection with the leadership, and when Kelly died his counsel prevailed. Mr. Croker became the leader of Tammany Hall, and the organization began a new career which promised for a time to secure it that lasting invincibility which John Kelly had aimed at and had come almost in sight of."

A remarkable experience in Alpine climbing is related by Mr. Garrett P. Serviss in this number of *McClure's*. It will be remembered that the first ascent of the Matterhorn was accomplished thirty years ago by Mr. Edward Whymper, the intrepid mountaineer, after eight successive failures; but four of the seven men who made up Mr. Whymper's party were killed in the descent. Mr. Serviss last summer procured the services of Peter Tangwalder, a survivor of the Whymper party, and with one other native guide successfully performed the ascent, returning in safety to tell the story in the columns of *McClure's*.

MUNSEY'S.

THE September *Munsey's* vies with the *Cosmopolitan*, *McClure's*, *Godey's* and other magazines in its yachting pictures. If the *Defender's* strong points do not become impressed on the non-nautical magazine reader's mind these days, it will not be the fault of editors, illustrators or publishers.

The article on "The Kaiser as a Sportsman," by Henry W. Fischer, relates some interesting facts in the German Emperor's early career which seem to show that the young Emperor learned something about sports from his American playmates, Mr. Poultney Bigelow and the late John Adams Berrian. It was Mr. Bigelow who introduced the youthful William to Cooper's Indians, and later Mr. Berrian taught him many of the sports of American youth.

"When Wilhelm and young Berrian met in Cassel, the former was past the age of romantic fiction. He sought the company of the American boy to receive lessons in boxing, tennis, baseball and football, in exchange for tuition in riding, fencing and marksmanship. As a result of this friendship, the heir to the German crown and the aspirant for New York professional life had many an exciting set-to with each other; and as Berrian was a bold and frank young fellow, he taught the prince many things besides athletics. The fact that his Majesty's imperiousness is tempered by a wholesome democracy that wins him the love of his people is principally due to the influence of the American friends of his youth, who made him respect Republicanism, and, by their example, demonstrated the value of self-restraint and of deference to the opinions of others."

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE most elaborate article in the September number is Mr. Edwin A. L. Barber's study of "the Pioneer of China painting in America," Mr. Edward Lycett—a "pioneer" in the sense that his work has been more important in the development of general interest in his profession than all the work in this field before him. "It is true that China painting has heretofore been pursued largely as a pastime by the women of America, but Mr. Lycett sees in the near future vast possibilities for ceramic work when women shall seriously engage in it., The great advantage they possess in their direct sympathy with the artistic instincts of their sex will enable them to work understandingly and in complete touch with consumers, thus adding a value to their work which the stereotyped decorations from the factory do not possess,—where the principal interest seems to be to reproduce a prescribed and meaningless ornament of exact size and unvarying shades of color. The revival of original, appropriate and artistic work,—the intelligent use of a sentiment, an idea, a quotation; the illustration of an historical event, the faithful transfer of a favorite flower or bird—seems to be reserved for the women of this country. The women decorators in all parts of the land are rapidly elevating the standard of this beautiful art, and much more may be expected of them in the near future."

Mr. J. Frederick Hopkins writes of the remarkable work of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., which has stimulated the founding of similar institutions by Mr. A. J. Drexel in Philadelphia, Mr. Philip Armour in Chicago, and others. "The most striking feature of the institute is its unity. A oneness of purpose, of ideas and of methods binds the departments of this great school into a more harmonious relationship than exists in most other institutions. Its courses of study play into each other so intimately that no one department exists without the others. What is so strikingly true of its courses of study is equally true of its organization. The institute is made up of nine different departments: High School, Fine Arts, Domestic Art, Domestic Science, Science and Technology, Commerce, Kindergartens, Libraries and Museums, each of which is presided over by a director who organizes and superintends the work of the teachers and students enrolled in that department. These departments are divided into classes, each one of which is in charge of a certain teacher, or committee of teachers, who meet those particular students in the various branches of their course. Every student is thus responsible to certain teachers; these teachers look to their director for general departmental supervision; while each director is a member of the institute faculty, at whose meeting the secretary of the institute, Mr. F. B. Pratt, presides."

THE MIDLAND MONTHLY.

THE *Midland's* "outdoor number" (August) is freighted with descriptions of bits of Western scenery and tales of the camp and the chase.

In this number Frank Russell concludes his narrative of "A Naturalist's Voyage down the Mackenzie." His entire journey comprised over 18,000 miles and occupied

two years and a half, during which time he made a collection of 21 large mammals of the North, 600 birds and several hundreds of ethnological and other specimens. Mr. Russell was without companions or assistants, except Indians hired temporarily.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

THE story of "Napoleon and the Regent Diamond" is told by Charles Stuart Pratt in the September *Lippincott's*. The history of this stone, which was bought in India by the grandfather of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, for about $96,000, in 1701, and sold, sixteen years later, to the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, for $675,000, was linked with the fortunes of Napoleon in a peculiar way. Its service as collateral for the Dutch loan made possible Napoleon's first victories. One authority has asserted that without this aid the battle of Marengo could not have been fought. It was the house of Pitt that brought the gem to France, and, oddly enough, it was this same house, represented by William Pitt, the younger, that contributed powerfully to Napoleon's final overthrow.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.

ONE of the interesting features of the September *Frank Leslie's* is an article on "The Factory Towns of England," by Edward Porritt, who describes the conditions of life in the smaller towns, which are so generally ignored by the American traveler in England.

"House rents," says Mr. Porritt, "are much cheaper in England than in this country, and much cheaper in the provincial towns than in the large cities. A man who is the owner of a mill or forge at which five or six hundred people are at work may often be found in a house the rental of which is not more than $200 a year. Bank managers and lawyers accommodate themselves in houses of a similar rental. Nor are these houses necessarily of a poor description. Most of them contain ten or eleven rooms, and house families of ordinary size and two or three servants."

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

IN another department we have reviewed Mr. William H. Tolman's article in the September number on "Fresh Air Work in New York City."

Nettie Louise Beal writes an entertaining article on certain notable old London inns, such as were frequented by Goldsmith, Johnson, Pope, Dryden, Addison, Steele, Swift, Dickens, Thackeray, Tom Hood, Douglas Jerrold, and other literary celebrities.

Dr. W. H. Withrow concludes his survey of the Dominion of Canada with this optimistic reflection: "There are no more moral, Sabbath keeping, temperate, law-abiding people in the world than those of Canada. By a plebiscite taken in six of the seven provinces there was an overwhelming preponderance in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. This strong temperance sentiment will lead, we believe, to the extirpation of this great cause of crime in this country before it is prohibited over such a large area elsewhere in the world."

Now that Atlanta is so much "in the public eye," a tribute to the late Henry W. Grady, her foremost citizen, by Mr. Clark Howell, of the *Constitution*, seems peculiarly timely.

"It has been said that Atlanta's success was due to the fact that all of her citizens pull together in anything that can possibly benefit the city. This is true, and it was Henry Grady who brought about the state of affairs which made it possible. Whether it was his magnetic personality or the wisdom of the movements he inaugurated that attracted everybody to his aid may be a question upon which there might be disagreement; I have always thought it a combination of the two, for certainly the value of his enterprises was demonstrated and the charm of his personality had much to do with his success."

THE ATLANTIC.

IN another department we have reviewed Mr. Bradford Torrey's account of a visit recently made to the battle field of Chickamauga, and have quoted from Mr. Schouler's article on "President Polk's Administration."

William Cranston Lawton writes on the "Plot of the Odyssey." The writer regards the Odyssey as the best of all the good stories that ever were told. He points out as the most striking difference between the Odyssey and the Iliad the unvaried setting of the elder epic, the shifting-scene of the younger: "In the Iliad our gaze ranges only from the ships and cabins of the Greeks on the Hellespontine shore to the homes and streets of the beleagured town, or at farthest to Zeus's seat on Ida whence he overlooks both hosts. Even the divine abodes seem close at hand: the gods, debating only upon the issue of the war, keep their eyes fixed, as it were, upon the Trojan plain, and nearly all of them actually enter the field of battle on some occasion. In the Odyssey the heavens are grown larger as well as more serene, while of the earth we have an infinitely wider and more varied view."

Agnes Repplier enters a protest against European guides. She concludes the brightly written account of her experiences in sight-seeing on the Continent as follows: "It is possible to be too discursive when a pet grievance has an airing. Therefore, instead of lingering, as I should like to do, over a still unexhausted subject; instead of telling about a dreadful one-eyed man who pursued me like a constable into the cathedral of Catania, and fairly arrested me at St. Agatha's shrine, whither I had fled for protection; instead of describing an unscrupulous fraud at Amalfi who led me for half a mile in the dripping rain through a soaked little valley, under pretense of showing me a macaroni factory, and then naïvely confessed we had gone in the opposite direction, because the walk was so charming, instead of denouncing the accumulated crimes of the whole sinful fraternity, I will render tardy justice to one Roman guide whose incontestable merits deserve a grateful acknowledgment. He was a bulky and very dirty man in the Castle of St. Angelo, to whose care fourteen tourists, English, French and Germans, were officially committed. He spoke no language but his own, and he set himself resolutely to work to make every visitor understand all he had to tell by the help of that admirable pantomimic art in which Italians have such extraordinary facility. It was impossible to misapprehend him. If he wished to show us the Papal bed-chamber, he retired into one corner and snored loudly on an imaginary couch. When we came to the dining room he made a feint at eating a hearty meal. With amazing agility he illustrated the manner of Benvenuto Cellini's escape, and the breaking of his ankles in the fall. He decapitated himself without a sword as Beatrice Cenci, and racked himself without a rack as another unhappy prisoner. He lowered himself as a drawbridge, and even tried to explode himself as a cannon in his efforts to make us better acquaint-

ed with the artillery. He was absolutely serious all this time, yet never seemed flustered or annoyed by the peals of irresistible laughter which greeted some of his most difficult representations. He had but one object in view—to be understood. If we were amused, that did not matter ; and if we were a little rude, that was merely the manner of foreigners. I do not wish to close a chapter of fault-finding without one word of praise for this clever and conscientious actor, whose performance was limited to the ignoble task of conducting travelers through a dilapidated fortress, but whom I cannot consent to look upon as a guide."

THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.

IN the August number Mr. Watson Griffin discusses the question of separate Catholic schools which is now agitating the Dominion.

"If the Roman Catholic Church authorities in Canada had been wiser they would have demanded some years ago that Roman Catholics and Protestants should attend the same public schools. The result of this demand would have been a great Protestant agitation against the Romanizing of the public schools. Then when the Protestants were thoroughly committed to advocacy of the separate school system, the Roman Catholic Church might have gracefully yielded the point, and so the country would have peace and quiet now instead of being disturbed by politicians who work upon the religious prejudices of both Protestants and Roman Catholics."

THE ARENA.

WE have quoted in another department from Professor Emmott's paper on an Anglo-American arbitration treaty.

Professor Frank Parsons continues his study of the electric light problem, presenting much interesting data as to the advantages of public over private management of plants.

"A consolidated public plant can produce light at a lower cost than is possible to a private company with equal efficiency of management, equally good construction and an equal volume of business. These qualifications must never be lost sight of, for in them lies the explanation of some mysterious variations in the cost of production both in private and municipal plants. The few cases in which municipal operation is not as successful as it should be are due to bad management or poor construction, or both. The management may be bad because it is hampered by politics, or because the manager himself is not the trained electrician and practical business man he ought to be. Cities are more liable to this kind of error than private companies, though the owners of the latter not infrequently place some favorite or relative in command with little regard for his fitness or ability. The excellent results of public electric plants show that on the whole their management has been very good, but there can be no doubt that if civil service principles were firmly established, and all appointments were permanent and were made on grounds of merit and ability alone, the results would be still better than they are."

In a paper on "Public Health and National Defense" Mr. Frank Buffington Vrooman makes a convincing argument for improved sanitation. "The death rate of the German army is reduced to five per thousand, less than one-half that of the civil population of the same ages, showing the superior effectiveness of organized sanitation, which, of course, it is possible to institute only by national legislation."

THE FORUM.

THE *Forum* publishes as its opening article the address on the subject of "The Twentieth Century," delivered by Justice Henry B. Brown of the United States Supreme Court before the graduates of the Yale Law School, June 24, 1895. Mr. Brown sums up as follows : "It has been given to the Nineteenth Century to teach the world how a great republic can be founded on principles of justice and equality ; it will be the duty of the Twentieth to show how it can be preserved against the insidious encroachments of wealth as well as the assaults of the mob. The progress of all civilization has been from the reign of will to the reign of law, and as a rule that government is freest whose courts of justice are purest. Freedom and injustice are ill-mated companions ; and at the basis of every free government is the ability of the citizen to apply to the courts for a redress of his grievances, and the assurance that he will there receive what justice demands. So long as we can preserve the purity of our courts we need never despair of the Republic."

Says Maurus Jókai, in a chapter of "Literary Recollections :" "I participated in the deadly conspiracy of an oppressed nation. The king has favored me with distinction. I have been an indigent hero, reduced to giving lessons in Hungarian for two florins a month. I have been the fortunate director of great enterprises. I have supported all the disasters that destiny can inflict, and I have tasted all its favors. The gallows rope has passed around my neck as well as the ribbon of a medal of honor. The glorious dust of exaltation has covered me alike with the blackest marks of calumny. More than any other mortal, perhaps, I have been loved and hated. Therefore judgment can be passed on my books only from a knowledge of my life."

Dr. J. M. Rice advocates the substitution of teacher for text-book, not, however, the total doing away with the use of books, for he admits that in certain subjects they will always be required, but holds that under proper instruction the pupil will become so much interested in the subject that he will voluntarily go to books for further information. He argues that when the teacher takes the place of the text-book, the child is by no means relieved of a task ; "on the contrary, in a recitation conducted on scientific principles, the child is obliged to perform intellectual labor more severe in character, though less dull and mechanical, than when he commits the contents of the text-book to memory. When he studies the text-book he acquires his information simply by exercising his memory ; in a scientific recitation, on the other hand, he is obliged to bring many of his faculties into play in order to accomplish his task."

Professor Albert S. Cook, of Yale, writes appreciatively, and at times enthusiastically, of "Chautauqua ; its Aims and Influence." Perhaps the charge of "superficiality" so often brought against Chautauqua work was never so ably met as in this paper.

Professor Eric Schmidt, of the University of Berlin, describes the literary remains of Goethe, in the editing of which he has been employed for some years.

Mr. Henry J. Fletcher labors to find a remedy for the present rapid drift of our population to the great cities. "When the farmer and villager begin to study more how

to enrich and beautify farm and village life, when perfect roads, daily mails, the telephone, the electric railway, the manual training school, shall have carried into the remotest corners the blessings of the new civilization, it may be that the incentive to live in cities will be largely removed."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN another department we have quoted from the article by the Rev. Dr. Mendes on "The Solution of War," from Worthington C. Ford's "Turning of the Tide," and from the directions given by Sir B. W. Richardson, M.D., on "What to Avoid in Cycling."

Mr. Andrew Lang's remarks on "'Tendencies' in Fiction," while frank are on the whole encouraging:

"Happily there are other 'tendencies' than those of frivolity, fashion, bad taste, vice, sham social science, sciolistic theology and hysterics. There is the good old tendency to love a plain tale of adventure, of honest loves and fair fighting. We have no Scott, we have no Dickens, we have no Fielding, but we have honest upright romancers, who make us forget our problems and the questions that are so much with us in the air of moor and heath, on the highway, on the battle field, in the deadly breach. Our novels in this kind are not works of immortal genius: only five or six novelists are immortal. But the honest human nature that they deal with, the wholesome need of recreation to which they appeal—these are immortal and universal."

The Hon. William McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has a practical scheme to utilize private yachts as a naval auxiliary. Steam yachts, he thinks, might be so constructed as to be easily converted into torpedo boats, while answering all the purposes of the private owner in time of peace. The Government should have the privilege of chartering or buying such boats in time of war, and, by special agreement, the use of them for a few days each year for drill or training purposes at a time when the owners would need them least.

In an article on "Leo XIII and the Social Question" the Rev. J. A. Zahm declares that the famous Encyclical on Labor was due largely to American influences. "In 1887, when the memorial concerning the Knights of Labor was forwarded to Rome, the Christian world still hesitated. But this document was the trumpet note which settled the issue. Rome spoke, the encyclical *Rerum Novarum* was promulgated, and timid Catholic Europe breathed a sigh of relief."

"Guesses at the Riddle of Existence," by Goldwin Smith, is a survey of the tendencies in recent religious thought as exemplified in the works of Drummond, Balfour and Kidd. This is Professor Smith's own conclusion: "There can be no hope, apparently, of laying new foundations for a rational theology in any direction excepting that of the study of the universe and of humanity as manifestations of the supreme power in that spirit of thorough going intellectual honesty of which Huxley, who has just been taken from us, is truly said to have been an illustrious example. That we are made and intended to pursue knowledge is as certain as that we are made and intended to strive for the improvement of our estate, and we cannot tell how far or to what revelations the pursuit may lead us. If revelation is lost to us, manifestation remains, and great manifestations appear to be opening on our view. Agnosticism is right, if it is a council of honesty, but ought not to be heard if it is a council of despair."

SOCIAL ECONOMIST.

WHILE most of the reviews are making greater or less concessions to the distractions and frivolities of the summer months, Professor Gunton's vigorous little monthly fully maintains, in the dog days, its character as "a journal of statesmanship, economics and finance." The vigor, pointedness and snap of its articles are as marked in August as they were in January.

In an article on "Financing the United States Treasury" the editor makes a plea for the establishment of a federal bank, with branches, "after the model of the banks devised in 1791 by Hamilton and Morris, and in 1816 by Madison, Gallatin and Dallas. The functions of such a bank will be in part (1) to maintain and enforce redemption of all bank notes in gold by whatsoever bank the notes shall be issued throughout the United States; (2) to insure the Government Treasury of the United States against a run for gold on any and every possible demand by so utilizing and financing the credit of the United States that the more debt it owes the more it will attract gold, and the larger its payments the greater will be its means of payment; (3) to promote low and equal rates of interest throughout the United States and freedom, elasticity and energy in production; (4) to attract foreign trade by presenting to foreign merchants an institution of as great power to loan bank credit in all parts of the globe as any in the world."

Professor Arthur B. Woodford calls attention to the fact that the poorer agricultural portions of the country are not those where mortgage indebtedness is the greatest. "Debts abound where there is wealth and industrial opportunity, and because of industrial opportunity."

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE *New Review* for August is a strong number. We notice elsewhere Mr. Burroughs' appeal to Lord Salisbury to sacrifice Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Burroughs, no doubt, writes nonsense, but it is nonsense that is very frequently heard just now in the mouths of irate Tories of the old school, who calculate that Mr. Chamberlain cannot control more than a dozen or twenty votes, and therefore can be snubbed or cast out with impunity.

An anonymous writer recalling the story of the French efforts to shut the English out of the American continent, says: "We are again confronted in Africa and the Indo-Chinese Peninsula with just such a barrier as was set up before our fathers in America and in India. Once more the French are intent on having colonies, and they have other Father Bobés to state their claims. These 'publicists' are prepared to demonstrate that whole continents belong to France because this or the other French traveler has crossed them. The pretension of old, which was to confine the English between the Alleghanies and the sea, has its equivalent in the effort to shut the interior of Africa to the Niger Company. The claim on the valley of the Mississippi has its copy in the valley of the Mekong. And the comparison does not end there. In the nineteenth, as in the eighteenth century, the French can do everything with a colony except provide it with colonists. Governors and soldiers they can send in abundance. Their forts spring up over hundreds of miles. Colonel Archinard is just such another as the French explorers of America."

The moral of the whole story, of course, is that it is no good trying to colonize unless colonists are produced.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE articles relating to the general election and the work that lies before the new British ministry are dealt with elsewhere.

WHAT HERBERT SPENCER'S GOSPEL LEADS TO.

Prof. St. George Mivart reviews the discussion between Mr. Balfour and Herbert Spencer. He says: "Were the doctrines of Mr. Spencer really accepted and believed, they must sap the foundations of physical science, which they make logically impossible, while they directly tend to banish from existence all that gives value to effort or dignity to human life."

In the course of his remarks Prof. Mivart raises a point in remarks which will probably be somewhat bitterly resented. He says: "We should be grateful to Mr. Spencer if he would point out to us amongst the members of his own 'persuasion' those who emulate St. Francis of Assisi in love of the poor and suffering, or St. Vincent of Paul in personal devotion to helpless infancy, or St. Francis Xavier in laborious zeal for the propagation of 'truth,' or Father Damien in a life's self-sacrifice for lepers. It is one thing to talk of altruism, to grimace and posture, and quite another to follow the example of men like those who have been just mentioned. Some 'oral continence' as to the faults of Christians would not sit ungracefully on men who, whatever their repute as professors, are not much known as performers of heroic acts of self-denial."

A DEFENSE OF PRAYER.

The Rev. Wm. Barry, D.D., writes an article on this subject in reply to Mr. Norman Pearson. Dr. Barry's standpoint is clearly expressed in the following extract: "There is a life in man which the senses cannot comprehend, nor physical science measure its height and its depth. Before all things it is personal, conscious, secret, turned toward the invisible, at home in eternity. Its very essence is communion with the Supreme; and it prays because it loves. I do not envy the mortal who has never known its influence. And I am certain that so long as physics and metaphysics take realities into their consideration, and are willing to be guided by the testimony of the spirit to its own experiences, the life of devout prayer will be acknowledged as the only one which secures what is best worth having. Unless the Eternal can speak to us, and we to Him, all the saints, poets, religious-minded have been victims of delusion. But the spiritual life is too deeply rooted, and its effects are too momentous and beneficent, for delusion to be the true account of it. Moral rectitude is the essence of civilization; and prayer is the normal method upon which that rectitude has been stayed up since man came to know that he had a conscience."

STARS AND MOLECULES.

The Rev. Edmund Ledger, the Gresham lecturer on astronomy, writes with considerable lucidity upon the relations between the stars, which are the greatest, and the molecules, which are the smallest, of material things. He says: "Our view of every sun, the explanation of its heat maintenance, the knowledge of its constitution, the knock of meteorite against meteorite, or even of star against star—all these in their vastness inextricably involve the knocks of molecules so small that it is difficult to believe that such minuteness can be real."

How small the molecules are may be imagined from the following passage: "All gases are composed of atoms or molecules, of which there are *millions of millions of millions* in a cubic inch. These myriads of mites are ever flying about with intense velocities. Each knocks against or encounters its fellows, it may be five thousand millions of times, it may be twenty thousand millions of times, in a second. By the energy of these knocks heat is evolved, or pressure produced upon any surface which bounds or restrains the gas."

SIR EDMUND DU CANE ON THE PRISON PROBLEM.

Sir Edmund Du Cane's paper on the Report of the Prison Committee is very much like an address from the prisoner at the dock, who was asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. Sir Edmund Du Cane roundly condemns "the proposal of the committee that association for industrial work should be 'extended gradually throughout the prisons' as retrogressive and revolutionary. The present system of cellular separation is the result of long years of discussion."

As to the report as a whole, he says that it is somewhat uneven: "In some parts solid and substantial, with valuable observations and suggestions; in others impracticable, and as if framed in deference to some windy theories. Several of the recommendations cannot be carried into effect without legislation, and very many others would involve such large expenditure that I doubt if the committee would have made them if they had had before them responsible evidence on this point. I strongly hope that each recommendation may be considered most carefully by the light of practical knowledge and experience, and that it will only be adopted if it is clear that it constitutes advance and not retrogression in the treatment of criminals."

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Miss Anne M. Earle gives a very interesting account of the result of the University Extension Movement in the United States: "It has turned the current of thought and discussion in whole communities from every-day gossip into the great, broad stream of human history and science; they have been set talking about 'Shakespeare, Milton, Copernicus, Napoleon, Bismarck and Gladstone, instead of about their neighbors;' and it is not too much to claim—it is absolutely true—that often the entire social life of a village or country town has thus been changed. The demand for the best literature has increased enormously.

She appends to her paper a prize essay on the "Influence of Puritanism on National Character."

THE POSITIVISTS' HOPE.

Mr. Frederic Harrison, replying to Mr. Mallock's attack upon "Positivism," thus affirms the faith that is in him: "This positive scheme of social progress has been pronounced by Mr. Mill to be a stupendous achievement, almost without error or defect. At any rate, it has so far satisfied me, and kindred considerations have satisfied very many people who are far from being Comtists, that on the whole, in the main, the human race has been advancing in a steady, but not continuous, movement from far distant ages and from a state of almost brutal rudeness to that state of relative intelligence, goodness and ascendancy over nature which man can honestly claim to-day. And the review of the past and the present emboldens us to hope that, when the specters of antique superstition no longer disturb our good sense the future may yet reserve to man a purified civilization and a renovated earth, where he shall find happiness, peace and true humanity."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

WE notice elsewhere "A Conservative M.P.'s" protest against some of Lord Salisbury's appointments.

DISPAUPERIZATION.

Mr. T. Mackay, in a paper entitled "Empiricisms in Politics," urges politicians to desist from invoking the state to improve the condition of the working classes, and suggests that there is plenty of good work to be done in other directions. He says: "It would be easy to name other spheres of action where there is need of intelligent, disinterested and unremitting labor. Dispauperization means the restoration of independence, not the abolition of poverty; that is the next step. The whole question of working-class investment is full of problems of the highest importance. Most pressing, perhaps, among these is the organization of a cheap system of credit. In England the useful institution of co-operative banks is in its first infancy. Yet as Mr. Wolff has clearly shown us from the example of other countries, it is an instrument most potent and beneficent in helping to spread the advantages of property over an ever-widening area. Again there is room for endless experiment and for the exercise of the highest constructive ability in devising terms of industrial peace between labor and capital which will satisfy the legitimate claims of both."

CAPTAIN LUGARD ON AFRICAN TRADE ROUTES.

Captain Lugard defends the proposal to make the railway to Uganda against the criticism to which it has been subjected by Mr. Scott-Elliot, who advocates the lake route, and by a writer in the London *Times*, who wished to make the railway between the Bammako and Senegal. Speaking of the Bammako and Senegal railway, Captain Lugard says: "The bulk of this railway plant, inclusive of warehouses and down to even such minutiæ as guards' watches, etc., lies unused at the present moment in the arsenals at Woolwich, after ten years' deterioration by climate. The opportunity passed by for the time, but it is my opinion—an opinion I think unanimously held by Egyptian officers and officials—that it has now again presented itself, and that the moment has arrived when a rapid advance from Egypt would meet with little resistance from the Dervishes before Berber was occupied. It is, however, mere folly to urge that a railway shall be made unless we have definitely made up our minds to the greater question and decided to occupy Berber. For that purpose an army will be required, and more money may possibly be spent on the military operations than on the railway itself."

THE SCARE ABOUT CARTRIDGES.

Mr. Spenser Wilkinson's paper upon "Cartridges" discusses the possibility in England of the overturning of the Government upon an absolutely hollow pretext. Lord Rosebery's administration fell because of the assertion that Mr. Campbell Bannerman had not supplied sufficient cartridges for the magazine rifle. Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, who does not like Mr. Campbell Bannerman, writes this paper in order to point out that England has plenty of cartridges, and that if Mr. Campbell Bannerman had taken a little more pains he could easily have smashed the opposition on this point. Mr. Chamberlain said that England had only 30,000,000 cartridges, and as he believed that the Japanese had 700,000,000, he made a great deal out of England's deficiency. But what does Mr. Wilkinson tell us? He asserts that if Mr. Campbell Bannerman had referred to the Intelligence Department he could have assured the Government that during the whole of the Franco-German war, which lasted over six months, the million men who fought under the German standard only used 30,000,000 cartridges altogether, so that so far from England's store being insufficient, she had enough cartridges in stock to have supplied the whole German army with every cartridge that it required in one of the greatest of recent wars.

THE AUGUST CRUSH.

Mr. H. D. Traill, in a paper on the "Autumn Holiday," suggests that Londoners who could take their holiday in June or July should do so, so as to make more room for people who can only go abroad in August to Continental places of resort: "They can contribute ostentatiously enough to holiday funds, days in the country, and so forth for the children of the poorer classes. Let them now do something for the benefit of adults in the same class of society, but in circumstances less prosperous than their own. We do not ask them to pay for our holidays, though that may come in time. All we demand of them is that they should take their recreation at a different time of the year, and thus do what is in their power to relieve the excessive pressure to which the resources of English and foreign hotels are subjected in the month of August."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* has one strong article on the Transvaal, which is noticed elsewhere. The other articles, some account of which will be found in other pages, are Prof. Beesly on "A Strong Second Chamber," Wilkinson's "Timely Truths for the Ins and Outs," Mr. Low's plea for "Ministerial Responsibility," Mr. Stobart's "Lord Rosebery and the Liberal Party," and Mr. Brodrick's "Personal Characteristics of Professor Huxley."

PRISON REFORM.

Mr. Laslett Browne, in a paper entitled "Common Sense and Crime," generally poo-poos not so much the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on the Prisons as the committee itself. He says: "It was composed almost entirely of amateurs and mere theorists, and there is little in its report to save it from the limbo which awaits so many uselesss and unpractical Parliamentary papers. The committee entered upon its labors with marked prejudice against the prison board, and carried through its inquiry in a very narrow and ungenerous spirit."

Mr. Browne admits, however, that something should be done, especially with the punishment of minor offences. He says: "What is wanted is a wider application of the system of fines, or the creation of some new sort of institution, something in the nature of a true workhouse—a place where work under detention is obligatory, but with a *régime* less irksome and severe than that of a prison. Relegation to such establishments, if they existed, might be for considerably longer periods, during which various reformatory influences, especially those including practical or technical instruction, might be successfully applied. Nothing much can be done with prisoners whose detention lasts only a few days."

He strongly deprecates any hasty or ill-considered change, but says: "If there is any alteration it should be in the direction of abolishing recondite and more or less barbarous processes which still obtain in prison. One of these is the treadwheel and crank, the whole system

of 'unproductive' labor, which the committee very properly condemn; another is the continued clinging to cellular confinement, the strict isolation of individuals, which is essentially an artificial condition of existence, and which never yet has proved effective either as regards reformation or deterrence."

A CANADIAN SCHEME FOR DEFENDING ENGLAND.

Colonel Boxall, in replying to Mr. Clowes's paper on railway batteries, gives an interesting account of a scheme drawn up by a Canadian engineer for protecting the English coast by batteries. It is as follows: "Mr. Girouard obtained his commission in the Royal Engineers through the Royal Military College of Canada, and was the first of those cadets to deliver a lecture at the theatre of the institution. It is, as General Laurie pointed out at the time, an interesting fact that this scheme for the protection of the coast of England should come from a young Canadian. Of the total length of 1,900 miles of English coast, 1,270 can theoretically be defended from the railway based on a range of 7,000 yards for gun fire and 3,500 yards for machine guns; 425 miles of coast are inaccessible, thus increasing the total defended to 1,695 miles, or 89 per cent. of the whole.

"Of the counties close to London, and of the great manufacturing centres, viz.: Lancashire, Cheshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Sussex, Essex, Kent and Dorset, 92 per cent. is defensible. An estimate of the cost is given, and Mr. Girouard's present views are that, even on the extreme basis that all the waters defensible from the existing railways might have to be defended, the cost of the actual artillery, including thirty-one 22-tons, 106 medium guns, 150 quick-firing guns, 155 carriages (guns mounted in pairs), machine guns, carriages, emplacements and sidings might be provided for about one million pounds."

WHAT THE NORWEGIAN LIBERALS WANT.

Professor Sars states the case of the Norwegian Liberals as at least intelligible. He says: "The Norwegian Liberals hold that Norway is not only not bound by contract to the existing Swedish management of the foreign affairs and the foreign representation of both countries, but that this arrangement is incompatible with formal stipulations in the Norwegian Grundlov as well as with the principle of equality and equal rights of both the countries contained in the first clause of the Rigsakt, and that it is therefore quite illegal. As its programme, for which it obtained a majority at the last general election, the Liberals have demanded: Dissolution of the existing fusion between the countries, in so far as it is not fixed by contract; that Norway and Sweden should have each their own minister, responsible for the foreign policy to the national representations; and that both countries should have their separate consular and diplomatic services, which would not preclude their being in many cases represented by the same person.

"Good-fellowship can only be gained by reducing the union to the limits determined by the historical and geographical conditions; a defensive alliance, a common king, community in war and peace, nothing more."

AN OLD SCHEME FOR UNIFYING SCANDINAVIA.

Carl Siewers describes a project put forth by Carl XV, of Sweden, about the time of the Danish-German war. "The proposed treaty of union was as follows: Sweden, Norway and Denmark enter into a union by which in future these three powers will have a common foreign policy, and a common army and navy, as well as a common understanding in all cases where this may be naturally beneficial to the nations so closely related and so similarly developed as those of Scandinavia. In order to pave the way to this goal a Federal Parliament is at once to be created, consisting of an upper and a lower house. . . . He of the two kings who may survive the other becomes king of the three northern kingdoms."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE most important article in the *Contemporary Review* is Dr. Dillon's paper on the "Condition of Armenia," which is dealt with elsewhere. Ouida's denunciation of the Crispi Dictatorship and Mr. Massingham's explanation of the Liberal defeat are also noted on other pages.

THE GHOST AS THE ORIGIN OF GOVERNMENT AND ART.

Mr. Herbert Spencer has a very interesting paper entitled "Orator and Poet, Actor and Dramatist," in which he traces the evolution of oratory, poetry, acting and the drama, and finds that they all originated more or less in the belief of our ancestors in the ghost. Poetry had its origin in the invocations addressed to the spirits of the departed, and it is because the negroes don't believe that ghosts live longer than a short time after the death of the body that African kingdoms are so temporary. With the negro the notion is that the double of the dead man does not long remain extant. Whether or no any dream about him, he is supposed to have perished finally. "We have seen how powerful an aid to consolidation and permanence is the supposed supernatural power of a deceased ruler; and hence it appears not improbable that the lack of this belief in an immortal God, and consequent lack of the established worship of one, is a chief cause of the transitory nature of the African monarchies." As it is with government, so it is with poetry and the drama. Both spring from religion, and religion was largely a product of a belief of the possibility of communicating with the spirits of the dead. "As in pagan societies, so in Christian societies, the priest-poet, appointed eulogizer of the deity he serves, is the first poet; and that the poets we distinguish as secular have gradually arisen by differentiation from him."

THE WESLEY GHOST.

Mr. Andrew Lang contributes a short paper on the rappings and other manifestations of psychic phenomena at the Epworth Rectory. The paper takes the form of a reply to Dr. Salmon's theory that Hetty Wesley did all the rappings herself. Mr. Lang has a hypothesis of his own. He thinks that the phenomena were much more likely to have been produced by the cunning men of the village who hated the Wesleys, and who had been preached against by John Wesley's father. Mr. Lang thus summarizes his objections to Mr. Salmon's theory of Hetty's guilt:

"Every single reason for suspecting Hetty has been shown to apply (except her sense of humor) at least as forcibly to Nancy. The dates on which suspicion is based, the dates of the cessation and reappearance of the phenomena, seem to me to be incorrect. Jeffery did not leave off for good when Sam was expected, nor did he begin, after a peaceful interval, as soon as Sam's safety was ascertained. All these things are fundamental parts of Dr. Salmon's system—all these things are refuted by the contemporary evidence. I venture confidently to ask for an acquittal of my fair and unfortunate client."

BURLINGAME PUBLIC

THE ALPS OF NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. E. A. Fitzgerald writes a very interesting paper describing his experience in mountaineering in New Zealand. It is a paper full of vivid description and mountaineering incident. On one occasion Mr. Fitzgerald was within a hair's breadth of death. When he was crawling along a precipice six thousand feet sheer drop, a large boulder caught him full on his chest and hurled him head foremost. Fortunately his companion had hold of the rope, which as it ran out took all the skin off his fingers and burned his hands. He dangled like a pendulum on the rock face for a moment, and then was hauled up, bleeding and shaken, to a place where he once more could get foothold. Notwithstanding this he went on to the top of the mountain. It is evident that mountaineering in New Zealand has all the charm of the risk of sudden and violent death which constitutes so much of the fascination of Alpine climbing.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE most interesting article in this number of the *Quarterly* is noticed elsewhere: A picture of "Londoners at Home."

THE ARMADA.

The first place in the *Quarterly* is given to a review of Professor Laughton's "Armada." It tells once more the famous story of the prolonged battle which led to the foundation of England's sea power. The reviewer entirely agrees with the Professor in repudiating the common delusion that the destruction of the Armada was due not to the valor of the English sailors, but to the storm which scattered the ships which the English cannon had spared. He says it was the growing sea power of England—still unrecognized by the nation, and grievously misunderstood by its rulers—which brought the Armada to nought. The men who fought in the Channel against the power of Spain had already mastered the secret of the sea:

"There is scarcely a principle of naval warfare as interpreted by centuries of subsequent experience which these men did not implicitly recognize and explicitly illustrate. Act always on the offensive; find the enemy and fight him; make his coast your frontier, and never let him cross it unchallenged; if you cannot beat him to-day, follow him and fight him to-morrow; if you do not follow him, he is certain, if he knows his business, to follow and fight you when you have lost the advantage of time and place, which is half a victory; take no thought of his military enterprises until the naval issue is decided; if you are victorious, or even until you are finally beaten, they cannot be undertaken; if you are beaten, they cannot be impeached—these, in plain words, are the eternal maxims of the strategy that makes for sea power. It is because Howard and his comrades understood and applied them, and Philip and Sidonia did not that the heritage of the world's sea power was taken from Spain and given to England in 1588."

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE MONK.

This is an interesting article intended to vindicate the monastic orders which were suppressed by Henry VIII. The reviewer says: "A great wrong has been done, knowingly or unknowingly, to the memory of a multitude of men who, with rare exceptions, according to their lights, seem on the whole to have done their duty well and faithfully. It was only fair—now that the real story is better known—that we should teach our children to look on the large majority of these hapless men and women as victims deserving our pity and respect than as guilty culprits who met with a righteous doom. In England for some 400 or 500 years the monk was the great artist, as well as the great patron of art. The obligations of our country for several hundred years to the monastic orders in the matter of education and literature, in the production and multiplication of books, if not of so conspicuous a nature as in the case of art, still are by no means to be forgotten by the historian of the work of the monks."

The article is devoted to a minute description of the actual life led by the monks in these monasteries, a life which in the opinion of the reviewer powerfully influenced our life and on the whole for the good. If they were so good, then why were they destroyed? He answers because the monks came to care for their own salvation and not for that of the nation in which they lived. Their fatal error was their exclusiveness, by which they lived for themselves and failed to find the key to the people's heart.

THE SCOTTISH REVIEW.

IN the *Scottish Review* the most important paper from the point of view of political discussion is Dr. J. G. Bourinot's carefully written comparison between the Constitution of the Canadian Dominion and that suggested for the Australasian Commonwealth. Dr. Bourinot knows his Canada well and thinks a great deal of it. He thinks that it would have been a great deal better if the Australians had modeled their proposed Constitution on Canadian rather than on American lines. There is an interesting paper on "Fragments of Caithness Folk Lore," from which it would seem that witches are more numerous in that northern county than they seem to be in Southern Britain. But the part about witches only forms one fragment of an article which gives a most interesting account of the beliefs of the inhabitants of the very far north. "The Archæology of the Pentateuch" is the title of an interesting paper by Major Conder of exploration fame. Major Conder thinks that the present theory of the Pentateuch is altogether crumbling away under the difficulties of its own creation, while the increasing knowledge, archæological and otherwise which is being accumulated will lead to the establishment of a more reasonable view as to its authenticity and historical value. "The Vision of Tundale" gives an account of a poem of the other world which preceded Dante and Milton by centuries. Tundale was a native of Ireland. The poem seems to have been a very remarkable one, and shows that the Celt anticipated the Italian in the general idea of a poem dealing with heaven, hell and purgatory. Mr. William Wallace, who writes upon "Some Aspects of Recent Poetry," says that the earlier Victorian period has been broken with and we are face to face with verse of a different order: "It has vigor, audacity, self-consciousness, and at least the instinct for splendor in style. But it has also many and equally obvious weaknesses—ultra-sensuousness, Herrick-like affectations, grotesque ornateness, no less grotesque minuteness in the description of details."

There is an historical paper on Sir Andrew Melville, a Scottish free lance of the seventeenth century, a description of Sancta Sophia at Constantinople, and Professor Seth's graduation address, in which he describes three years of Scottish University life under the new ordinances.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THERE is a long and interesting article upon Sir William Petty, who was active in settling the Cromwellians on Irish soil. He had a great deal of trouble and not too much purpose. Thirty-two thousand officers, soldiers and others had lands allotted them, but they failed to furnish a permanent English garrison for the conquered country. The writer says: "The Cromwellian settlement was soon very nearly effaced. Two or three thousand owners of Irish land, alien in race and faith from the people around them, and divided from it by the most evil memories, were in a century all that remained of it. But the Cromwellian settlement was the principal cause of the great rising of the Irishry in 1689-90; it was the ultimate source of Irish agrarian crime; it has ever since embittered Irish landed relations."

GOOD ADVICE TO JAPAN.

An article based upon Mr. Norman's and Mr. Curzon's books, as well as some others which were recently published upon Japan, is interesting reading, but contains little that is new. The writer closes by counciling the Japanese to avoid attempting too much: "Japan has won great conquests by a spirited and ambitious policy; but the war being over the real burden of the future begins—which is to defend and keep them. She will long have to maintain her forces on the footing of a war establishment, and, with the exception of the large pecuniary indemnity she is bound to receive, no immediate results can be profitable enough to the exchequer of the 'Rising Sun' to repay the sacrifices she has made. In fact, this peace with China leaves the Japanese with two wars on her hands more formidable than the scattered armies of the Celestial Empire. These are great and difficult tasks, demanding large supplies of troops and money; and the best advice the friends of Japan can give that interesting nation is to concentrate their resources at home and shun the treacherous lure of foreign territorial conquests."

OTHER ARTICLES.

A writer on Robert Louis Stevenson comes to the conclusion that the novelist has been overrated. He says: "Deliberate analysis confirms us in the belief that Stevenson owed much of his fame to the personal liking of his contemporaries; nor can we discover either novelty or profundity in his social philosophy. It should satisfy the ambition of any author to have a multitude of readers for his mourners."

A review entitled "Bateson on Variation of Organic Life" includes a notice of Mr. Beddard's Animal Coloration, and is notable on acount of the writer's constant reiteration that the flood of Darwinian illusion which has overspread the land for the space of more than a generation is beginning gradually to subside. He praises Mr. Beddard and Mr. Bateson for agreeing with him, and declares that both show "a combination of wide and deep philosophical views with persevering observations and patient and ample records of facts and phenomena. They have given us studies of nature from fresh points of view. And it is to the frank interrogation of Nature herself, free from preconceptions, that we, above all things, desire to send biological students, instead of the exclusive contemplation of phenomena through the colored medium of a popular theory."

FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

EVERY month the French reviews number among their contributors several of those great writers who have passed out of sight if not out of memory; among them Marshal Davout, Charles Gounod and Taine contribute their quota to the July *Revue de Paris*.

They who make a study of the Napoleonic era should read Davout's official account of the Prussian campaign of 1809. The continuation of Gounod's charming memoirs cannot fail to be of wide and permanent value, especially as he describes therein his sojourn in Italy at the Roman Académie de France and his close friendship with the great painter Ingres, who often told him he might have made an even better painter than musician. To the end of his life Gounod kept among his most precious relics a portrait of himself done by his friend during those happy years in Rome. The drawing represents the composer of "Faust" seated at a piano before Mozart's "Don Juan."

It was in Italy that Gounod made the acquaintance of Fanny Henzel, the sister of Mendelssohn, and herself a composer of rare merit, who introduced the young Frenchman to German music and musicians.

M. Ernest Daudet, the brother of the famous novelist, gives an eloquent account of the *rôle* played by the Chouans, the Breton Royalist freebooters who performed so many deeds of heroism during the revolution under the First Empire. According to their latest historian, if the Allies had not entered Paris the Chouans would have provoked a general uprising in LaVendée. It is strange to think that so much valor and power should have been wasted on behalf of such a man as Louis XVIII, who finally owed his short-lived reign to the enemies of France rather than to those who had remained faithful to the old dynasty both during the revolutionary period and through the First Empire.

M. Albert Sorel gives an account of the negotiations which took place between General Hoche and the Irish party with reference to an attack on England by the revolutionary forces, then under the command of the famous French general. Striking is the report of a conversation between Hoche and Wolfe Tone, to whom Ireland is indebted for the stirring ballad of the "Shan Van Voght." Hoche asked, "What form of government would suit Ireland if the expedition were successful?" Wolfe Tone answered, "A republican." Hoche inquired, "Are you sure of this?" "As sure as I can be of anything; this I know, in Ireland they think of nothing else." "And is there no fear," asked Hoche, "that the Catholics will wish to establish a separate monarchy in favor of their chiefs?" "No fear at all." This remarkable conversation took place after a dinner party given by Carnot.

In the same number will be found the conclusion of Taine's Belgian and Dutch diary, and also the concluding portion of Lucien Perry's valuable historic paper on "Catherine the Great and the Prince de Ligne," which includes the Prince's fine testimony in favor of his imperial friend, written some days after her death. "None could have told that she was a short woman, everything about her was measured and methodical; she possessed the art of listening, and even when her mind was full of other things she seemed to be hearing what others said.

Those who invent anecdotes, and who pose as possessing special knowledge, those who are indifferent and speak ill of others in order to say something clever, or by way of making a living, the ill-intentioned, the unkind, will perhaps attempt to diminish her celebrity; but truth will triumph. The reality of all which I myself witnessed will be remembered, the love and admiration of her subjects, the love and enthusiasm of her soldiers. I have seen them in the trenches cut down by the enemy become consoled and prepared for fresh efforts on hearing the name of 'Matouschka,' their mother and their idol."

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* seldom deals with startling subjects, but its contents are never without interest for those who read them with care. The first article in the July 1 number is upon the organization of universal suffrage, and opens with the statement that almost every political party in France considers that things are now going badly in the state. The old Parliamentarians have parted with their illusions and strike their breasts, regretting their own mistakes, and to those lamentations, audible to an attentive ear, the country replies nothing. The writer of the article, M. C. Benoist, thinks that universal suffrage as practiced in France is anarchistic and will lead to anarchy. He discusses the best way of grouping and organizing the innumerable voters and uses the symbol of groynes pushed out into the sea to make us understand what he means. He says it is no use any longer cradling ourselves in the political dreams current before 1848; we have nothing to do with such prehistoric methods, living as we do in an epoch later by half a century.

To the same number M. Edouard Rod contributes an essay upon Goethe. German literature has never been popular in France, and that from causes quite independent of the war of 1870. The French had no Carlyle to translate the genius of Germany in magnificent prose, and the power which Goethe exercised on the rest of Europe has never been fully appreciated in France. M. Rod's remarks on the famous memoirs which have been familiar to the English reading public for fifty years should be interesting to students. Goethe, he remarks, never described himself as an artist pure and simple; he pretended, on the contrary, to be a master of philosophy, and to teach his readers how best to govern their lives, whether by the example of his fictitious personages or by the lessons taught in his own autobiography. To use a modern phrase, they are tendency writings. The great man of Weimar is described by the French writer with a total absence of the glamour with which Carlyle and George Henry Lewes invested their hero.

"Russian Finance," by M. G. Levy, is reassuring in tone, with this exception, that the writer considers that the Bank of Russia is too much given to philanthropic transactions. To set this national institution on a more rigorous business footing would be, he says, "the crowning of the work of financial restoration undertaken in 1888 and pursued with so much success by Alexander III and Nicholas II, and of which France has aided and followed the development with a degree of interest on which it is not necessary to insist."

Most seasonable is an article by M. J. Rochard upon French seaside and inland bathing stations. The town population of France is steadily increasing; fifty years ago there were three peasants to one citizen, now they are nearly even, and the yearly emigration by a large number of the inhabitants of the towns to the seaside and watering-places helps to neutralize the bad effects of this state of things. M. Rochard hopes that the seaboard of France will become more and more an aquatic suburb, the more so that everybody travels, and the expenses of foreign tours will constantly tend to become cheaper. This interesting article would bear reprinting as a pamphlet.

The Vicomte de Vogüé writes somewhat obscurely on the literature of Mediæval Europe, and takes for his text a late publication of Gaston Paris.

The second July number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* opens with an article by M. Faguet upon Auguste Comte, and is based upon two books—that written by M. de Roberty upon Auguste Comte and Herbert Spencer and that by Père Gruber, a Jesuit author, who, it seems, has written a scrupulous and conscientious work. Comte is here described as having been extraordinarily childlike and pordigiously proud, at no time of his life knowing anything of mankind, though he recoiled from injustice to himself. He perpetually wondered at the inconstancy, ingratitute and want of insight in his fellow creatures. He complained of his wife as being without the instinct of kindness or veneration, and as having what he termed a purely revolutionary nature. This man, who was quiet and simple, whose manners were cold and polite, and who dwelt in a small student's chamber, believed that no worldly rank was so great, and even no place in the spiritual hierarchy so desirable, but what he might aspire to it by a sort of natural claim, and he believed in the height of his own future achievements and their reward, considering himself to be the only being who had perhaps ever deserved either. Not only did he think that he had absolute right to live according to his own perceptions of that which was desirable, but he believed that his own perceptions created an ultimate rule for all mankind. Thus he wrought out a picture of the universe made in his own image, and projected his own portrait in infinitude.

The Kiel Canal and the modern fleets of the world form the subject of a second article by an anonymous writer. The idea of a German maritime canal was not, it seems, new, since in the month of June, 1777, Prince Frederick of Denmark, who afterward became king, lifted the first sod of the cutting of the canal which connects the river Eider with the bay of Kiel—the Northern Sea with the Baltic. Germany has now a colonial empire, and if a great war arose the connection with the open sea would be of the first importance, and so the writer considers that England, Russia and the Scandinavian kingdoms are bound to turn their attention, quite as much as is France, to the future importance of the Kiel Canal. Inasmuch as the canal is in its nature a warlike instrument, it will conduce to war if Germany finds it all-important and essential to her interest.

The second article on the English contemporary drama is severe on Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, and analyses with considerable shrewdness the conditions which led to the gradual extinction of "cup and saucer" comedy.

The most genuinely interesting paper in either number of the *Revue* is by M. Amelineau, and deals with some recent excavations in Egypt undertaken by a M. Naville, who followed the traces of Marriette Bey in the celebrated Temple of Deir, built in the eighteenth Egyptian Dynasty, about 1700 years before our era, by an Egyptian queen in honor of her father's achievements. This particular Pharaoh, Thothmes I, had associated his daughter

with himself in the government, as many other Pharaohs had associated their sons, and she repaid him by building this temple to his memory. Those taking an interest in Egyptian lore will do well to procure the article.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

"LA NOUVELLE REVUE" becomes each month more and more of a political pamphlet; two articles on the strategic *rôle* of the French fleet, an exhaustive analysis of the Alsace-Lorraine question, a discussion on the German plan of campaign, and a somewhat venomous article on the English occupation of Gibraltar, make, together with Madame Adam's own "Letters on Foreign Politics," a formidable amount of matter devoted in various shapes and phases to the god of war, the more so that the fine verses of George Meredith in 1870 also form a feature of the July 1 number.

What remains of general interest is, however, valuable. M. Rodoachi continues and concludes his life of Princess Renée de France, a beautiful gentle French princess who married into Italy and became, as may be imagined, to the horror of the people of Ferrara, a disciple of Calvin. She returned to France when widowed to become a pillar of the Reformed Church, and sheltered many a fugitive Huguenot in her chateau of Montargis.

It is not easy to understand what is meant by the article dealing with "Snobbism and Mysticism." It seems a somewhat confused attack on that section of Parisian society which has of late become enamoured of "Liberty materials, anæmia, Greek robes, the Pre-Raphaelism of Burne-Jones, stained glass windows, Edgar Poe, the Primitives, Sarah Bernhardt and Huysmann's novels dealing with the unseen."

Ibsen's poems have inspired M. Khan with some curious theories. He points out that the Swedish writer is only known as a dramatist, and that unlike Björnsen, who has been in his day novelist, poet, politician and playwright, Ibsen has never published a story and not even written his views on the Swedish and Norwegian separation question; and yet, continues the French critic, when he was a young man, the author of "The Doll's House" published a small volume of verse, the first dating from 1850, the last from 1875. For preface to the volume Ibsen placed the lines, of which the following is a rough translation:

> "Life is spent in warring with spirits,
> We are roofed in by our brain and our heart."

Many of the poems deal with the Prussian-Danish War and are full of intense patriotism, and some few verses, written during the siege of Paris, were so violent that they never were included in the German edition of his works. M. Khan considers that Ibsen the poet gives the key to Ibsen the dramatist, and he declares that these verses throw a clear light on the soul of a great writer.

M. D'Almeras begins a series of articles on Paris, interesting alike to the lover of the picturesque and to those concerned with the historical and social side of the town. He begins with the Marais, a quarter little visited by English visitors, and yet possessing some of the most curious streets and houses on the Continent, among others the beautiful Hotel Carnavalet, where Madame de Sévigné wrote her celebrated letters, and which has now become a museum filled with relics of the Revolution.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

PROFESSOR PASQUALE VILLARI contributes to the July numbers of the *Nuova Antologia* the opening chapters of a series of articles on "Sicily and Socialism." Without bringing forward any new facts or theories concerning the present deplorable condition of the island, he deals with the whole problem in a broad, discriminating spirit. The recent troubles, he insists, were entirely social and economic, not political, in character, and in his first article he deals exhaustively with the condition of the workers in the sulphur mines, who number altogether some 200,000. So out of gear is the whole economic system on which the labor is based, that whereas the miners work under the most insanitary conditions at a starvation wage, the smaller mine owners are so crushed by the heavy export duties and by the mining royalties exacted by the land owners that they make no profit at all, save by an unscrupulous use of the truck system which flourishes in full force. The second article explains the complicated land system of Sicily, with its small free holds, elaborately irrigated and devoted to the cultivation of vines and fruit trees, which predominate near the towns, and the "*latifondi*" of the interior, vast stretches of country belonging to an absentee landlord, who alone profits by the hopelessly inferior system of agriculture in vogue, while the peasantry exists in a chronic state of semi-starvation. Add to these grievances an unjust and oppressive system of taxation, and it is not surprising, as Professor Villari points out, that socialistic doctrines have obtained a firm footing in the island.

Signor R. de Cesare, in an apparently well informed article (July 15), dwells on the bitter feeling produced throughout Italy by the Pope's letter forbidding Catholics to take part in the recent elections. The order was expressed in more stringent terms than on any previous occasion; nevertheless the proportion of abstentions—41 per cent. of the electorate—was lower than usual. De Cesare attributes the issue of the letter mainly to the indiscretion of Cardinal Hohenlohe in publicly drinking to the health of Crispi at a banquet, and to the consequent representations of the French Ambassador; but the cause seems hardly adequate to the effect if the Pope had really intended to allow Catholics to vote. In his indignation with the Papal policy the author declaims against "the indomitable and melancholy egotism" and "the intellectual poverty" of those who inspire the policy of the Vatican in regard to Italian affairs, and maintains that the distinction that is drawn by the Church between municipal and parliamentary elections, in the former of which the Catholics are urged to vote and in the latter commanded to abstain, is entirely illogical.

To the *Riforma Sociale* (July 10), the editor, Signor Nitti, contributes a thoughtful article on the right definition of labor.

The persistent interest taken in English and American literature by Italians is displayed by a very readable article in the *Antologia* (July 1), on the influence exercised on the development of English lyrical poetry by the visit of Sir Thomas Wyatt to Italy in 1526, by a study (July 15) of Edgar Poe, and in the *Rassegna Nazionale* (July 15) by a very learned and lengthy dissertation on the religion of William Shakespeare, favoring the theory that he lived and died a Catholic.

THE NEW BOOKS

I. OUR LONDON LETTER ABOUT BOOKS.

IT has always been said that a general election is fatal, for the time being, to bookseller and publisher alike. Times change ; and for once, I hear, the trade in books has revived rather than declined with the dissolution. But still, no doubt, the sudden upheaval is responsible for the postponement of more than one volume of importance, and as a result, this short following list of what has been selling best includes two or three titles not strictly belonging to the present month :

"Trilby." By George du Maurier.

"Celibates." By George Moore.

"Gerald Eversley's Friendship : a Study in Real Life." By the Rev. J. E. C. Welldon.

"The Story of Bessie Costrell." By Mrs. Humphry Ward.

"The Alps from End to End." By Sir William Martin Conway.

"Conventional Lies of Our Civilization." By Max Nordau.

"Trilby," it would seem, is achieving something of the success over here that it has already made in America ; while the appearance of Mr. George Moore's "Celibates" shows that the author of "Esther Waters" has at last captured the book-buying public. But I do not think that "Celibates" will add at all to his reputation. It is made up of three separate stories, of which the first, "Mildred Lawson," takes up three hundred of the odd five hundred pages the volume contains. Studies of celibate character, of types averse to marriage, they show undoubted cleverness, but too often the kind of cleverness that has not sufficient command of its own qualities. Again and again Mr. Moore allows his work to suffer from that old intrusive lack of reticence which more than anything else was responsible for the comparative failure of his earlier works, and which, no doubt, he learned from his whilom master, the author of "Nana." Nor has the book any of that large humanity of motive which, so much to its advantage, informed every chapter of "Esther Waters," and redeemed its serious faults. There Mr. Moore was sympathetic ; in "Celibates" he returns to his old hard, dispassionate habit of treatment—a habit which, whatever its artistic merits, has seldom characterized a great book, and never a popular.

"Gerald Eversley's Friendship," the next book of fiction on the list, is a school story, by the Head Master of Harrow. Mr. Welldon was one of the gentlemen, surely, who a year or two ago protested against the "real life" of the French author I have just mentioned. *His* "study of real life," at least, does not err on the side of undue realism. It is overloaded with matter, however, especially toward the end ; and although readable, is not going to be a school classic like "Tom Brown's Schooldays ;" nor will it ever reach the popularity of those other school stories by a schoolmaster—"Eric" and "St. Winifred's." Both Mrs. Humphry Ward's "The Story of Bessie Costrell" and Sir William Martin Conway's "The Alps from End to End" appeared on the ilst last month. Their reappearance goes to prove that the reading public is not as inconstant as we have been made to believe. It has remained faithful to Mrs: Humphry Ward, and it has not yet tired of the seemingly endless literature of Alpine and other climbing.

How far Max Nordau's "Conventional Lies of Our Civilization" owes its immediate success to the Nordau "boom," which followed the appearance of "Degeneration" it is difficult to say. The present translation is from the seventh edition of the German work, and that its note is much the same as that of the later and more famous volume is suggested sufficiently by the title of its first chapter, "Mene, Tekel, Upharsin." Again, we find Dr. Nordau the uncompromising critic. His statement of "the lie of religion," "the lie of a monarchy and aristocracy," "the political lie," "the economic lie," "the matrimonial lie," and a whole series of "lies" under the comprehensive title of "miscellaneous," is as strenuous and fearless as the most sensation-loving reader could desire. He draws, in fact, an indictment, readable enough certainly, but generally wrong-headed, against most of the characteristic features of our civilization. We have one writer in England whom he sometimes reminds me of—the author of "The Quintessence of Ibsenism," Mr. George Bernard Shaw.

Among the other books of the month I think you will like best "The Land of the Muskeg," not merely for its numerous illustrations, its excellent maps, and its interesting letterpress, but because of the author, a very good portrait of whom appears as the frontispiece of the volume. Mr. H. Somers Somerset is the son of Lady Henry Somerset, who only attained his majority this year, and we have in his "The Land of the Muskeg" probably the best book of the kind that has ever been written by so young a man. It is a book of travel and adventure in lands rarely visited by the English hunter. Mr. Somerset formed the chief of a hunting party which penetrated into Alberta and Athabasca, and afterward crossed the Rocky Mountains into British Columbia. As a record of traveling in regions as yet unsophisticated by civilization, where real Indians can be found and where young adventurers can risk their lives in as many ways as human ingenuity can devise, Mr. Somerset's book will commend itself, and it deserves a wide popularity. There are so few articulate persons who have traveled through the Hudson Bay Company's territory that when one comes along with such a natural talent for observation as Mr. Somerset it would be unpardonable for him not to have given us some of these pen and pencil pictures of the unknown country through which he has passed. The "Muskeg," which gives its name to the book, is not, as some imagine, a wild beast, but a fearsome natural product in the shape of a bog.

To take the "solid subjects" first, I think that the new book of the most historical interest is the volume "The Crimea in 1854 and 1894," in which General Sir Evelyn Wood has collected, with considerable amplification and revision, and with the addition of many illustrations and maps, the series of articles on the Crimea which he contributed last year to the *Fortnightly Review*. Then there is the third and final volume of Dr. Reginald Sharpe's "London and the Kingdom," a history derived mainly from the archives in the custody of the Corporation at the Guildhall. It is an official history, too, "printed," the title page tells us, "by order of the Corporation under the direction of the Library Committee." To the excellent Cambridge Historical Series has been added a volume by Mr. Edward Jenks, "The History of the Australasian Colonies from their Foundation to the

Year 1893," bound by the size of its subject to be an abstract merely, but an abstract which the author's skill, the maps and the excellent index have rendered most useful. "A Short History of the Catholic Church in England" is, of course, intended for the general reader; while "The Legitimist Kalendar for the Year of Our Lord 1895," by the Marquise de Ruvigny and Raineval, is a curiosity rather than a serious book.

A volume of a very different type is Mr. Edward F. Strange's "Alphabets: a Handbook of Lettering with Historical, Critical and Practical Descriptions," one of Mr. Gleeson White's Ex-Libris Series, treating the subject from the standpoint of historical beauty rather than that of historical value or antiquarian research. The result is a work of extreme interest to every reader to whom the printed book has an appeal apart from the meaning conveyed by its contents. The illustrations number nearly two hundred, and give examples of all sorts of different types and letterings, both ancient and of to-day. Thus there are specimens of the alphabets designed by Mr. William Morris, Mr. Walter Crane, Mr. Selwyn Inage and other designers of note who have experimented in this particular medium.

Of distinctively biographical interest I have not much to mention, but Professor R. K. Douglas's "Li Hung Chang," the new volume of Mr. Jeyes's Public Men of To-Day Series, makes an excellent introduction to the modern history of China, and to the study of its future developments. Of purely personal matter there is very little, but as a sketch of the Chinese Viceroy's public career and of his influence it could not be bettered. Then Archbishop Whateley's famous brochure, "Historic Doubts Relative to Napoleon Bonaparte," has been reprinted; and Mr. Percy Fitzgerald has brought up to date and reissued in a popular form his "Sir Henry Irving: a Record of Over Twenty Years at the Lyceum."

You will find four or five books of great political value. Of these perhaps we should be most grateful for the two new volumes—the fifth and sixth—of Mr. Charles Booth's "Life and Labor of the People of London." The first of these deals with the building trades, wood workers and metal workers; the second with precious metals, watches and instruments, sundry manufactures, printing and paper and the textile trades. Each has an exhaustive index, and is thoroughly illustrated with diagrams. The amount of labor which their preparation entailed upon Mr. Booth and his assistants must have been enormous, but it is equaled by their value. Then there is "The Problem of the Aged Poor," by Mr. Geoffrey Drage, M.P., one of the gentlemen who turned out Sir William Harcourt at Derby. It is divided into three parts, dealing respectively with the extent and causes of old age pauperism and the means of meeting it, the question of old age pensions, and the conclusions which Mr. Drage draws from his investigations and considerations. He ventures to publish this book, he says, because "the Report of the Royal Commission on the Aged Poor has given, for various reasons, so little satisfaction." On a subject of equal practical interest is Mr. Chance's "The Better Administration of the Poor Law," a volume of Mr. C. S. Loch's Charity Organization Series, designed to serve as a guide to the administrators of the Poor Law. Mr. Chance advocates the restriction of outdoor relief with a view to its virtual abolition. Dr. F. H. Wines' "Punishment and Reformation: an Historical Sketch of the Rise of the Penitentiary System" hails from America, and naturally has a good deal to say about "the honorable part which the United States has borne in the movement for a better recognition of the rights even of convicted criminals." "This is not," says the author, "a book on prisons, much less on the organization of Government prisons." It is designed rather "as an aid to legislation and a guide to the formation of a correct public opinion."

A suggestive scientific work, and one to which specialist critics have not taken very kindly, on account of the heterodoxy of the theory it advances, is Mr. Charles Dixon's "Migration of British Birds." It deals with the post-glacial emigrations of British birds as traced by the application of a new law governing the geographical dispersal of species, and is put forth as "a contribution to the study of migration, geographical distribution, and insular faunas." More orthodox, and dealing generally with the same subject, is Mr. F. E. Beddard's "A Text-Book of Zoogeography," a volume of the Biological Series of the Cambridge Natural Science Manuals. It has useful maps, and aims at giving the principal facts of its subject without an undue profusion of detail.

The literature of religion and theology has had no very serious contributions, although it is difficult to estimate the effect which a book like Mr. Coventry Patmore's "The Rod, the Root, and the Flower" may have on its readers. It is a collection of aphorisms and short passages dealing with various matters mundane and divine, characterized by extreme shrewdness and clearness of presentment. Mr. Patmore describes his work here as "being mainly that of the poet, bent upon discovering and reporting how the 'loving hint' of doctrine has 'met the longing guess' of the souls of those who have so believed in the Unseen that it has become visible, and who have thenceforward found their existence to be no longer a sheath without a sword, a desire without fulfillment." Mr. C. L. Marson's "The Following of Christ" is a collection of "short exercises" from modern writers intended to serve "for the devout reader" as a help and a starting point for meditation. All sorts of writers have been ransacked for suitable passages, from John Stuart Mill to Mrs. Lynn Lynton, and Canon Scott Holland writes a preface to the volume. You will find a curiosity in the shape of a reprint, in *fac-simile*, of "The Soldier's Pocket Bible," more generally known as "Cromwell's Soldier's Bible," which was compiled and issued for the use of the Commonwealth Army in 1643. This little book has a bibliographical introduction, and a preface by Lord Wolseley, in which he says that "the soldier who carries this Bible in his pack possesses what is of far higher value to him than the proverbial marshal's baton."

In the way of literary criticism and essays the most important book is Mr. C. W. G. Warr's "The Greek Epic," a volume of the Dawn of European Literature Series, dealing with the literature of prehistoric Greece, Homer and the Homeric Poetry, and Hesiod and the Hesiodic "Theogony." Rather more modern in its subject is Mr. Oliver Elton's "An Introduction to Michael Drayton," printed for the Spenser Society and containing a good portrait, a *fac-simile* signature, a bibliography and an index. If you want seriously to study the author of "A Ballade of Agincourt," here is your opportunity. And finally, Mr. H. S. Salt's "Selections from Thoreau," a volume of the Eversley Series, is likely to do a good deal to make the author of "Walden" better known in England. The selections given, though moderate in compass, are, says Mr. Salt, "typical of Thoreau in almost all his moods and aspects." The frontispiece portrait of the American writer is a delightful presentment of the man.

II. RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

SOME BOOKS ON AMERICAN THEMES AND PLACES.

The National Military Park. Chickamauga—Chattanooga. An Historical Guide. By H. V. Boynton. Octavo, pp. 325. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $1.50.

Undoubtedly the book of the month, so far as timeliness is concerned, is General H. V. Boynton's volume. Without disparagement of others, it may be said that General Boynton has been the most active man in the movement which has resulted in the creation of the great national military park which is to be dedicated this month. It was first suggested in 1888 that Northern and Southern soldiers might well unite to preserve the field where both, in a military sense, won such renown. At that time, upon the National Military Park grounds at Gettysburg only the lines occupied by the Federal troops had been marked. Southern officers who had participated in the great battle of Chickamauga joined heartily with Northerners in the appointment of committees for carrying out the new project. Congress acted promptly and favorably, and the work proceeded. The official dedication of the grounds is to take place on the 19th and 20th of the present month. General Boynton's book includes a description of the park, a satisfactory guide for visitors to the battle grounds and vicinity, a history of the movement for the creation of the park, and above all a very valuable and impartial account of the Chickamauga campaign—more than a hundred pages of the book being devoted to this clear and thoroughly accurate story of the military movements about Chickamauga in 1863. Many thousands of visitors will attend the ceremonies of dedication, and they will find this book of General Boynton's almost indispensable.

Patriotic Citizenship. By Thomas J. Morgan, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 368. New York: American Book Company. $1.

General Thomas J. Morgan has had a varied career which has peculiarly fitted him for the preparation of a book intended to inculcate the principles of patriotism and of good citizenship. He fought bravely for the preservation of the Union, has held high public office with great credit, and has had many years of responsible experience at the head of educational institutions. The present volume is upon an original plan. It contains a series of chapters upon patriotism, the flag, the great periods and episodes in the history of the United States, the principles of civil and religious liberty, the problems of emigration, labor and capital, and so on. The author asks a series of questions and then proceeds briefly to answer them. Each question and answer is followed by a page or two of quotations from American writers in further elucidation of the topic. The book is so arranged as to be a very useful one for school reading, and it can readily be made the basis for much familiar discourse between teacher and pupils. It seems to us a volume that is likely to commend itself very warmly to our public school authorities.

Heraldry in America. By Eugene Zieber. Quarto, pp. 427. Philadelphia: Department of Heraldry, Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company. $10.

The production of this beautiful volume from an American press should be a sufficient answer to the charge so frequently brought against our people that they are negligent of matters concerning their own ancestry. Mr. Zieber's exhaustive work does not indeed afford any encouragement to the few upstarts among us who are trying to create family coats of arms *de novo*, but it states in a clear and methodical way the facts necessary to a rational interpretation of heraldic laws and principles. It discusses the meaning of historic emblems in the light of national development, and it offers practical suggestions on the use of heraldry in our modern life. In short, the book is an exponent of the highest type of legitimate pride of ancestry and of country. To the artist, the architect and the writer it will be an indispensable aid, and many outside these professions will consult it with interest and profit. The mechanical execution of the volume is superb; the 950 illustrations are all excellent, and the press work represents the latest approach to perfection in the printer's art. Full descriptions are given of American national and State flags, seals and coins. One very interesting chapter is devoted to the insignia of American colonial societies and patriotic orders.

Recollections of Life in Ohio, from 1813 to 1840. By William Cooper Howells. Octavo, pp. 221. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $2.

The late William Cooper Howells, of Ohio, was born in South Wales and was brought by his parents to the United States in 1808, when he was one year old. A very few years later his family migrated from the East to Ohio. In his old age William Cooper Howells began to write his recollections of Ohio life in the period from 1813 to 1840. The book was not quite completed when he died, and his distinguished son, William Dean Howells, the novelist, wrote the concluding chapter and provided the volume with an introduction. William Cooper Howells was a man of high personal character, self-educated for the most part, but of great intelligence, had the philosophic temperament and the literary impulse, published a newspaper for a number of years, started a magazine, wrote poetry, studied medicine, tried his hand at different kinds of business, and in short went through life with all the advantages and all the disadvantages that belonged to a new State like Ohio in that period. This volume is a very valuable one because of the clear and simple accounts it gives of material, intellectual and religious conditions in central Ohio in the period between the War of 1812 and the election of William Henry Harrison in 1840. It is a valuable addition to the literary memorials of a great State.

Memorials of the Minnesota Forest Fires in the Year 1894, with a Chapter on the Forest Fires in Wisconsin in the Same Year. By Rev. William Wilkinson. Octavo, pp. 479. Minneapolis, Minn.: Norman E. Wilkinson. $2.

The Minnesota forest fires of last year were a notable event in the history of the State. Some hundreds of people perished and great loss of property was occasioned. The Rev. William Wilkinson, of Minneapolis, who participated worthily in the relief work, has written a complete account of the fires and of the work of rescue and subsequent financial relief. The volume contains numerous illustrations, including a number of remarkably fine portraits of prominent Minnesota people.

Health and Pleasure on America's Greatest Railroad. Octavo, pp. 504. New York: Published by the Passenger Department of the New York Central Railroad. $1.

The New York Central Railroad Company's "Health and Pleasure on America's Greatest Railroad" is a remarkably well edited and successful account of the attractions along its lines or accessible by means of its routes. The illustrations are very numerous and exceedingly well printed and the volume has permanent value.

Tourist's Guide-Book to South California. By G. Wharton James. Paper, 12mo, pp. 457. Los Angeles, Cal.: B. R. Baumgardt.

Professor G. Wharton James' Tourist's Guide-Book to South California is an indispensable volume for the traveler who would equip himself with a convenient, intelligent and spirited account of the country, the towns, the products and the diverse attractions of that region. Professor James is a high authority upon the history of the old Spanish missions, and within brief compass he succeeds in telling the traveler just those things that he would be most desirous of knowing.

The Tourist's Guide Through the Hawaiian Islands. By Henry M. Whitney. Paper. 8vo, pp. 177. San Francisco: San Francisco News Company. 75 cents.

This Hawaiian guide seems to be accurate and well edited, and it is pronounced by persons well qualified to have an opinion the best Hawaiian guide-book that has yet appeared.

American Steam Vessels. By Samuel Ward Stanton. Quarto, pp. 496. New York: Smith & Stanton. $5.

Mr. Samuel Ward Stanton has succeeded in developing a remarkably interesting volume out of a great series of pen drawings which were on exhibition at the World's Fair and which showed the various types of steam vessels that have been built from the time when Fulton made his first experiments down to our latest battle ships and ocean greyhounds. It is a large volume of about 500 pages, with an interesting picture of some particular ship on each page.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Suppressed Chapters and Other Bookishness. By Robert Bridges. 12mo, pp. 159. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Those who have read "Droch" from time to time in the pages of *Life*, or have made his acquaintance through his

collection of papers entitled "Overheard in Arcadie," will not need any coaxing or persuasion to induce them to read this delightful new book. Like its predecessor, it is a book about books and authors. In some of the chapters the leading characters of the most talked-about novels of the past year are brought upon the stage and made to perform in their characteristic manners under Mr. Robert Bridges' inimitable management. This is by all means the most entertaining book in the field of current literary criticism that has appeared for a year, and, we should also add, the truest and wisest. Mr. Bridges has a delicate satire that is always ready to do duty in favor of wholesome literature, and against the mawkish, the impudent, the morbid and the "decadent."

Goethe's Faust. By Kuno Fischer. Vol. I. 12mo, pp. 218. Manchester, Iowa: H. R. Wolcott. $1.25.

Mr. H. R. Wolcott, of Manchester Iowa, who has been an intelligent student of philosophy and literature under Professor Kuno Fischer at Heidelberg, has undertaken the translation of Professor Fischer's essay upon Goethe's Faust. Mr. Wolcott is his own publisher. The translation will appear in two volumes. The first one, which is before us, contains Professor Fischer's discussion of Faust literature before Goethe. The second volume will appear in about six months. Mr. Wolcott deserves great credit for the character of this translation and for the manner in which he has brought out the volume.

Coleridge's Principles of Criticism. With introduction and notes by Andrew J. George, M.A. 16mo, pp. 255. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 90 cents.

Professor A. J. George has edited for students and general readers selected parts of Coleridge's great work, "Biographia Literaria," and it may well be read by those who would ground themselves in the true principles of literary criticism.

A Trip to England. By Goldwin Smith, D.C.L. 32mo, pp. 136. New York: Macmillan & Co. 25 cents.

This reprint in cheap form of Professor Goldwin Smith's little essay, entitled "A Trip to England," is most welcome. It stands almost unique as an essay which is at once an enduring piece of literature, a contribution to history and a veritable guide-book. Those who have not read it and who may obtain it upon our recommendation will be disposed to thank us for the suggestion.

Philip Vernon. A Tale in Prose and Verse. By S. Weir Mitchell. 12mo, pp. 55. New York: The Century Company. $1.

Over at Edinboro', where they know so much about literature, learning and medicine, they have just now pronounced Dr. S. Weir Mitchell the chief ornament of the medical profession in the United States and have conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Dr. Mitchell is poet and novelist and many things else besides man of science and eminent medical practitioner. This little tale of his, which curiously mingles prose and poetry, very well exemplifies his refined and fastidious accomplishments as a literary artist.

Legends of Florence, Collected from the People and Re-Told by Charles Godfrey Leland. 12mo, pp. 271. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

Mr. Charles Godfrey Leland has gathered at first hand from the common people of Florence a wonderful collection of old stories and legends which have come down by word of mouth from earlier days, and which have to do with places and buildings in and about Florence.

Tales of the Fairies and of the Ghost World. Collected from Oral Tradition in Southwest Munster by Jeremiah Curtin. 12mo, pp. 198. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

No one else has ever shown so much industry or ability as Mr. Jeremiah Curtin in the collection of Irish folk-lore tales. The present volume is a remarkably valuable addition to the previous books for which we are indebted to Mr. Curtin.

Myths of Northern Lands. By H. A. Guerber. 12mo, pp. 319. New York: American Book Company.

Many good books have been written upon the Scandinavian mythology; but perhaps the ordinary reader would find no other volume in this field so systematic and complete for the purposes of standard information as this one by Mr. Guerber. It contains a number of stirring illustrations, and has much merit.

Game Birds at Home. By Theodore S. Van Dyke. 16mo, pp. 219. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. $1.50.

Mr. Van Dyke well remarks that "to the majority of sportsmen love of nature is the principal element in the love of hunting." His charming volume on our game birds, including essays on the Bob White, the woodcock, several varieties of grouse, wild ducks, geese, cranes, and other American birds that sportsmen seek, is written in such a way as to please the nature lover, whether he ever carried a fowling-piece or not.

Essais et Études. Par Émile de Laveleye. Deuxième série, 1875–1882. Paper, 8vo, pp. 418. Paris: Félix Alcan. 7 fr. 50.

Although the late Professor Émile de Laveleye, of Belgium, had published so long a list of works in book form, including many volumes of collected essays, there still remained at the time of his death a large number of valuable contributions which had been made by him at different times to French, Belgian, Italian and other periodicals, which had never been collected. There appeared last year a volume of these essays and studies, made up of papers written by Professor de Laveleye between the years 1861 and 1875. We have now a second volume, including papers written between 1875 and 1882, and a third volume is yet to follow. Twenty-one essays are included in this second volume, and they are upon topics of great diversity, exhibiting the wide range of M. de Laveleye's interest and knowledge as a publicist. These volumes should be secured by all our principal libraries.

Mariana: An Original Drama in Three Acts and an Epilogue. By Jose Echegaray. 16mo, pp. 126. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

This is a very notable specimen of the European literary drama of the present decade.

The Vanishing Fair. By H. H. Van Meter. Quarto, pp. 40. Chicago: The Literary Art Company.

Mr. Van Meter's little poem on "The Vanishing Fair" has been sumptuously published with a number of beautifully printed illustrations. It is an attractive reminiscence of the White City and in every way a good specimen of Chicago workmanship.

FICTION.

Dr. Gray's Quest. By Francis H. Underwood. 12mo, pp. 304. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.75.

The late Dr. Francis H. Underwood was one of Boston's most worthy men of letters, and his novel "Quabbin" was a New England story of high merit, entitled to an enduring place in our literature. This new book, "Dr. Gray's Quest," had been finished only a few days before its author died. It reveals Mr. Underwood's great knowledge of New England life and character, as well as his experience of life in Europe. It is a novel of merit and importance.

When Charles the First was King. A Romance of Osgoldcross 1632–1649. By J. S. Fletcher. 12mo, pp. 418. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

It is a pleasure to commend so genuinely good a story as Mr. Fletcher's adventurous historical novel of the times of Charles the First. Its comprehension of the spirit of the times which it attempts to portray is remarkably vivid and faithful. The story has a quaint charm of style and plenty of love and fighting.

"The Little Huguenot:" A Romance of Fontainebleau. By Max Pemberton. 32mo, pp. 177. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. send us Max Pemberton's "The Little Huguenot," a romance of the Forest of Fontainebleau, one of the most idyllic and winsome of all the bits of fiction that we have seen this year.

Old Man Savarin, and Other Stories. By Edward William Thomson. 16mo, pp. 289. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

Mr. Edward William Thomson is a rising Canadian writer whose work deserves the attention it is receiving. His French Canadian tales are in their way as good as Mr. Cable's Louisiana Creole stories. The present volume contains fourteen short stories and we have pleasure in commending it.

BURLINGAME PUBLIC

The Story of Bessie Costrell. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. 16mo, pp. 180. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Mrs. Ward's artistic little story, which has been widely read as a short magazine serial, is now printed in attractive book form. "The Story of Bessie Costrell" deals with life among working people in an English village.

A Truce, and Other Stories. By Mary Tappan Wright. 16mo, pp. 287. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

A volume of unusually good love stories by a writer of versatility and charm.

Foam of the Sea, and Other Tales. By Gertrude Hall. 16mo, pp. 299. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

This is a volume of very well invented and readable stories.

Doctor Izard. By Anna Katharine Green. 12mo, pp. 268. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

One of Anna Katharine Green's characteristic stories of crime and mystery, everything being cleared up in the final chapter.

The "Buckram" Series: "The Master-Knot," by Conover Duff; "The Time Machine," by H. G. Wells; "Tenement Tales of New York," by J. W. Sullivan. 18mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents each.

Most important of all the 18mo fiction libraries is the "Buckram" series of Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. In this series have come to us J. W. Sullivan's "Tenement Tales of New York," which include, in our judgment, about the most remarkable bits of American realism that have appeared this year. As a companion of the above, in an entirely different style, though most excellent and readable, is H. W. Nevinson's little volume entitled, "Slum Stories of London." This is the series which has earlier given us "The Prisoner of Zenda," "The Indiscretion of the Duchess," and several other of Anthony Hope's books. "The Time Machine" is an ingenious piece of work that suggests Frank Stockton. W. C. Scully's "Kafir Stories" carry us into the field of African adventure and are intensely interesting. Conover Duff's two stories, "The Master-Knot" and "Another Story," are amusing New York tales cast in the form of correspondence.

A Fiend Incarnate. By David Malcolm. 18mo, pp. 213. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. 75 cents.

The Major's Favorite. A Novel. By John Strange Winter. 32mo, pp. 191. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. 75 cents.

Messrs. J. Selwin Tait and Sons have launched a new library in small volumes, which they entitle the "Zenda" series, David Malcolm's "A Fiend Incarnate" opening the list. This is a story of forgeries, bank frauds and startling detective episodes. The same publishers issue "The Major's Favorite," a charming little novel by John Strange Winter, a companion of her favorite story, "Mignon's Secret."

A Free Lance in a Far Land. By Herbert Compton. 12mo, pp. 373. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. $1

An exceedingly lively story of a young Englishman's adventures in India, where he became King Sooleeman of Sooleemanpoor. The story rattles along in a most readable fashion.

The New Moon. By C. E. Raimond. 12mo, pp. 213. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

This English story deals with some of the same motives that furnish the theme for Sudermann's story, "The Wish." The superior moral insight of the German novel is striking when the two books are compared.

The Curse of Intellect. Anonymous. 12mo, pp. 177. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

This little book is a satire upon things in general. It tells of a man who, being satiated and disgusted with the human beings about him, goes to Africa and brings back to London a monkey, which he trains to take part in social life. The book is at least amusing.

The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan. By James Morier. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

The adventures of Hajji Baba is an old classic, famous in the days of our grandfathers. James Morier had lived for many years in Persia in the British diplomatic service. He was an artist as well as an author. The story itself involves a most comprehensive satirical picture of the manners, customs and life of Persian people.

Yale Yarns: Sketches of Life at Yale University. By John Seymour Wood. 16mo, pp. 307. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

The Yale constituency is large enough to read a book of slight stories and sketches which bear the college name. The book will also find interested readers in other colleges.

The Story of Fort Frayne. By Capt. Charles King. 12mo, pp. 310. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely. $1 25.

An excellent novel of frontier army life, the scene being laid in Wyoming and the whole story being in Captain King's best manner.

Bullet and Shell: A Soldier's Romance. By George F. Williams. Octavo, pp. 454. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. $1.50.

Here we have a new edition of a book that has been deservedly popular for a dozen years. In the form of a vivid story it carries us through the scenes of the civil war as they appeared to a private soldier. It has won the highest commendation from great generals on both sides of the war and is a book that will be particularly popular with boys for generations yet to come.

Ferragus, Chief of the Dévorants, and The Last Incarnation of Vautrin. By Honoré de Balzac. 12mo, pp. 422. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

The latest in the series of Katharine Prescott Wormeley's Balzac translations, in Roberts Brothers' attractive edition.

The Zeit-Geist. By L. Dougall. 16mo, pp. 184. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

This story by an English traveler in the British North American colonies finds its scene in northern Canada. Its hero is a reformed drunkard, and its tone is distinctly religious and ethical.

What They Couldn't: A Home Story. By "Pansy" (Mrs. G. R. Alden). 12mo, pp. 424. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

The "Pansy" books are almost numerous enough to form a Sunday school library by themselves, inasmuch as this new one is Mrs. Alden's ninety-fifth story. They are always wholesome stories, written to inculcate moral and religious views, and they maintain an average literary excellence that many writers of more pretentious literary ambitions might well emulate.

The Boy Soldiers of 1812. By Everett T. Tomlinson. 12mo, pp. 319. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

The Watch Fires of '76. By Samuel Adam Drake. 12mo, pp. 270. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

These companion volumes are excellent stories for the boys, and are designed not only to stimulate interest but also to convey considerable knowledge of the two American wars in England.

Celibates. By George Moore. 12mo, pp. 453. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

Under this title of "The Celibates" Mr. George Moore has grouped three distinct stories—namely, "Mildred Lawson," "John Norton" and "Agnes Lahens." Mr. Moore's work savors strongly of what some one has called the Max-Nordau period of literary art. The types are not pleasant, and the treatment lacks delicacy, but Moore is a writer of no little force.

The "Unknown" Library: "The Beautiful Soul," by Florence Marryat; "The Making of Mary," by Jean Forsyth; "A King's Diary," by Percy White; "Dr. Endicott's Experiment," by Adeline Sergeant. 18mo. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents each.

The publishers have issued an ample supply of summer novels attractively gotten up, with open type and very narrow page, small enough to carry in the pocket and brief enough to read at an hour's sitting. Of this sort are the four new volumes in Cassell's "Unknown" Library, mentioned above. The original plan of withholding authors' names has

long since been abandoned in this series, though it continues to be published under the name first adopted. Florence Marryat's is an English society story in the author s usual vein; "The Making of Mary" is a story of Michigan and theosophy; "A King's Diary" is the love story of a young English literary man with a small income and large aspirations; "Dr. Endicott's Experiment" is like thousands of other society stories that English women writers are turning off to order. This entire series, which the Cassell Publishing Company have been running for several years, is in the course of reissue in paper covers at 25 cents per volume.

A Gender in Satin. By "Rita." 32mo, pp. 197. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

In Putnam's "Incognito" library there appears "A Gender in Satin," of which it is enough to say that it is by the author of "A Husband of No Importance."

The Honor of the Flag. By W. Clark Russell. 32mo, pp. 196. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

The "Autonym" Library, which is identical in style with the "Incognito" series, issues a volume of short sea stories by W. Clark Russell. This diminutive volume contains eight stories.

The Phantom Death, and Other Stories. By W. Clark Russell. 32mo, pp. 226. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

A Question of Color. By F. C. Philips. 32mo, pp. 147. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 50 cents.

Chiffon's Marriage. By Gyp. 32mo, pp. 236. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 50 cents.

Chiffon's Marriage. By Gyp. 18mo, pp. 243. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. 50 cents.

Another volume of W. Clark Russell's stories appears in an attractive form from the press of Frederick A. Stokes Company. The same publishers issue "A Question of Color," by F. C. Philips, a story involving the race question. In this "Twentieth Century" series the Stokes Company also issue "Chiffon's Marriage," translated from the French of "Gyp" (Comtesse de Mantel). The same story comes to us in a different translation from the press of Lovell, Coryell & Co.

Gray Roses. By Henry Harland. 16mo, pp. 208. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

Nine stories by the author whose pseudonym of "Sidney Luska" is better known than his own name. Harland finds his characters chiefly among English people living away from their own country, and the scenes are for the most part in Paris, in the Latin Quarter.

The Third Volume. By Fergus Hume. 12mo, pp. 356. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. $1.

This is a novel about a novel. It tells of a three-volume story the plot of which turns upon an actual murder committed a number of years previously. Certain details which appear in the third volume of the novel actually lead to the unraveling of the original crime.

The Ladies' Juggernaut: A Novel. By Archibald Clavering Gunter. 12mo, pp. 243. New York: Home Publishing Company. $1.

A story of international marriages, with scenes laid in several American watering places and European cities.

Women's Tragedies. By H. D. Lowry. 16mo, pp. 242. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

The Girl From the Farm. By Gertrude Dix. 16mo, pp. 208. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

Two volumes of English short stories full of morbid psychology and unpleasant conclusions.

At the Relton Arms. By Evelyn Sharp. 16mo, pp. 225. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

At the First Corner, and Other Stories. By H. B. Marriott Watson. 16mo, pp. 196. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

Two love stories by English women writers, dealing somewhat seriously with current social questions.

Monochromes. By Ella D'Arcy. 16mo, pp 319. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

The Fair Maid of Fez. A Novel. By St. George Rathbone. 16mo, pp. 248. New York: Home Book Company. 50 cents.

Parson Thring's Secret, By A. W. Marchmont, B.A. 12mo, pp, 340. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. $1.

Oriole's Daughter. By Jessie Fothergill. 12mo pp. 321. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. $1.

The Tiger Lily: A Story of a Woman. By George Manville Fenn. 12mo, pp. 270, New York: Cassell Publishing Company. $1.

St. Ann's. By W. E. Norris. 12mo, pp. 339. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. $1.

The Three Graces. A Novel. By The Duchess. 12mo, pp, 304. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

Water Tramps; or, The Cruise of the *Sea Bird*. By George Herbert Bartlett. 32mo, pp. 313. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Juliette Irving and the Jesuit. A Novel. By T. Robinson Warren. 12mo, pp. 281. New Brunswick, N. J.: J. Heidingsfeld.

Roberta. A Novel. By Blanche Fearing. 12mo, pp. 424 Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

The Diseases of Personality. By Th. Ribot. 12mo, pp. 163. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. 75 cents.

This is an authorized translation of a work which was first published in France in 1884, and ran through three subsequent editions. Its discussion of the disorders of the personality, "the unity of the ego," is based altogether on the researches of the so-called "experimental psychologists." The treatise as a whole merits careful study.

Thinking, Feeling, Doing. By E. W. Scripture, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 304. Meadville, Pa.: Flood & Vincent. $1.50.

Dr. Scripture has had the courage to attempt a popular book upon the new experimental psychology. It is altogether a remarkable book, and we must predict for it a great success. It is full of diagrams and illustrations, and while thoroughly scientific it is fascinatingly interesting. It is arranged in such a way as to be useful for schools, for individual study, and for winter evenings in the family circle. It explains a great number of interesting experiments, many of which the reader can try for himself with home-made apparatus.

Biological Lectures Delivered at the Marine Biological Laboratory of Wood's Holl in the Summer Season of 1894. Octavo, pp, 294. Boston: Ginn & Co. $2.65.

This is the third volume of the Wood's Holl lectures thus far published. The only doubt as to the future continuance of the useful work of publication seems to arise from the uncertainty attending the financial support of the marine laboratory itself. It is to be hoped that all such uncertainty will be speedily removed. While only a limited number of students can make use of the advantages offered each summer at Wood's Holl, the influence of the institution on the advancement of biological science throughout our country is becoming more marked every year. The publication of these lectures is in itself a great boon to such students and teachers of biology as are unable to take part in the practical laboratory work at the seaside.

The Telephone Systems of the Continent of Europe. By A. R. Bennett. 12mo, pp. 450. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.50.

While this work was written from the point of view of an electrical engineer, it contains the most exhaustive infor-

mation yet published on the subject of telephone tariffs, service and regulations. The author's investigation of these problems has been minute and searching, and the results are well worthy of consideration. The book is elaborately illustrated; the tables of rates and other data are explicit, and bear evidence of great care in their preparation.

The Principles of Physics. By Alfred P Gage, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 645. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.55.

This is a more extended treatise than either of the author's previous manuals of physics. The volume as a whole is new, though much of the material of the author's earlier works has been incorporated in it. The discussion of electricity has been entirely rewritten.

Elements of Geometry, Plane and Solid. By John Macnie, A M. 16mo, pp. 374. New York: American Book Company. $1.25.

A Dictionary of the English Language. Abridged from Webster's International Dictionary. Octavo, pp. 736. New York: American Book Company. $1.50.

This new edition of Webster's Academic Dictionary is an entirely new work, abridged directly from the International, the typography of which has also been adopted. The page is printed in two columns instead of three; the number of illustrations has been more than doubled; the amount of matter has been greatly increased, and the new method of indicating pronunciation is used. Otherwise, the essential features of the old Academic have been retained.

El Desdén con el Desdén. A Comedy in Three Acts by Don Augustin Moreto y Cabaña. Edited, with notes, by Alexander A. Herdler. Paper, 12mo, pp. 128. New York: William R. Jenkins. 35 cents.

This little play is classed among the deeper and more serious comedies of Moreto and ranks as one of his best. Twenty pages of notes, in English, have been added by the editor, who provides in this way a suitable introduction to the study of the classic Spanish drama.

Contes et Légendes. Part I. By H. A. Guerber. 16mo, pp. 183. New York: American Book Company. 60 cents.

A collection of legends and fairy tales to be used as an introduction to French reading. A vocabulary and a few notes are added.

The New Gradatim. By H. R. Heatley and H. N. Kingdon. Prepared by W. C. Collar. 16mo, pp. 189. Boston: Ginn & Co. 55 cents.

This new edition of "Gradatim" contains, in addition to the Latin anecdotes included in the former edition, the "Story of the Argonauts" and the "Story of Ulysses." Other important additions have been made, making the book one of the most complete of its class. As an easy Latin translation book it probably has no superior.

A Brief Descriptive Geography of the Empire State, for the Use of Schools. By C. W. Bardeen. Octavo, pp. 126. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 75 cents.

The plan of this book seems to us most commendable; it combines the essential features of geography and gazetteer, without sacrificing interest or attractiveness. The descriptions of New York's natural scenery are illustrated by reproductions of photographs representing scenes chosen because of their typical character. The chapter on "Railway Journeys," with its numerous maps, forms an excellent guide to a detailed knowledge of the State's chief centres of population. The information given seems generally fresh and reliable.

Complete Geography. By Alex. Everett Frye. Quarto, pp. 191. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.55.

The maps and illustrations in this edition of Frye's Geography are to be especially commended. The relief maps, in particular, are excellent. Two series of general maps are used—one set of simple outline maps for study and another set of full maps for purposes of reference. The illustrations are engraved from photographs.

Pan-Gnosticism: A Suggestion in Philosophy. By Noel Winter. 16mo, pp. 184. New York: Transatlantic Publishing Company.

We prefer to allow the author himself to characterize this somewhat technical and dialectical essay. He calls it: "The outlines for a methodized course of thought, in which is submitted a proposition transfiguring the present ultimate conclusions of philosophy—and to the effect that inscrutability is a delusion; or, in other words, that the conditions necessary to absolute mystery involve an absurdity; that, in fact, theoretically speaking, knowledge is possible of everything concerning which there is possibility of ignorance."

RELIGION.

The Religions of India. By Edward Washburn Hopkins. Octavo, pp. 625. Boston: Ginn & Co. $2.20.

The first volume in the series of "Handbooks on the History of Religions," edited by Dr. Morris Jastrow, of the University of Pennsylvania, and published by Ginn & Co., is a work on "The Religions of India," by Prof. Edward Washburn Hopkins, of Bryn Mawr College. The scholarly reputations of both author and editor attest the merits of this volume. An important feature of the work is the appended bibliography.

Rays of Light From All Lands. Edited by E. C. Towne, A. J. Canfield and George J. Hagar. Octavo, pp. 866. New York: Gay Brothers & Co. $2.75.

Another convenient and useful book in the department of comparative religions is "Rays of Light From All Lands," edited by the Rev. E. C. Towne, the Rev. A. J. Canfield, D.D., and Mr. George J. Hagar. This work embraces careful *résumés* of the religious creeds of mankind, authoritative accounts of the various churches and communions, and the most important utterances at the World's Parliament of Religions at Chicago, in 1893. The book is sold only by subscription.

The Christian Consciousness: Its Relation to Evolution in Morals and in Doctrine. By J. S. Black. 12mo, pp. 255. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1 25.

This book places the "Christian consciousness" along with the Bible, the Church and the Reason as a source of authority in religion. "Our Ideal has become real to us in Christ. He is not only our Hero and Example and Leader, but we have a consciousness of Him. He is found in us and we are found in Him."

The Baptism with the Holy Spirit. By Rev. R. A. Torrey. 12mo, pp. 67. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

No other of Mr. Moody's associates possesses the ability and training of Mr. Torrey, who has won so many friends at Northfield this season. Mr. Torrey discusses in this book the meaning of baptism with the Holy Spirit, the necessity and possibility of such a baptism, how it can be obtained, and how spiritual power is lost. His treatment of the theme is fresh and suggestive.

The Congregational Year-Book, 1895. Octavo, pp. 519. Boston: Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Company. $1.

The last issue of the Congregational Year-Book contains official statistics of all the Congregational churches in the United States, with lists of ministers and accounts of the benevolent societies which are under Congregational auspices.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

ARTICLES IN THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia.

(Bi-Monthly.) September.

Sources of American Federalism Wm. C. Morey.
Amendments to the Italian Constitution. G. A. Ruiz.
Representation in New England Legislatures. G. H. Haynes.
The Income Tax Decisions. C. G. Tiedeman.
The Formulation of Gresham's Law. W. M. Daniels.
Vacation Courses in Politics and Economics at Berlin.
The London School of Economics, E. J. James. W. A. S. Hewins.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. September.

Chickamauga. Bradford Torrey.
The Plot of the Odyssey. William C. Lawton.
John Smith in Virginia. John Fiske.
Guides: A Protest. Ag es Repplier.
President Polk's Administration.
Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Century Magazine.—New York. September.

Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.—XI. William H. Sloane.
Hunting Customs of the Omahas. Alice C. Fletcher.
The National Military Park H. V. Boynton.
Life in the Tuileries under the Second Empire. Anna L. Bicknell.
Aquatic Gardening. J. H. Connelly.
Recollections of Henry Clay. Madeleine McDowell.
David Teniers, the Younger (1610-1690). T. Cole.
On the Writing of History. Woodrow Wilson.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. September.

Notable Inns Around London, Nettie L Beal.
The Arts and Industries of Venice. P. Molmenti.
The Dominion of Canada. W. H. Witherow.
Henry W. Grady. Clark Howell.
Fresh Air Work in New York City. William H. Tolman.
Constantinople.—III. J. P. Mahaffy.
Lands of the English Tongue. S. P. Cadman.

Cosmopolitan Magazine.—Irvington, N. Y. September.

In the Realm of the Wonderful. Charles B. Hudson.
The Ancient Capital of Cuba. John T. Hyatt.
Brigham Young and Modern Utah. John A. Cockerell.
A House-Party at Abbotsford. Nina L. Smith.
A Famous Crime. George C. Holt.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. September.

The Business Situation in Review. Newton Sharp.
The Emancipation of Labor by Machinery. A. E. Outerbridge, Jr.
Natural Science Training for Engineers. Prof. N. S. Shaler.
Labor Legislation in the United States. George Kirby Holmes.
The Modern Problem of Grade Crossings. Wm. O. Webber.
The Earliest Transatlantic Steamships. Samuel Ward Stanton.
Surveying and Mapping a City. C. H. Rice.
The Revolution in Steel Making. William Metcalf.
Ontario Drain Tunnel and Electric Plant. C. R. McKay.
The Architecture of Modern Hospitals. E. C. Gardner.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. September.

Mishaps and Mysteries of the Sea. Mary Titcomb.
The Factory Towns of England. Edward Porritt.
The Story of the Samovar. W. S. Harwood.
The Death of Professor Huxley.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. September.

The Pleasures of Yachting. Jesse Albert Locke.
Recent Amateur Photography. F. W. Crane.
Women Writers of To-day. Gilson Willets.
Mojave, the Phantom City. Edmund J. Carpenter.
The Stage and the Church. Beaumont Fletcher.
The Cuban Revolution. Rupert Hughes.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. September.

Three Gringos in Central America. Richard H. Davis.
The Story of a Song. David Graham Adee.
Mental Telegraphy Again. Mark Twain.
The German Struggle for Liberty.—IX. Poultney Bigelow.
Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc.—VI. Sieur L. de Conte.
A Fifteenth-Century Revival. J. H. Hobart.
Notes On Indian Art. Edwin Lord Weeks.
The Evolution of the Cow-Puncher. Owen Wister.
Arabia—Islam and the Eastern Question. W. H. Thomson.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. September.

Greek Embroidery Designs. Helen Mar Adams.
Our Schools and Our Teachers. Edward W. Bok.
Compulsion in Child Training. Charles H. Parkhurst.
The Winter Window Garden. C. W. Rankin.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. September.

Napoleon and the Regent Diamond. Charles S. Pratt.
Molière. Ella Duvall.
Crabbing. C. D. Wilson.
The Decadent Drama. Edward Fuller.
The Survival of Superstition. Elizabeth F. Seat.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. September.

Will H. Low and His Work. Cleveland Moffett.
Tammany Under John Kelly. E. J. Edwards.
On the Matterhorn. Garrett P. Serviss.
Garfield's Ride at Chickamauga. James R. Garfield.
The Susquehanna Express Robbery. Cleveland Moffett.
The Defence of the America's Cup W. J. Henderson.
The Cup Challenger *Valkyrie*. E. L. Snell.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. September.

The Playground of the Metropolis.
The Kaiser as a Sportsman. Henry W. Fischer.
A New England Literary Colony. E. S. Echols.

New England Magazine.—Boston. September.

Freemasonry in Boston.
The Pioneer of China Painting in America. Edwin At Lee Barber.
Old-Time Drinking Habits. Charles Northend.
License and No-License in Cambridge.
Titles of Honor. William Everett.
The New North-East. Winfield M. Thompson.
In the Middle Town of Whitefield.—IV. Helen M. North.
The Pratt Institute. J. F. Hopkins.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. September.

History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States—VI. E. Benjamin Andrews.
Wood Engravers. Clement Bellenger.
Country Clubs and Hunt Clubs in America. E. S. Martin.
Photography in Fiction. Alexander Black.
The Art of Living.—The Case of Man. Robert Grant.

THE OTHER ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. July.

Shutter Photography. Hugo Erichsen.
Beginners' Column.—XXI. Locality. John Clarke.
A Simple Camera Shutter. George M. Hopkins.
A Magnesium Torch.

August.

Plagiarism in Photography. Verta Lacrosse.
Artistic Posing in Photography. John Tarbell.

American Catholic Quarterly Review.—Philadelphia. July.

The Russian State Church. Bryan J. Clinch.
Pure *vs.* Diluted Catholicism. A. F. Hewit.
About the Utah Saints.
Old Testament Subjects in Early Christian Art. R. Seton.
Gustavus Adolphus. Reuben Parsons.
The Opening of a Judicial Instruction. G. Peries.
The Newly Discovered Syriac Gospels. A. J. Maas.
Controversy in High Places. A. F. Marshall.

Italy's Silver Jubilee. William Poland.
A Benedictine Restoration. R. F. O'Connor.
Catholic Protectories and Reformatories. Richard H. Clarke.

American Magazine of Civics.—New York. August.

Bimetallism and Currency.—I. Joshua Douglass.
Plea for a Sound Currency and Banking System. A. R. Foote.
The True Basis of Political Reform. Linton Satterthwait.
A Cure for the Gerrymander. John Haynes.
Necessity of State Labor Tribunals. Norman T. Mason.
Cleveland Conference for Good City Government. Clinton R. Woodruff.
Populism Considered as an Honest Effort for Better Conditions.
Balance of Occupations. R. C. Barnett.

The American Monthly.—Washington. July.

With Freedom's Banner. Clara C. Newton.
Causes Which Led to the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Rohrer.
The Future America. Harriet B. Larrabee.
General Andrew Pickens.—I. James H. Rice.

American Naturalist.—Philadelphia. August.

The Etiology of Small-Pox. J. C. Bay.
Affinities of the Lepidopterous Wing. V. L. Kellogg.
Fluorine as a Test for Fossilization of Animal Bones.
Contributions to Coccidology. T. D. A. Cockerell.

The Architectural Record.—(Quarterly.) New York. July.

Architecture in London. Barr Ferree.
A French Dining Room of the Upper Middle Class.
Architecture in Spain.—II. Charles A. Rich.
The Royal Polytechnikum at Berlin. A. F. M. Lange.
Architectural Aberrations.—XIV.
The Education of an Architect. Henry R. Marshall.

The Arena.—Boston. August.

A Battle for Sound Morality. Helen H. Gardener.
The Telegraph in England. Walter Clark.
Arbitration Treaty between England and the United States.
The People's Lamps. Frank Parsons.
The August Present. B. O. Flower.
Women on the Single Tax.
Public Health and National Defense. F. B. Vrooman.
Nopoleon Bonaparte.—II. John Davis.
Human Destiny. W. E. Manley.
The Brotherhood of India.

Art Amateur.—New York. August.

Style in Landscape Painting.
Painting from Nature. A. L. Baldry.
Pen-Drawing for Photo-Engraving. Ernest Knaufft.
Talks on Embroidery.—XIV. L. B. Wilson.

Art Interchange.—New York. August.

Women Portrait Painters. Polly King.
Beyond the Pyrenees: Notes of Travel in Spain.—VII.
Furniture Drawing and Designing. James Thomson.
Lace-Making.

Asiatic Quarterly Review.—Woking, England. July.

India in Parliament in 1894-5 and the Situation in India.
The Protest of the Madras Land Owners. R. Lethbridge.
The Native Press of India.
The Future of Chitral and Neighboring Countries.
The Armenian Question. Hormuzd Rassam.
The British Occupation of Egypt. Abdullah Ash-Shámi.
British East Africa.
The Swazis and the War with Makato. A. G. C. Van Duyl.
New Zealand. Hon. Sir Robert Stout.

Atalanta.—London. August.

How a Girl Lived in Ancient Athens. S. E. Hall.
The Most Noble Orders. Mary Howarth.
Inns of the Middle Ages. Dr. A. H. Japp.
A Marjorean Village. Florence Freeman.
Westfield College, Hampstead. C. S. Maynard.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. August.

The Conduct of Business by Companies.
Politics and Finance.
Fictitious on Non-Existing Payee.
The Recovery from the Panic of 1893 in the United States.

Biblical World.—Chicago. August.

Use of Hebrew in New Testament Study. J. Poucher.
The Jewish Apocalypses. George H. Schodde.
An Introduction to the Quran.—VI. Gustav Weil.
Mythic Elements in the Old Testament.—I. C. M. Cady.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. August.

Moral Tactics in the Army. Major-Gen. W. E. Montague.
Some German Novels.
Chamois-Hunting in the High Alps. Hugh E. M. Stutfield.
An Indictment of Parliaments. Helen Zimmern.
The Manx Shearivater! A Poor Relation of the Albatross.
Reminiscences of a Poultry Yard.
Tarpon Fishing in Texas. Edith A. Bailey.
Heaths, Mosses, and Meres. "A Son of the Marshes."
The General Election: Britain in the Box.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. July 15.

The Woolen Industry in the South of Ireland.
Railway Communication between Europe and India.
German Agriculture.
The Italian Cotton Industry.
Belgian Tariff Modifications.

The Bookman.—New York. July.

The Old Booksellers of New York. W. L. Andrews.
The Drama of Revolt. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen.
The Books of Life. Hamilton W. Mabie.

Borderland.—(Quarterly.) London. July.

Is Man Immortal? Symposium.
Mrs. Annie Besant. With Portrait and Horoscope.
The Cures at St. Winifride's Well, Holywell.
Spiritualism as a Study and as a Religion.
Spirit-Photography. J. Traill Taylor and Mr. Riko.
The Astral Plane and Its Inhabitants. C. Leadbeater.
What I Think of Theosophy Now. Dr. Frantz Hartmann.
What is Esoteric Christianity? E. Maitland.

Calcutta Review.—(Quarterly.) London. July.

The Real Madame Sans-Gêne. C. Johnston.
The Eastern Soudan. Lieut-Gen. F. H. Tyrrell.
Recollections of an Indian Civilian. H. G. Keene.
Our Trade with the Persian Gulf.
Bengal: Its Castes and Curses. Continued.
Indian Usury Laws. J. Bentham.
Halayudha; His Life and Times. B. Goswamy.
The Mohammedan Coinage of India before the time of Babar.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. August.

School in an Air Castle. Watson Griffin.
Bigamy Under the Canadian Code. Richard J. Wicksteed.
Woman Suffrage in Canada. Edith M. Luke.
The New English Ministry. Thomas E. Champion.
Through Okanagan and Kootenay. Constance Lindsay.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. August.

Tea on the Terrace of the House of Commons. A. F. Robbins.
Divers: People Who Face Death. A. E. Bonser.
Adelina Patti: Interview. With Portraits.
On Western Islay, Scotland. J. Baker.
The Ark of the Jamrachs. W. B. Robertson.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. August.

Electric Elevators, Joseph Sachs.
The Cost of Steam Power. Charles E. Emery.
The Cost of Water Power. Samuel Webber.
Preventing Electrolysis of Buried Metal Pipes. I. H. Farnham.
Engineering Fallacies. Henry Morton.
Compressed Air for Engineering Workshops. C. O. Heggem.
Cableways for Unloading Vessels. William Hewitt.

Catholic World.—New York. August.

The Public Hall Apostolate. J. M. Cleary.
Uraniberg and Tycho Brahe. A. Hinrichs.
The City of the Soul and Its Churches. O. Shipley.
Better Than a Trip to Europe. H. H. Neville.
A Seeming Liberal Check in Europe.
Turkey and the Armenian Crisis. Theodore Peterson.
More Light on "The Light of Asia." R. M. Ryan.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. August.

Our Production and Consumption of Wheat. R. H. Wallace.
The Humors of Newspaper Enterprise.
Story of Lee Ping. Guy Boothby.
Mallorea. A. Walters.
Castle Dangerous.
United States' North Atlantic Pilot Chart.
Banking in Ireland.
The Gentle Art of Bookbinding. Violet Chambers Tweedale.
Taka Koji: A New Substitute for Yeast.
Chautauqua.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. August.

Echoes of the Armenian Massacre. John N. Wright.
The Transformation of Korea. Samuel A. Moffett.

Church Quarterly Review.—London. July.

Archbishop Laud. Continued.
The Mosaic Law and the Higher Criticism.
Socialism and the "Christian Social Union."
Sir Richard Owen.
The Historical Geography of the Holy Land.

The First Twenty Years of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.
Saint Francis of Assisi.
The Early History of English Poetry.
Dr. Denny's Studies in Theology.

Contemporary Review.—London. August.

The Condition of Armenia. E. J. Dillon.
In the New Zealand Alps. With Map. E. A. Fitzgerald.
Sir Edward Hamley and the Egyptian Campaign. Sir W. F. Butler.
Orator and Poet, Actor and Dramatist. Herbert Spencer.
The Crispi Dictatorship. Ouida.
Marriage and Divorce. Canon Knox Little.
The Diatessaron; a Reply. J. Rendel Harris.
The Wesley Ghost. Andrew Lang.
The Parliamentary Débâcle—and After. H. W. Massingham

Cornhill Magazine.—London. August.

Switzerland: In Chalet Land.
Anuradhapura, India; the Place of the Sacred Bo-Tree.
Corsica; the Land of the Bandit.

Critical Review.—(Quarterly.) London. July.

Canon Cheyne's Introduction to the Book of Isaiah.
Prof. Watson's "Comte, Mill and Spencer." Prof. J. Iverach.
Dr. Drummond's "Via, Veritas, Vita." Rev. F. B. A. Williams.
Sir J. W. Dawson's "Meeting Place of Geology and History."
Dr. James Kidd's "Morality and Religion." W. P. Paterson.

The Dial.—Chicago. July 16.

Thomas Henry Huxley.

August 1.

A Year of Continental Literature.—I.

Dublin Review.—(Quarterly.) London. July.

Science in Fetters. Prof. St. George Mivart.
Bishops of Exeter in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries.
The Book of Daniel. Rev. J. A. Howlett.
Origin and History of the Septuagint. Dr. C. van den Biesen.
The Mediæval Service Books of Aquitaine. R. Twigge.
Bells and Bell Customs. Miss Florence Peacock.
The Light of Faith. Rev. Fr. David.
Mary Tudor and the Reformers. Rev. J. D. Breen.
Mr. Balfour's Philosophy. Dr. W. Barry.

Economic Review.—(Quarterly.) London. July.

Accident Insurance. Henry W. Wolff.
Some Points in the Political Theory of the Early Middle Ages.
Popular Control. Rev. F. S. Macaulay Fennett.
Thoughts of a Workman Concerning the Plea for a Living Wage.
The Factory Children.
The Stigma of Pauperism. Edwin Cannan.

Edinburgh Review.—(Quarterly.) London. July.

Depression Corrected.
Archery.
The Life of Sir William Petty.
Bateson on Variation of Organic Life.
The Works of Robert Louis Stevenson.
Problems of the Far East: Japan, etc.
Life and Correspondence of Sir Bartle Frere.
Mr. Arthur Balfour on the Foundations of Belief.
Adam Smith and His Friends.
A Political Retrospect.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. August.

Humors of Electioneering. C. W. Radcliffe-Cooke.
Moorland Idylls. Grant Allen.
George Palmer and Reading. F. Dolman.
Aix-en Province. W. H. Pollock.
The Dogs' Home, Battersea. B. Tozer.

The Forum.—New York. August.

The Twentieth Century. Henry B. Brown.
The Bond Syndicate: Its Excellent Work. A. B. Hepburn.
My Literary Recollections. Maurus Jókai.
Substitution of Teacher for Text-book. J. M. Rice.
Chautauqua: Its Aims and Influence. Albert S. Cook.
Is the Income Tax Socialistic? W. H. Mallock.
The Goethe Archives. Eric Schmidt.
The Drift of Population to Cities. Henry J. Fletcher.
The Deep Waterways Problem. E. V. Smalley.
An Appeal to Housekeepers. Christina Goodwin.

Fortnightly Review.—London. August.

A Strong Second Chamber. Professor E. S. Beesly.
Timely Truths for the Ins and the Outs. Kosmo Wilkinson.
Bourget's "André Cornelis." Russell P. Jacobus.
Boer, Africander and Briton. Major F. I. Ricarde-Seaver.
Ministerial Responsibility. Sidney Low.
Common Sense and Crime. Laslett Browne.
Lord Rosebery and the Liberal Party. W. L. Stobart.
Railway Batteries and Armored Trains. Colonel Boxall.
Norway and Sweden:
The Case for Norwegian Liberalism. Professor Sars
A King's Scheme of Scandinavian Unification. Carl Siewers.
The Spectroscope in Recent Chemistry. R. A. Gregory.
Eleanor Duse. William Archer.
Professor Huxley. Hon. G. C. Brodrick and Others.
Oxford Degrees for Women. Rev. T. H. Grose and Prof. Case.

Free Review.—London. August.

The March of Socialism in France. A. Hamon.
The Logic of Ghosts. J. M. Robertson.
A Negro on the Negro Question. Prof. W. S. Scarborough.
Impressions of Oxford. Wm. Wharton.
The Natural History of the Christian Religion. J. P. Gilmour.
The General Election. J. M. Robertson.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. August.

The Fall of Rhodes. H. N. Crellin.
Mrs. Gaskell. Mat Hompes.
More Adventures of M. de Forbin. E. Perronet Thompson.
Rural Banks. Mrs. E. M. Lynch.
Curious Acts of Parliament. A. J. Gordon.
A Visit to Bonifacio; Corsica. J. N. Usher.
Poetic Pride. H. M. Sanders.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. August.

The Princess Zora. S. M. Miller.
Cupid's Ways in Many Climes. J. F. Wilson.
A Giant Hoax (the Cardiff Giant). Albert L. Parkes.
Daniel C. Beard. W. A. Cooper.
Music in America.—IV. Rupert Hughes.

Green Bag.—Boston. August.

Roger B. Taney. Edward S. Taney.
Moral Insanity as a Defense to Crimes. Frank B. Livingstone.
Thackeray's Legal Career.
Tanghin, or the Poison Ordeal of Madagascar.
The English Law Courts.—III. The Court of Appeal.

Home and Country.—New York. August.

Some Beautiful Statuary. Josephine Angell.
The Parkman-Webster Tragedy. Henry Mann.
Cuba, the Gem of the Antilles. Rosa G. Abbott.

Homiletic Review.—New York. August.

The Preacher and the Preaching for the Present Crisis.
Old Syriac Gospels Recently Discovered at Mt. Sinai. C. M. Cobern.
Sensational Preaching. T. D. Witherspoon.
Hiram, King of Tyre. William Hayes Ward.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—London. July.

The Apocalypse of Abraham and Its Kindred. Rev. K. Kohler.
Philosophical Aspects of the Doctrine of Divine Incarnation.
Specimen of a Commentary and Collated Text of the Targum to the Prophets. Nahum.
The References to the "King" in the Psalter, in Their Bearing on Questions of Date and Messianic Belief.
Qirqisani, the Karaite, and His Work on Jewish Sects.
The Ninth Mehabbereth of Emanuele Da Roma and the Tresor of Peire de Corbiac.
Corrections and Notes to Agadath Shir Hashirim.
Philo Concerning the Contemplate Life.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. June.

The Chicago Sanitary District Canal.—IV. E. R. Schnable.
Should Our Patent Laws Be Abolished or Modified? John Richards.
Pressure and Impulse in Motive Engines. John Richards.
Engineering Education. L. S. Randolph.
Wooden Bridge Construction on the Boston and Maine. J. P. Snow.
Bridge Deflections. Malverd A. Howe.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. August.

Our Juvenile Delinquents. M. McG. Dana.
The Growth of Internationalism. Benjamin F. Trueblood.
Humane Progress in History. Herman F. Hegner.
Boys' Club. Cyrus C. Lathrop.
Permanent Improvement of Neighborhoods. Clare De Graffinreed.

London Quarterly Review.—London. July.

The Foundations of Faith.
"Social England."
Memoirs of Mrs. Augustus Craven.
Sir William Petty.
Labrador.

Social Anatomy.
Edward Fitzgerald.
Some Phases of the Eastern Question.

Longmans' Magazine.—London. August.

Fables. R. L. Stevenson.
Marseilles. W. H. Pollock.
The Transporting Power of Water and the Making of Land.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. August.

Antarctic Explorations.
St. Swithin's, Winchester; The Last Years of a Great Monastery.
Guiseppi Parini.
The Men of the Hills. Scotland.
The Pedlar; a Decayed Profession.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. August.

Monism and Monotheism.
Pairs and Even Numbers in the Talmud. Falk Vidaver.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. August.

The Dells of the Wisconsin. Fanny K. Earl.
A Naturalist's Voyage Down the Mackenzie.—III. Frank Russell.
A Summer in Sonoma. Edwin Preston.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. August.

Notes on Ruk and Mortlock Islands. F. M. Price.
Minister Denby on Missions in China.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. August.

An Apocalyptic Crisis in Papal History. A. T. Pierson.
Missionary Work in the New Hebrides. J. H. Laurie.
Obligation of the Church to Evangelize the World. G. E. Moule.
Present Condition of the Work in Japan. J. P. Moore.

Music.—Chicago. August.

The Music Critic. Grace Alexander.
Influence of Music upon Life and Health. E. A. Smith.
Uses of a Conservatory of Music. E. Dickinson.
Street Musicians and Singers. Paul Gsell.

National Review.—London. August.

A Royal Residence in Ireland. St. Loe Strachey.
The Making of Ministers.
The Autumn Holiday. H. D. Traill.
Routes in Africa. Capt. F. D. Lugard.
The Literature of Cookery. Colonel Kenney-Herbert.
Empiricism in Politics. T. Mackay.
The Fruit Farming Fiasco in California. J. L. Macdonald.
Sir James Fitzjames Stephen. Sir F. Pollock.
The Case of Madame de Donhault. J. J. Brown.
Cartridges. Spenser Wilkinson.
Fraternal France. Admiral Maxse.

Natural Science.—London. August.

Some Casual Thoughts on Museums. Sir Henry H. Howarth.
Bud Variation and Evolution. Rev. George Henslow.
Chemistry and Physics in the *Challenger* Report. A. R. Scott.
The Newcastle Museum of Natural History. Alexander Meek.
Professor Huxley. Prof. E. Ray Lankester and Others.

Nineteenth Century.—London. August.

The General Election:
What Does It All Mean? Dr. J. Guinness Rogers.
The Rout of the Faddists. Edward Dicey.
The House of Lords. Lord Ribblesdale.
W. H. Mallock's Theological Pessimism. Frederic Harrison.
New British Markets:
Western China. Holt S. Hallett.
Tibet. C. E. D. Black.
Spencer *versus* Balfour. Prof. St. George Mivart.
The Prison Committee Report. Sir Edmund Du Cane.
Stars and Molecules. Rev. Edmund Ledger.
University Extension in America. Miss A. M. Earle.
A Dialogue on the Drama. H. A. Kennedy.
The Old Age Homes in Austria. Miss Edith Sellers.
A Defense of Prayer. Dr. William Barry.

North American Review.—New York. August.

The Menace of Romanism. W. J. H. Traynor.
Female Criminals. Arthur Griffiths.
"Tendencies" in Fiction. Andrew Lang.
The Solution of War. H. Pereira Mendes.
The Yacht as a Naval Auxiliary. Wm. McAdoo.
What to Avoid in Cycling. Benjamin W. Richardson.
The Turning of the Tide. Worthington C. Ford.
The New Administration in England. Charles W. Dilke.
Leo XIII and the Social Question. J. A. Zahm.
Personal History of the Second Empire.—VIII. A. D. Vandam.
Guesses at the Riddle of Existence. Goldwin Smith.

Our Day.—Springfield, Ohio. August.

The School of the Kingdom. Hervy S. McCowan.
Leo Tolstoi: A Character Sketch. Frances Handley.
The Holy Spirit as Known to Science. Joseph Cook.
Are We Becoming Socialists? Harris Weinstock.

Outing.—New York. August.

Deep Sea Fishing off Santa Barbara. H. C. Booth.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel: Allahabad to Cawnpore.
The Cup Champions of 1895. R. B. Burchard.
Polo in the West. J. B. Macmahan.
Army Signaling. Maj. Howard A. Giddings.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. August.

A Chapter on Bicycles. H. Ansot.
What Indiana has Done for California. J. A. Woodson.
In the Capay Valley. Rounsevelle Wildman.
Personal Recollections of Senator H. S. Foote. George Baber.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. August.

Birds: When Leaves are Green. "Son of the Marshes."
The Palace of Fontainebleau. A. F. Jaccaci.
The Follies of Fashion. Mrs. Parr.
A Reflection on the Habits and Tastes of Fish. N. Pearson.

Philosophical Review.—London. July.

The Absolute and the Time-Process. Prof. John Watson.
The Ethical System of Richard Cumberland. Dr. E. Albee.
Hylozoism. Prof. W. A. Hammond.
The Theory of Inference. W. W. Carlile.

Photo-American.—New York. July.

Pin-Hole Cameras.
A Simple Collodion Emulsion and How to Use It.
Changes That Platinum Prints are Liable to.
Pizzighelli Printing-Out Process.
Methods of Improving Negatives and Prints.
The Examination of Photographic Lenses.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. July.

Accidents. C. W. Piper.
A Substitute for Ground Glass. W. K. Burton.
Art and Practice of Collotypy. W. A. Denovan.

August.

Stops and Shutters.
The Use of Supplementary Lenses.
When to Use Orthochromatic Plates. W. de W. Abney.
Moving Objects and Pictorial Photography. H. W. Bennett.
A System of Controlling Development. C. W. Piper.

Photographic Times.—New York. August.

Astronomical Photography E. E. Barnard.
Enlarging and Reducing. F. C. Lambert.
Short Chapters in Organic Chemistry.—III. A. B. Aubert.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. August.

Orator and Poet, Actor and Dramatist. Herbert Spencer.
The Continued Growth of Scientific Interpretation. A. D. White.
Art and Eyesight. Lucien Howe.
The Physical Element in Education. E. L. Richards.
Apparatus for Extinguishing Fires. John G. Morse.
The Motive for Scientific Research. Hubert L. Clark.
Pleasures of the Telescope.—VI. Garrett P. Serviss.
Argon, the New Constituent of the Air. J. T. Stoddard.
The Nervous System and Its Relation to Education. J. Ferguson.
The Work of Ideas in Human Evolution. Gustave Le Bon.
Sketch of Charles Upham Shepard.

Presbyterian Quarterly.—Richmond, Va. July.

Primeval Man. Francis R. Beattie.
Ratramn and the Transubstantiation Controversy. D. Moore.
Anselm. L. G. Barbour.
Young People's Societies. E. Brantly.
Kidd's Social Evolution. George S. Patton.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Boston. July.

Industrial Arbitration in the United States. E. Cummings.
The Quantity Theory of Money. Francis A. Walker.
The Origin of Interest. E. Böhm-Bawerk.
Von Thünen's Theory of Natural Wages.—II. H. L. Moore.
Risk as an Economic Factor. John Haynes.
Effect of an Eight Hours Day on Wages. C. Beardsley, Jr.

Quarterly Review.—London. July.

The Armada.
J. A. Symonds and Walter Pater: Latter-Day Pagans.
Londoners at Home.
The Passing of the Monk.
Ancient Rose-growers.
The Friendly Society System.
Parodies.

Tischendorf's Greek Testament.
The Evil Eye.
Islam.
Old Age Pensions.

Review of the Churches.—(Quarterly.) London. July.

Clerical Celibacy. Dean Farrar and Archdeacon Sinclair.
Is Separate Education of the Sexes a Mistake? Symposium.
The Archbishops' Committee on Voluntary Schools.
Should the Church Sanction the Marriage of Innocent Divorcées.

Review of Reviews.—New York. August.

Theodore Roosevelt: A Character Sketch. Julian Ralph.
The Clearing of Mulberry Bend. Jacob A. Riis.
The Third Salisbury Cabinet. William T. Stead.
The Record of the Rosebery Administration.

The Rosary.—New York. August.

Zola at Lourdes.—II. John A. Mooney.
Our Lady's Assumption. Eliza A. Starr.
St. Philip Benizi. C. H. McKenna.
The Catholic Club and Its Library. E. J. McGuire.

The Sanitarian.—New York. August.

European Cholera Invasion. C. W. Chancellor.
School Hygiene. S. S. Herrick.
Sewerage and Drainage of Bremen.
Mechanism of the Respiratory Organs. G. H. Patchen.

Social Economist.—New York. August.

Financing the United States Treasury.
Protection and Farmers.
Schools of the Practical Arts.
The Cost Theory of Value.
The Vacuum in our Currency System.
What Brought the Factory Acts. W. F. Crafts.
Debts that Indicate Prosperity. Arthur B. Woodford.
The Manitoba School Question.

Scottish Review.—(Quarterly). Paisley. July.

Sir Andrew Melville: A Scottish Free Lance. J. G. Alger.
The Canadian Dominion and Australian "Commonwealth."
Fragments of Caithness Folk-lore. Frank Rinder.
Archæology of the Pentateuch. Major C. R. Conder.
"The Vision of Tundale." W. A. Craigie.
Some Aspects of Recent Poetry. William Wallace.
Sancta Sophia, Constantinople. Robert Weir Schultz.
Three Years under the New Ordinances. Prof. A. Seth.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. August.

Shorthand for German. G. R. Bishop.
Law Reporting Department. H. W. Thorne.

Strand Magazine.—London. July 15.

Centenarians. With Portraits. Netta Esplin Cargill.
From Behind the Speaker's Chair. Continued. H. W. Lucy.
The Romance of Our News Supply. W. G. Fitzgerald.
Some Notable Hymns and Hymn Writers. F. A. Jones.
Some Remarkable Wedding Cakes. F. Steelcroft.

Students' Journal.—New York. August.

Form a National Association.
Death of W. O. Wyckoff.
The Accumulation of Wealth. Thomas B. Reed.
Engraved Shorthand—eight pages.

Sunday at Home.—London. August.

Rev. Dr. John Cairns. With Portrait. James Macaulay.
The Fountain of Capernaum. Rev. Hugh Macmillan.
Sunday in St. George's East and the London Docks.
Sketches from Uganda, by Bishop Tucker.

Temple Bar.—London. August.

The Passing of Philip II of Spain. A. Harcourt.
Letters of Edward Fitzgerald to Fanny Kemble, 1871–1883.
John Ruskin, Prof. John Couch Adams, Prof. Blackie.
V. M. Garshine; a Russian Writer.

The Treasury.—New York. August.

The Work of St. John's Guild, New York.
The Law as a Teacher. W. W. Case.
The Gibraltar of Missions. C. C. Creegan.
Practical Value of College Work.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. August.

International Law in the War between Japan and China.
Recollections of Reconstruction. James Chester.
Public Schools and Army Competitive Examinations. H. Knollys.

United Service Magazine.—London. August.

Sir E. Hamley and Lord Wolseley. Colonel Maurice.
The Campaign of Plevna. Lieut. Maguire.
The Cruiser as the Adjunct of the Battleship. H. W. Wilson.
Life of Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman. E. F. Chapman.
With Otter's Column in the Northwest of Canada.
Notes on the Lower and Upper Danar Valleys and Their Inhabitants.
Some Suggestions for Outposts. Captain C. G. Morrison.
Operations in Madagascar. Captain S. Pasfield Oliver.

Westminster Review.—London. August.

The Opportunity of Democracy. W. H. Robinson.
Judge Prowse's "History of Newfoundland."
The Rateable Value of England and Wales. T. R. Duke.
The Censorship of the Press in Russia. R. G. Burton.
Mr. Acland's New Educational Code. J. J. Davies.
Ruined Queensland? the Secret of Her Downfall. H. W. B. Mackay.
The Case Against "Eternal Punishment"
The Moral of the General Election. H. H. L. Bellot.
The Proposed New Route from British North America. D. Macarthur.
Old Age Pensions. J. W. Williams.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. August.

Printing on Plain Matt Paper.
Platinum Toning with Matt Collodion Paper.
"Composition" and "Combination."
Concerning Portraiture. John A. Tennant.
Lippman's Process of Color Photography.

Yale Review.—New Haven. (Quarterly.) August.

Foreign Exchanges and Movement of Gold, 1894–1895. W. C. Ford.
American Political Philosophy. William A. Dunning.
Misunderstandings about Economic Terms. Arthur T. Hadley.
The Quebec Act and the American Revolution. V. Coffin.
Some Effects of Falling Prices. Henry W. Farnam.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. August.

How Money is made in London. Dr. A. Heine.
Congresses. R. March.
The Crusades. Professor Funk.
The North American Pacific Railway. E. Kuttka.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

June 39.

The Kroy Tapestry at Greifswald. G. Stephani.
Eberhard im Bart, First Duke of Württemberg, 1445–1496.

July 6.

College Rowing in Germany. H. Wickenhagen.
Castle Dwasieden in Rügen.

July 13.

Jubilee of Carola Wilhelmina Technical School at Brunswick.

July 20.

The Evangelical Congress at Erfurt. A. Stöcker.
My War Experiences. H. von Konarsky.

July 27.

August Hermann Francke and the Francke Institutes.
My War Experiences. Continued. H. von Konarsky.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 14.

The Cathedral, Aix-la-Chapelle. H. S. Rehm.
The German Peasants' War. E. Eggert.
Susanna Dorothea Rieglin, a Nineteenth Century Advocate of Woman's Rights.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. July.

Prince Bismarck and the Parliamentarians. H. von Toschinger.
Hubert Herkomer. Baroness von Zedlitz.
Karl Rosenkranz on the Æsthetics of the Ugly. R. von Gottschall.
Could Shakespeare Write? W. Preyer.
The Deathbed of the Century. Prof. L. Büchner.
Kossuth. Karl Blind.
The Centre as a Party. Count Paul von Hoensbroech.
A Sea Route from Berlin to New York. R. Scheck.
The Future of Natural Science. Prof. F. G. Fitzgerald.
Mrs. Bishop's Reminiscences of Mrs. Augustus Craven.
The Turkish Fleet. A. Rogalla von Bieberstein.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. July.

Personal Reminiscences of the War of 1870–71.
The True History of Celsus. Prof. F. Max Müller.
The Murder of a French Ambassador at the Rastatt Congress.
Ivan Gontscharoff. Russian Novelist. E. Zabel.
"Annette:" an Unknown Book of Poems of Goethe's Youth.
The Eastern Asia Question. M. von Brandt.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 7.

From Kiel to Brunsbüttel on the New Canal. G. Hoffmann.
The Evil Eye in the Light of Suggestion. C. Falkenhorst.
Napoleon at Lunch. P. Holzhausen.
Women and the Universities. Helene Lange.
Artificial Ice. A. Hollenberg.
A Tyrol Peasants' Theatre. M. Haushofer.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. July.

Alois Wohlmuth. With Portrait. Momus.
Religion and Science. Kuno Faust.
Poems by Alois Wohlmuth and Others.
Laura Marholm's "Book of Women." Martha Asmus.
Professor Kirchner on the National Literature of the Nineteenth Century.
The Advancement of German Science, Art and Literature.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. July.

The Church and the Social Question. Dr. C. F. Wyneken.
The Prussian National Hymn. Continued. G. Schröder.
The Baltic and North Sea Canal. W. Berdrow.
Formosa. Rogalla von Bieberstein.
School Inspection.

Neue Revue.—Vienna.

July 3.

The Social Position of the Medical Profession in Austria.
Newspaper German. P. Pauli.

July 10.

An Unpublished Letter by Lassalle. E. Bernstein.

July 17.

The Nationalization of the Medical Profession. E. Albert.
The Jubilee of 1870. K. Bleibtreu.

July 24.

Suicides in Vienna. Vivus
The Physiology of Writing. Dr. J. Pap.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 40.

Saint Just's Utopia. Dr. S. B. Kritschewsky.
The Fall of the Rosebery Cabinet.

No. 41.

Economic Distinctions between Agriculture and Industry.
The Right to Work and the Question of the Unemployed.

No. 42.

Competition of Small Industries in Agriculture. K. Kautsky.
The Berlin Art Exhibition. E. Schlaikjer.

No. 43.

Psychological and Speculative Ethnology. H. Cunow.
The Workingman and the Elections in England. E. Bernstein.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. July.

Ernst Eckstein. With Portrait. Dagobert von Gerhardt Amyntor.
Goethe as Anatomist. Karl von Bardeleben.
German Atlantic Seamen. Vice-Admiral Batsch.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. July.

The Influence of Statesmanship on Prussian Justice.
The Railway Dispute at Chicago, 1894. Dr. A. von. d. Leyen.
Hamlet and Robert Essex. Dr. H. Conrad.
Limited Liability Companies and Industrial Corporations.
Mirabeau's Kurland Project. Titus.
The French Army of 1895 before Parliament. A. von Winning.
Electrical Street Railways and Physical Institutes. L. Holborn.
Arthur Ludwich's Letters and Journals. P. Stengel.
North Schleswig Affairs. T. Brix.

Sphinx.—Brunswick. July.

Symbolism. Mrs. Annie Besant.
Ceylon. Dr. Hubbe-Schleiden.
The Spirit Worship of the North American Indian.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 13.

St. Canzain. A. von Schweiger-Lerchenfeld.
Schlitz. D. Saul.
Cima Tosa. E. Terschak.
Formosa and Its Inhabitants. W. Stoss.
Argentina and Paraguay. G. Roediger, Jr.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.

Heft 22.

The Baltic and North Sea Canal.
Golf. Freiherr R. von Fichard.
Curaçoa; The Land of the Cactus. Prof. K. Goebel.

Heft 23.

Josephine Glöckner. With Portrait.
Memorials of Germany's Greatness. Alex. Baron von Roberts.
Berlin Bridges. Dr. A. Römer.
The Opening of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausalle. July.

The New Scientific Terms Adopted by the Académie Française.
The Question of Morocco. Concluded. P. Martel.
Robert Louis Stevenson. Concluded. A. Glardon.
Swiss Railways. Ed. Tallichet.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris. July 1.

The Strategic Rôle of the French Fleet.
German War Tactics. Captain Gilbert.
France, 1870. George Meredith.
Curiosity. S. Prudhomme.
The Benefits of Crime. C. Lombroso.
Snobbism and Mysticism. C. Mauclair.
A Letter on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

July 15.

The Strategic Rôle of the French Fleet. Continued.
The Alsace-Lorraine Question. A. Novicow.
The Poems of Ibsen. G. Khan.
Great Britain in Andalusia—Gibraltar. G. Lecomte.
Paris—the Marrais. H. D'Almers.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris. June 30.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
The Question of Home Rule. A. N. Bonaparte-Wiys.
Alexander Dumas, *fils*. Hippolyte Lucas, *fils*.
The Representations at Orange. Louis Labat.

July 15.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Studies of Scandinavian Writers. Illustrated.

Quinzaine.—Paris.

July 1.

Guyanne and the Contested Territories. Edmund Turquet.
Abbé Paul de Broglie. Augustin Largent.
The "Autos-Sacramentales" of Calderon. J. Caël.

July 15.

The Teaching of History and National Education. J. Bouteyre.
The National Fêtes During the Revolution. J. Caël.
Socialism and Atheism. V. de Marolles.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

July 6.

Some Unpublished Letters from Michelet.
Colonial Defence and Colonial Expeditions.
The Treason of General Sarrazin, 1808-1814. A. Delacour.

July 13.

Apropos of the Académie; Reply to M. Emile Faguet.
Dutreuil de Rhins, a French Explorer. H. Jacottet.

July 20.

Reply to M. Emile Faguet. Concluded. F. Sarcey.
Correspondence of General Ducrot. Col. Patry.

July 27.

The Tragedy at Sofia.
Henriette Renan. Charles Le Goffic.
A Panegyric on Diderot. Emile Faguet.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

July 1.

The Organization of Universal Suffrage. C. Benoist.
An Essay on Goethe—the Memoirs of Goethe. E. Rod.
Russian Finances—the Budget and the Rouble. R. G. Levy.
Various Watering Places. J. Rochard.
The Adventures of a Troubled Soul—Mrs. Annie Besant. P. Mille.
The Philologists and Poets of the Middle Ages. M. de Vogüé.
Dr. Bruno Wille and His Philosophy. G. Valbert.

July 15.

Auguste Comte, His Ideas and Theories. E. Faguet.
The German Maritime Canal and Modern Fleets.
The Contemporary English Drama.—I. A. Filon.
What is Heat? P. Duhem.
Recent Egyptian Excavations. E. Amelineau.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. July.

The Religious Orders in France and the Tax for Their Support.

Jules Lemaitre. Concluded. P. Malpy.
Pierre Loti and Paul Bourget on Their Travels. H. Bordeaux.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

July 1.

The Official Diary of the Prussian Campaign. Marshal Davout.
The Englishwoman and Socialism. A. Filon.
Recollections of an Artist. Charles Gounod.
The Chouans During the First Empire. E. Daudet.
An Epistle to the Emperor of Germany. E. Lavisse.

July 15.

What Hoche Thought of La Vendée, Ireland, and the Rhine.
Diary of a Journey in Belgium and Holland. H. Taine.
The Empress Catherine and the Prince de Ligne. L. Perrey.
Criminopolis. P. Mimande.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

July 1.

The Intellectual Abasement of the End of Our Century.
Anthropophageous Poets; Battacks of Malay.
Doña Conception Arenal Garcia de Carrasco.

July 15.

His Celestial Majesty; Life at the Court of Japan.
The Aristocracy of Russia.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

July 6.

The Change of the Seasons on the Planet Mars. Percival Lowell.
Graphical Researches in Music. A. Binet and J. Courtier.

July 13.

The Expressions of the Face and Their Anatomical Origin.
The Physical State of the Water in the Clouds. L. Besson.

July 20.

Serotherapy and the Mortality from Diphtheria.
Houses in the United States. L. Waurin.

July 27.

Charles Ludwig. A. Mosso.
Houses in the United States. Continued. L. Waurin.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. July.

The Socialist Evolution. A. Millerand.
The Bimetallist Danger. Léon Wulras.
The Referendum and the Initiative. Henri Mayor.
Nicolas Joukowski. Victor Jaclard.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.

July 6.

The Man of Genius, According to Lombroso.
The Hittite-Pelasgians in the Islands of the Ægean Sea. Continued.
The Spiritual Power of the Popes.
The Actions and Instincts of Animals.

July 20.

The Apostolic Letter of Leo XIII to the Copts. Latin Version.
The Right to Die.
Miss Diana Vaughan and Freemasonry.
The Catholic Revival in Portugal.

Nuova Antologia.—Rome.

July 1.

Sicily and Socialism.—I. Prof. Pasquale Villari.
The Irredentists. G. Ascoli.
The Origin of the Italians. G. Sergi.
The Influence of Italian Lyrical Poetry on That of England.

July 15.

Catholics and Priests in the Recent Elections. R. de Cesare.
Sicily and Socialism.—II. Prof. Pasquale Villari.
Through the State Archives. R. Galli.
Edgar Poe. P. Jannacone.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

July 1.

Liberals and Conservatives. E. Monzini.
The Letters of Felix Mendelssohn. E. Mozzoni.
The Eighth Centenary of the Council of Clermont. A. G. Tononi.
Milton and Galileo. F. Lampertico.
Monsignor Lagrange, Bishop of Chartres.

July 16.

The Wool Industry. A. Rossi.
Our Little Sisters the Ants. P. Minucci del Rosso.
William Shakespeare and His Religion. L. Sernagiotto.
The Salon of the Countess Maffei. Luisa Anzoletti.
The Orleans Royal Family. P. M. Salvago.

La Riforma Sociale.—Turin.

June 25.

On Social Legislation in Austria. Duke G. Avarna.
The Development of Trade Unions in England and Germany.
The Recent Eight Hours Demonstration in Hyde Park.

July 10.

Labor. F. S. Nitti.
Fiscal Enormities. L. Paolini.
Rural Banks and the Catholic Movement. A. Contento.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

Ciudad de Dios.—Madrid.

July 5.

The Geometric Form of the Earth. Angel Rodriguez.
Explosives. Justo Fernandez.
What Kind of Wool Should Be Used for Scapularies?

July 20.

A Christian-Rabbinical Congress. F. Perez-Aguado.
Modern Anthropology. Z. Martinez.
The Hygiene of Cycling.

España Moderna.—Madrid. July.

The Cuban Insurrection and Spain. S. Moret.
The Study of Natural Science in Cuba. R. D. Salto.
Review of International Politics. Emilio Castelar.

Revista Contemporanea.—Madrid.

June 30.

Budget Proposals for 1895, 1896. A. Fuentes.
Literature in China. M. G. Osuna.

July 15.

Spanish Literature in the Time of the Catholic Kings.
The Communist Eldorado. C. Soler Arques.
The Fine Art Exhibition. Aurelio Ribalta.

THE PORTUGUESE MAGAZINES.

Revista Brazileira. Rio de Janeiro.

No. 12.

Isabel Grameson. S. Ferreira Penna.
The Hindoo Theatre. Feliciano Gonzaga.
The Brazilian Mountains. Baron De Mello.

No. 13.

The Indians of Mato-Grosso. Gen. Mello Rego.
The Hindoo Drama. Feliciano Gonzaga.

Revista Moderna.—Lisbon. Nos. 17-19.

St. Anthony of Padua. R.
The Island of St. Thomé.
Our Future Artists. João Sincero.

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Certain Ornamental Plants. H. J. Wigman.

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Tilskueren.—Copenhagen.

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The French Declaration of War Five and Twenty Years Ago.
Modern Types from Literary Paris. Sven Lange.
England's Trade Unions. Frantz Pio.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
ArchR.	Architectural Record.
A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AI.	Art Interchange.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.
Ata.	Atalanta.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).
Bank.	Banker's Magazine (New York).
BW.	Biblical World.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).
CalR.	Calcutta Review.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
C.	Cornhill.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
CritR	Critical Review.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
D.	Dial.
DR.	Dublin Review.
EconR.	Economic Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ed.	Education.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
F.	Forum.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
GJ.	Geographical Journal.
G.	Godey's.
GBag.	Green Bag.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HC.	Home and Country.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.
K.	Knowledge.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
LAH.	Lend a Hand.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.
LQ.	London Quarterly.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LudM.	Ludgate Magazine.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Men.	Menorah Monthly.
MR.	Methodist Review.
MidM.	Midland Monthly.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
Mon.	Monist.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
NatR.	National Review.
NEM.	New England Magazine
NewR.	New Review.
NSR.	New Science Review.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NAR.	North American Review.
OD.	Our Day.
O.	Outing.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PR.	Philosophical Review.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PT.	Photographic Times.
PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
RC.	Review of the Churches.
RR.	Review of Reviews.
R.	Rosary.
San.	Sanitarian.
ScotR.	Scottish Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
SEcon.	Social Economist.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
TB.	Temple Bar.
US.	United Service.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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  Echoes of the Armenian Massacre, John N Wright ChHA.
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  Railway Batteries and Armored Trains, Colonel Boxall, FR.
  Cartridges, Spenser Wilkinson, NatR.
  Army Signaling, Major H. A. Giddings, O.
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  Mars : The Flagstaff Photographs, Percival Lowell, NEM.
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  What to Avoid in Cycling, Benjamin W. Richardson, NAR.
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(See page 404.)

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Mr. Quay's Triumph in Pennsylvania.

In the two great states of Pennsylvania and New York the ante-convention political season was marked by determined contests for the control of the Republican machinery. In Pennsylvania the contest turned upon the question of the supremacy of Senator Quay. The lines were, however, drawn in somewhat unfamiliar directions, inasmuch as the leaders of the opposing faction belonged quite as unmistakably to the school of "machine" or "practical" politicians as Mr. Quay himself. From an outside point of view, the leadership on one side seemed to be vested in a state boss, and on the other side in a junta of municipal and local bosses. The fight was bitter to an almost unprecedented degree, but Senator Quay came off victorious. The excitement on both sides on the eve of the convention was so intense that there were grave apprehensions of a physical contest for possession of the convention hall. Mr. Quay's majority, however, proved to be complete without including any disputed seats; and the outcome was harmony of the most approved and lovely description. The opposition threw down arms in frank and unbargaining surrender, and the magnanimous Mr. Quay granted general amnesty. The conclusion would seem to be that Mr. Quay's influence and strength are greater than ever before, and that he will be virtually the dictator of Pennsylvania's delegation to the national presidential convention next year. Mr. Quay was elected chairman of the State Republican committee without a single opposing voice.

A High-Keyed Reform Programme.

Inasmuch as Mr. Quay has undoubtedly been identified in the popular mind with the political leaders who have been hostile to the reform of the civil service and who have believed in lavish campaign expenditures, it is extremely significant to note the unexpectedly lofty tone of the platform which Mr. Quay has now caused the Pennsylvania Republicans to adopt. Certainly the municipal reformers of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, who have so specifically denounced many corrupt practices and transactions, should feel that their cause is making rapid strides when a convention controlled by Mr. Quay adopts as its most conspicuous sentiments the following explicit and well-phrased resolutions:

Resolved, That we decry the growing use of money in politics, and the corporate control of legislatures, municipal councils, political primaries and elections, and favor the enactment of legislation and the enforcement of laws to correct such abuses. We earnestly insist upon a form of civil service which will prevent the enslavement of public officers and employees and the compelling of those appointed to preserve the peace to confine themselves to their duties; which will insure absolute freedom and fairness in bestowing State and county and municipal contracts, and will punish any form of favoritism in granting them; which will forbid the grant of exclusive franchises to deal in public necessities, comforts, conveyances and sanitary requirements and will insure the recognition of ability and fidelity in the public service, keeping service to the country ever foremost, when accompanied by ability and fitness.

We demand that public office should be for public benefit, and its term in subordinate positions should be during good behavior. No public employee or officer should be permitted to influence primaries or elections nor upon any pretense be assessed upon his salary, and all unnecessary positions and salaries should be abolished, and expenditures and taxation reduced. There should be uniform valuation of property for public purposes, corporations enjoying public privileges should pay for them, and schools should be divorced from politics and kept absolutely free from political influence and control.

Actions Should Follow Professions.

These are not sham issues but real ones. The Republicans have long controlled state and municipal affairs in Pennsylvania, and they are, therefore, chiefly responsible for grave public evils the existence of which they confess and which they now deplore and denounce. It has not been the fashion for practical politicians to recognize in their platforms and public expressions these questions of administrative reform which are the real and burning issues of the day. Let Mr. Quay and the several hundred representatives of Pennsylvania Republicanism who have thus unanimously professed their conversion to this creed of civil service reform and administrative decency,

give evidence of the sincerity of their professions by a prompt application, to the civil service of the state and of the great towns like Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, of those reform methods which have now been adopted so brilliantly at Chicago, which are in successful operation in Massachusetts, and

SENATOR QUAY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

which have prevailed in New York, at least to a considerable extent, and with success so far as the experiment has been honestly tried. When Mr. Quay recognizes civil service reform and political and official purity as the crying needs of the hour, the faithful and long-enduring friends of reform may consider that their cause must have made great popular progress thus to find endorsement in so "practical" a quarter.

The Issues in New York.

These are the real State issues in Pennsylvania, and the Republican convention has set itself right upon them without any ambiguity of language. In the State of New York also there are certain clear issues, recognized by every man of serious mind; and it was demanded that the Republican party, if it desired the respect and support of the honest and intelligent voters, should express itself unmistakably upon the public matters which are absorbing the attention of the people. New York is about to elect a new legislature, and it is demanded by a large portion of the citizenship of the State that the law-making body shall take up for thorough consideration the excise laws and the Sunday laws. Two more or less closely related questions, that of the general regulation of the liquor traffic and that of the legal restrictions which should protect the observance of Sunday, have for several months been the absorbing topics of discussion; and it has been generally agreed by the leaders of all phases of opinion that the next legislature must take some kind of action.

The Local Option Idea.

The Good Government Clubs of New York city had anticipated the assembling of the great party conventions by declaring their formal adherence to the plan of a local option law which would allow every community to decide for itself how it would prefer to deal with matters which the Good Government men have chosen to regard as essentially local in their nature. It was hoped in many quarters that the Republican State convention would take this view and that it would advocate, in the first place, a local option system, under which communities could decide whether they wanted liquor sold at all or not (this for the benefit of small towns), and in the second place (for the benefit exclusively of large towns) a local option to deal with the question whether or not liquor saloons might be open during certain specified hours on Sunday.

Thomas C. Platt in Control at Saratoga.

The preliminary question among Republican politicians was a purely personal one. It was necessary to decide whether Mr. Thomas C. Platt should or should not control the Saratoga convention, just as it had been necessary in Pennsylvania two weeks earlier to find out whether Mr. Matthew Stanley Quay should or should not hold the Harrisburg convention in the hollow of his hand. The contest against Mr. Platt's control was an earnest one, but by no means so well organized as the Pennsylvania

MR. THOMAS C. PLATT.

combination against Quay. Mr. Platt found himself easily the master of the body which met at Saratoga on September 17, with an overwhelming majority at his command. He made Mr. Lexow chairman of the convention; Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., headed the committee on resolutions; the former selections for state offices (New York does not elect a governor this year) were renominated by the unanimous consent of Plattites and anti-Plattites, as was proper enough.

Dodging the Issues.

But the real interest of the occasion lay in the manner in which the platform would deal with the real questions before the people. When the platform was reported, however, it contained not a single word upon the excise question, the Sunday question, or any other question upon which the New York legislature will be expected to act. There were elaborate planks upon the tariff and upon President Cleveland's foreign policy; and Governor Levi P. Morton was endorsed as a presidential candidate. But the state platform as offered by the committee contained not a line that bore in any manner upon state issues; and these alone are concerned in this year's election. It had been Mr. Platt's opinion, endorsed by his group of chief lieutenants, that the only safe policy would be to express no views at all. One kind of sentiment might alienate the German vote, while a sentiment that would save the Germans might drive away thousands of the so-called "friends of the American Sabbath;" and accordingly it was deemed wise to dodge altogether.

Warner Miller's Sunday Plank.

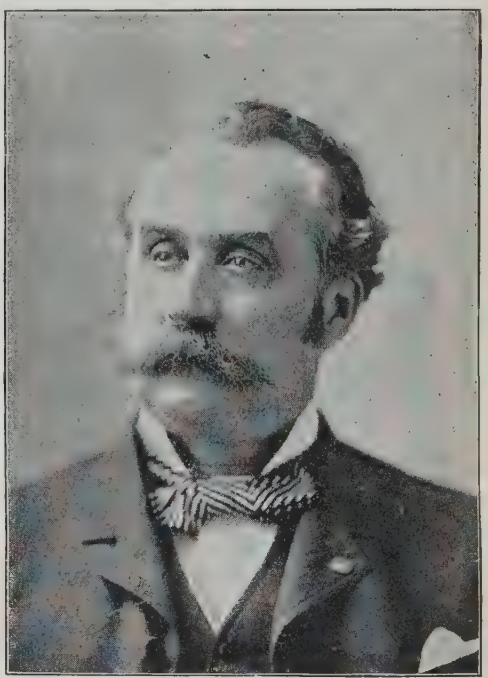
This, however, was more than the convention would tolerate. Ex-Senator Warner Miller secured the floor and offered an additional resolution under circumstances of evident popular support in the convention hall which made it seem advisable for Mr. Platt and his friends to accept it without opposition. The Miller resolution was, therefore, adopted unanimously, and it consists of the following fifteen words:

We favor the maintenance of the Sunday law in the interests of labor and morality.

Mr. Miller made a speech of great energy in defense of the sentiments of our American Sunday observers. But, after all, he did not make it entirely clear to what definite and permanent policy he wished to commit the Republican party. Unfortunately, the whole question upon which opinions seemed to differ at Saratoga was not the question how the Republican party ought to stand as a matter of principle, but how the Republican party,—after having won so tremendous a victory last year,—might suffer the least disaster this year from the awkward and undesired intrusion of these excise and Sunday questions. The Democrats, so far as such leaders as Mr. David B. Hill had been entitled to announce their position, were proposing to make their stand on the great doctrine of "personal liberty," with the idea of holding the liquor vote solid, and of winning also the German Republican vote. Mr. Warner Miller's plank, as adopted, should perhaps be viewed as committing the Republican party to a policy of absolute inaction.

No Mention of Strong or Roosevelt.

It should be observed that not one word was said in favor of Mayor Strong or in support of Mr. Roosevelt and the New York police comissioners,—whose actual and literal enforcement of the Sunday law is what has precipi-



EX-SENATOR WARNER MILLER.

tated the whole question in its present phases. If the Lexow committee's investigation had proved one thing more plainly than all things else, it had shown that the Sunday-closing law in New York city had for years been kept in existence and exploited solely to enable Tammany Hall and a corrupt police organization to levy blackmail upon the saloon-keepers. The law had been enforced against such saloon-keepers as had refused to bribe the policemen and pay assessments to Tammany, but it had never been enforced to the extent of making it in the least inconvenient, for any man who wished to patronize saloons on Sunday, to find a dozen places doing a prosperous business within two minutes' walk. Now, if Mr. Miller's resolution favoring the maintenance of the Sunday law was to have any meaning whatever in relation to actual conditions, it should have declared for the honest enforcement of the law, and should have mentioned the courage and sincerity of the present New York police commissioners.

Law Versus Enforcement.

If the people of New York have come to an agreement about anything, it would seem that they are at last agreed in believing that it is mischievous to keep on the statute books a lot of laws and restrictions which it is not seriously intended that officers should enforce. Municipal, administrative and police officials all over the State of New York have taken an oath to enforce the laws, including the Sunday closing statute; and yet, by sufferance,—in deference to what is said to be an established state of public opinion—the saloons are all open on Sunday, as everybody knows, in Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany and

["The enforcement of the law and the wisdom of the law are distinct....I care very little comparatively what law is on the statute books. But I will fight t ll I die for the enforcement of such laws as are there....There are certain things which are transparently evil, and those things I will fight. But the whole excise question involves honest differences of opinion....Personally, I favor local option. The responsibility for the treatment of the liquor problem should be saddled on the community where it exists. The best way to develop intelligent interest in local affairs is to permit citizens of municipalities to decide certain matters for themselves. I've stood staunchly for the principle of home rule before, and I am for local option in excise now....We expect to win by cultivating among our young men the spirit of independence that will make them shrink from becoming the tools of bosses....I should regret to have anything done which would tend to break down our traditional Christian Sunday. But if any arrangement could be made to have the saloons open part of the time without destroying the distinction between the one day and the six, I am not opposed....I think Roosevelt's honest and manly stand has elevated the general conscience of the community....I have come home in good health to help."—*From interviews with Dr. Parkhurst, on landing at New York, September* 19.]

DR. PARKHURST'S WELCOME HOME.

some other large towns in the State. In England,—where the observance of Sunday is far more general and strict than in the United States, and where an air of Sabbath-day solemnity and quiet pervades London as well as every other large town,—the public houses (as the saloons are there called) are open during certain specified hours of Sunday afternoon and evening. The closing laws for the rest of the day are rigidly and literally enforced. We are not here advocating an adoption of this English custom for a single moment. It has not been demonstrated anywhere in the United States that a law permitting saloons to be open during certain hours on Sunday would be any better enforced than the present laws which require complete Sunday closing. Nevertheless, we must ask our friends who have so much to say about the preservation of the American Sabbath, and who deprecate so earnestly the introduction of anything like a "continental Sunday," to face frankly and with an open mind this serious problem of law enforcement. The witty Mr. Ingalls of Kansas is reported once to have said regarding the workings of prohibition in his State that the system was a complete success. "For," he added, "the Prohibitionists have their law and the boys have their whisky, and so everybody is satisfied!" A great many American people whose opinions are entitled to respect are thoroughly tired of what seems to them the hollow sham of unenforced law. They do not want it said of New York in the future that (1) the friends of the American Sabbath have their cherished law, (2) every saloonkeeper who wants to may do an unhindered Sunday business, and meanwhile (3) the whole machinery of police administration and the whole business of local politics has been kept rotten to the core through the opportunities which the Sunday law gives for the sale of protection and the levy of blackmail.

The Humbug of Party Platforms.

These are questions which honest men must face, and there is room for considerable difference of opinion as to the best solution. Meanwhile, the Republican convention of New York has considered it to be good politics not to meddle with the only questions vitally involved in the campaign which the Republicans are so desirous to win by a big majority like that of last year. As a change from all this time-serving cowardice, it would be a relief to have some political party in the field which would give us a reckless expression of convictions, even though its avowed sentiments were shocking and disgraceful. The average voter has a right to be disgusted with the meaningless mummery and the flagrant insincerity of very much that goes into the party platforms. Happily, however, this censure does not apply everywhere. Several of this year's Republican state platforms have contained excellent and specific planks in favor of sound and necessary reform, and some of the Democratic platforms also have contained very commendable resolutions. The New York State Republican platform is perhaps the least frank, the least pertinent, and the least sincere of any state platform which had been adopted this year, up to the time of our regular date for going to press, which is the 20th of the month.

The Gains of Civil-service Reform.

The friends and advocates of civil-service reform have many things to encourage them in the recent news record. The operation of the national law, as regards the executive departments at Washington, has been extended to include printers, and this means something that is worth accomplishing. We have already quoted the resolutions adopted by the Pennsylvania Republican convention, and last month our readers were apprised of the aggressive campaign for civil-service reform and honest government that is pending in Maryland. Secretary Doyle of the National Civil Service Commission has recently been in Chicago as an expert observer of the working of the new law which has now gone into force in the municipal departments. He expresses himself as enthusiastic over the terms of the Illinois law, and considers the Chicago victory as a splendid object lesson for the whole country.

The British Object Lesson.

In England we have just witnessed the transfer of the government of a vast empire from one great party to the other. The Conservatives have come into an indefinite lease of power by an overwhelming majority. When Mr. Cleveland succeeded Mr. Harrison, the greater part of his time and that of his cabinet chiefs for at least a year was taken up with the business of dismissing and replacing our entire diplomatic and consular service, our principal postmasters, and some thousands of other officers, for the sake of filling the posts with thousands of Democrats who considered that the spoils belonged to the victors. But in England Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour have succeeded Lord Rosebery and Mr. Harcourt without any changes whatever on party grounds in any lines or branches of the public service. Even the under-secretaries in the ministerial departments are all permanent men, who carry on the regular work of executive government regardless of Liberal or Tory supremacy. As for the British diplomatists and consuls scattered all over the world, it makes practically no more difference to them which party is in power than it makes to officers in the army. The United States has of late been constantly outwitted in minor matters of diplomatic inquiry or controversy in various parts of the world. The principal reason has been our total lack of a trained and permanent diplomatic service. Our readers this month will find it instructive to note the progress of civil service reform ideas in Australia, as pointed out by Mr. Percy R. Meggy, of Sydney, who was secretary of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service which has this summer made its report to the New South Wales legislature.

The Third-term Question.

The question of a third term for President Cleveland has within a few weeks been very widely discussed in the American press. Unquestionably many of the Democrats who hold high office by virtue of Mr. Cleveland's favor have in one way or another of late shown themselves disposed to do what they can to secure another nomination for the present occupant of the White House. It would be idle to deny Mr. Cleveland's very strong hold upon large and influential elements, even outside of his own party. The business men of the East who believed certain financial policies to be desirable for this country, regard Mr. Cleveland as, from their point of view, "absolutely safe." Moreover, it is said quite generally in business circles that he would be opposed to any reopening of the tariff question, and that another term would mean a long period of freedom from the uncertainties involved in the agitation of tariff changes. This feeling in favor of Mr. Cleveland has, at least in some circles, been strengthened rather than weakened by the aggressive tone of the recent Republican state conventions on the question of the tariff. The Republicans of Ohio, as well as of several other states, have given the country to understand that a general Republican victory in 1896 would be the signal for somewhat extensive tariff changes in the direction of the McKinley schedules. The Democrats must, of course, face for themselves the responsibility of deciding whether or not they will venture to offer to the country a third-term candidate. It is not chiefly a question of worthiness or unworthiness of the candidate, but rather the distinct question of the propriety of the re-election of the president beyond two terms. If the two-term custom is broken down there can be no argument against an indefinite number of terms.

Mr. Cleveland's Own Testimony.

After all, the objections to presidential re-elections in the United States have never been so forcibly stated by anyone else as by Mr. Cleveland himself, in the letter accepting his first nomination in 1884. Mr. Cleveland's words were as follows:

> When an election to office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time a public trust instead of his dedication to the profession of politics; when the holders of the ballot, quickened by a sense of duty, shall avenge truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when the suffrage shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, the full realization of the government by the people will be at hand. And of the means to this end, not one would, in my judgment, be more effective than an amendment to the Constitution disqualfying the president from re-election. When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain the place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of office-holders, with a zeal born of benefits received, and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money, and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the president for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.

It is not so much the incumbent of the presidential office himself whose ambition and desire to per-

petuate himself in power are to be feared in the United States, as the selfish and interested motives of the great horde of office-holders who have received their places at his hands, and who believe that his re-election would mean for them a continuance in office,—whereas the selection of some other man might, and probably would, mean their retirement to private life. If there were no changes of office to be expected except in the cabinet places and a few private secretaryships, the question of presidential re-elections would be a comparatively unimportant one, and it could be left to take care of itself. Not only is the sentiment against a third term very strong in the United States regardless of party, but there is also a very strong sentiment against giving any president two consecutive terms.

Democratic Candidates.

Meanwhile, there has been a free discussion of the availability of several other Democrats. Mr. William C. Whitney of New York is perhaps first in the list of names recognized as eligible, although if Mr. David B. Hill's "personal-liberty" state campaign in New York should prove successful this year, and the predicted resurrection of Tammany should happen, it is perceived that Hill might become a formidable presidential candidate. The Hon. William R. Morrison of Illinois is the favorite Western candidate, and Vice-President Stevenson's name seems to have been dropped for the present. The Hon. James E. Campbell of Ohio, whose political fortunes a year or two ago seemed at low ebb, has come to the front again with no small exhibition of elasticity and spirit, and has ventured to lead a forlorn hope as Democratic candidate for the governorship of Ohio. If by a miracle Ohio should go Democratic this fall, Mr. Campbell as governor would command a tremendous support next year for the presidential nomination. Even if he should succeed in reducing the recent huge Republican majorities of Ohio to a point which would seem to make the state doubtful for 1896, his availability would be widely recognized.

Mr. Carlisle's Claims.

It is understood, however, that the Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, is considered by his intimate friends to be residuary legatee of the Cleveland administration, and the logical candidate on the score of his campaign against silver and his maintenance of the Treasury gold reserve. His friends, who perceive the practical impossibility of another term for Mr. Cleveland, declare that Mr. Carlisle is the one Democrat conspicuously and officially identified with Mr. Cleveland's monetary and financial policies, and that he is therefore entitled to the nomination. Certainly if the long endurance of an exceedingly difficult situation deserves such high reward as a presidential nomination, Mr. Carlisle's claims are not to be lightly passed by.

The Hard Trials of the Secretary.

It is a frightful strain upon a public man to be a secretary of the treasury, a chancellor of the exchequer, a minister of finance, or whatever else he may be called, when the law-making and revenue-raising branch of the government has not provided ordinary revenues equal to the amounts that this same branch of the government has seen fit to appropriate for the current expenditures. Mr. Carlisle has had to be our chief financial officer in a time when the public revenues have been fifty or sixty million dollars a year less than the public expenditures. The Wilson bill, as finally mangled in the Senate and enacted into law without the approval of the President, possessed the fatal defect,—from the point of view of a secretary of the treasury,—of not providing revenue enough to enable the treasury conveniently to pay the bills which were currently presented against it. And in the face of this fact, the law-making body refused to come to Mr. Carlisle's relief by conferring upon him an express authority to borrow enough to meet deficits. This would have been a situation awkward enough for a treasury so long accustomed as ours has been to large surpluses with which to effect a rapid reduction of the national debt. But if Mr. Carlisle had been obliged to face nothing more serious than the simple problem of a deficit, the discomfort of his position would not have been so extreme. Unfortunately the deficiency of current revenue was coincident with a condition in the private business of the country which required the payment in Europe of large sums of gold.

Keeping up the Stock of Gold.

This was a matter, it would seem, with which poor Mr. Carlisle and the government of the United States ought to have had no direct concern. It should have concerned only those who were importing and exporting commodities, or who were interested in the purchase or sale of interest-bearing securities; and the agency through which to effect these payments of money due in Europe, ought naturally to have been the banks. International trade balances are always settled in gold; and since we had balances to settle, there resulted inevitably, of course, what is known as the flow of gold from America to Europe. There is no reason whatever why gold, like iron or breadstuffs, should not flow to the place where it is wanted; and if the United States government could only have been kept out of the business there would have been nothing for the average American citizen to worry about in this temporary transfer of gold from New York to London. But it so happens that it has long been the policy of the United States government to keep lying idle in its treasury vaults the vast sum of at least $100,000,000 in gold for the purpose of making it practically certain that the government will always be ready to redeem in gold coin as many of the outstanding greenback treasury notes as anybody may choose to present. This fact,

to a considerable extent, relieves the banks of the trouble and expense of keeping large gold reserves for the accommodation of their customers. Inasmuch as the outstanding greenback circulation is in round figures $346,000,000, it becomes a very simple matter for bankers and brokers, when they want gold to send to Europe, to present greenbacks for redemption at the sub-treasury in New York.

How Wall Street Takes Away Mr. Carlisle's Gold.

Now Congress many years ago made it obligatory upon the treasury not to cancel the greenbacks which had been presented for redemption, but to reissue them and thus to keep the volume of $346,000,000 unimpaired. In paying salaries and pensions and meeting all sorts of expenses, accordingly, the treasury is constantly putting back into the general circulation of the country the greenbacks which have been presented and received in exchange for a part of the treasury's stock of gold. Thus the greenback circulation can be used over and over again, like a series of buckets on an endless chain, for drawing gold out of the treasury. It has become the tradition of the government that unless the stock of gold is kept up to the point of $100,000,000 the greenbacks may lose some of their credit through doubt of the government's ability to redeem them at the moment when they might be presented. If Mr. Carlisle had been in the enjoyment of a superabundant revenue,—through large internal revenue taxes or from other sources,—the situation would not have been so difficult; for by the exercise of some ingenuity he might in one way or another have found means by which to turn enough of his surplus cash into gold to protect the reserve. He has been compelled, as our readers well know, to sell bonds and borrow money in three successive loans, with the result of increasing the national debt by more than $150,000,000. And nobody knows when the bond-selling will end.

From N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser.*

"WHO SAID BONDS?"

The Loans and their Two-Fold Object.

These loans, as we have been regularly assured by the treasury officials and their special supporters, have been made for the sole purpose of maintaining the government's stock of gold and thus protecting the national credit. But certainly it ought to be very evident that the loans have also been made in order to enable the government to meet the deficiencies of revenue and pay its ordinary current bills. It is exceedingly unfortunate for the secretary of the treasury and for the people of the United States that these two totally dissimiliar reasons for borrowing money should be in any wise confused. It is not the proper business of the United States treasury to keep a huge stock of gold for the convenience of New York bankers and exchange brokers who may have payments to make for their customers in Europe; and when the United States government is compelled to borrow money in order to eke out its insufficient income, its sale of interest-bearing bonds ought not to be made under the cover of a pretense that the indebtedness is incurred exclusively for the patriotic purpose of maintaining specie payments. As our monthly chronicle is prepared, there has been a renewal of gold shipments and the government's stock is again falling below the established line. There is rumor of another sale of bonds for the protection of the gold reserve. Meanwhile, however, the government expenditures have continued to be something like $5,000,000 a month more than its revenues.

What Should be Done?

The situation seems to call imperatively for two things. First, some way should be found to relieve the treasury from the needless and improper burden of keeping a gold stock that is at the mercy of any one who may find it profitable to draw out gold for export. The cost of this plan of carrying gold is likely, in the long run, to prove almost if not quite as great as the interest upon the whole volume of greenbacks would be if the notes were turned into a part of the bonded debt. The second thing which it would seem necessary to do is to adopt, by the simplest means possible, some measure for the increase of the national revenue. It has been suggested by good financiers that an addition to the existing federal taxes on beer and whiskey would quite suffice to make the income equal to the outgo. It will be a Republican Congress which assembles just two months hence. But it ought not to be impossible for a Republican Congress and a Democratic executive to agree promptly upon some measure for the relief of the treasury. Patriotism should for once get the better of mere party motives.

The National Diversion of Candidate-making.

Apart from its other and more serious aspects, politics in the United States must be recognized as *par excellence* the great national game; and the setting up and pulling down of presidential candidates is the most diverting part of the huge scheme

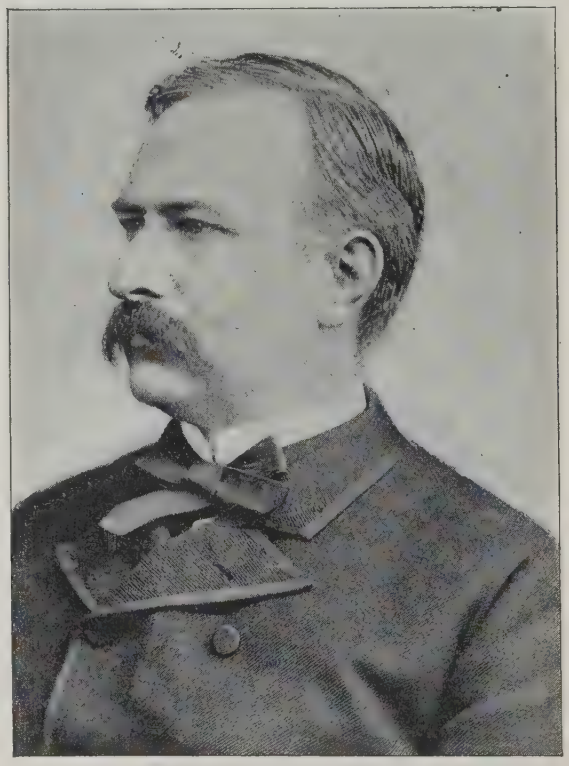
of amusement. Our American newspaper readers seem ready to absorb a limitless quantity of printed gossip regarding the chances of supposed candidates. For example, Ex-President Harrison, who

SENATOR BRICE, OF OHIO.

has been spending as quiet and retired a summer as possible up in the Adirondacks, has had thousands upon thousands of columns of reading matter printed about him in the newspapers of the country during July, August and September, on the sole question of his candidacy for next year,—although there has not been ten lines of authentic news of any character upon which to base the discussion. Governor McKinley's candidacy is formal and avowed, the Ohio Republicans having presented him to the party at large as their candidate. Governor Morton, of New York, is also a serious and confessed candidate. While the State convention at Saratoga on the 17th was adopting a resolution which promises him the New York delegation next year, he was on his way to Chickamauga and Atlanta with a view,—as the newspapers explained,—of strengthening his chances with the Southern Republicans, who though not invincible at the polls are men of much importance in national conventions. Mr. Thomas B. Reed's candidacy is avowed by all the prominent Republicans of Maine; and it is expected that he will have the endorsement of the other New England States. Senator Allison will be presented to the convention as Iowa's candidate, and he has many friends and advocates in other states. It is possible that Minnesota will have a candidate in the person of Senator Davis; and the results of the various State elections, on the 5th day of November next, will certainly affect the situation enough to give a fresh interest to the great national diversion of candidate-making. And thus millions of newspaper columns, discussing the chances of the several candidates, will be eagerly read in the weeks following the elections.

The Next Ohio Senator.

It is quite certain that whether the Republicans or the Democrats carry the day in the pending Ohio campaign, there will be no protracted contest in the next legislature over the choice of a United States senator. Every Republican in the State admits that if his party carries the legislature, Ex-Governor Foraker is to have the seat in the Senate which Mr. Brice now holds. On the other hand, every Democrat understands that if his party succeeds in controlling the legislature, Senator Brice is to be accorded another term. Senator Brice waged a hard fight among Ohio Democrats to prevent the success of the free silver element; and the convention which nominated Mr. Campbell for governor made it plain that Mr. Brice would have no Democratic opposition to another term. It would be a great advantage on many accounts if the State conventions in general should adopt the plan of naming the party candidate for United States senator. This custom would save us from many an unseemly and disgraceful legislative contest, lasting sometimes through weeks and months, with most demoralizing consequences. Thus the personal issues involved in the Ohio election are unusually clear



HON. J. B. FORAKER, OF OHIO.

cut. A brilliant Republican success will send the eloquent and aggressive Mr. Foraker to the United States Senate and will greatly improve Governor McKinley's chances in the national convention next year. In like manner a Democratic success will send Mr. Brice back to the Senate and will cause Mr. Campbell to loom up in large proportions on the Democratic horizon.

The Fair Launched at Atlanta.

The Atlanta Exposition was duly inaugurated on the 18th with abundant oratory and many gala-day manifestations. All signs point to the brilliant success of the enterprise. The attendance of visitors from a distance will naturally be much larger in the later than in the earlier weeks of the exhibition. The marvelous architectural creations which made the Chicago fair an imperishable memory have naturally had their proper influence at Atlanta; and—excepting only the unapproachable effects in Jackson Park—the Atlanta buildings and their arrangement constitute the most attractive housing that any American exposition has ever provided. We shall have occasion from month to month to note the success of the exposition. The women of Atlanta have been notably energetic in their part of the enterprise and one of the greatest attractions of the season will be the series of women's congresses. The exhibition made by the colored people, also, in their special building will attract sympathetic interest.

MR. CHARLES A. COLLIER,
President and Director-General of the Exposition.

JUDGE EMORY SPEER.

An Atlanta Orator on Cuba.

It is always worth while to note the drift and range of sentiment expressed in the oratory of important and conspicuous occasions like the opening of the Atlanta Exposition, the dedication of the Chickamauga National Park, or the recent meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic at Louisville. The chief orator of the day at Atlanta was Judge Emory Speer. This distinguished Georgian was some years ago a representative in Congress; and although at that time the youngest member of the House, his eloquence, talents and high character won for him a national reputation. As a judge on the Federal bench he has fully sustained the promise of his early years. His judicial experience has taught him to weigh the meaning of words; and everything that he said in his Atlanta oration had been well and calmly considered. It is therefore a matter of some moment that this United States judge, as the orator of the day on an occasion so formal and important as the opening of the great exhibition at Atlanta, should have expressed himself upon the Cuban situation and the Monroe Doctrine in such language as the following sentences:

"But there is one whom we would gladly welcome, and who is not here—beautiful island of Cuba, queen of the Antilles, the dim religious light of her hoary cathedral falls softly o'er the sacred ashes of the discoverer. She has ever been and is now endued with the abounding sympathy of the people of this land of freedom. It is the plain duty of our own nation to see to it that the

'sphere of influence' of European nations shall not further extend to any foot of the soil of that continent discovered by Columbus. We owe it to the traditions of our glorious past and, as well, to the peoples who from us have caught the inspiration of popular government. We owe it to the countless millions of self-respecting and freedom-loving people who are to inherit America when we are gathered to our fathers. 'America for Americans' should be the animating principle of every administration which wields from Washington the moral power of the American people."

The Duty of Our Government.

Judge Speer's feeling is undoubtedly that of the great majority of intelligent Americans without regard to party. The people of this great and humane nation are awaking to a sense of horror and indignation as they begin to comprehend Spain's policy toward Cuba. All the resources of Spain, financial and military, are now being marshaled in one supreme effort to crush the rebellious colony. No decent motive can be assigned for that policy. A colonial possession separated by a broad ocean is no part of the inviolable soil of a European nation. The European colonial system is by no means sacred; and indeed there is very little about it that is entitled to respect. So long as a colony can be kept in tutelage with the acquiescence and good will of the colonists, no outsider need complain. Even if at times a slight show of military authority may be necessary to put down some small revolt which does not command the assent of the colonists in general, there is again no ground for outside criticism. But when a European power can only keep its hold upon a trans-oceanic colony by waging against it a ferocious and ravaging war,—employing its armies, navies and financial resources with the same desperate energy that it would use if it were engaged in declared warfare with some other powerful nation,—it is time for outsiders to protest, and, if the protest is not heeded, to interfere. The United States is the dominant power in the Western Hemisphere. It owes duties to itself and to its neighbors. Cuba is our very near neighbor. If Spain can so administer Cuban affairs as to assure a condition of peace and prosperity in the island, and can keep the loyalty and good will of the colonists, it is not necessary for us to concern ourselves with the fact that the Spanish flag flies on Cuban soil,—so long as Spain's presence there in no wise menaces or injures us. But when this European monarchy makes an island off our very coasts the theatre of hideous warfare, with the avowed intention to hold the island even though extermination of the inhabitants should be necessary, the situation is entirely different. Such a situation exists. Our moral duty to interfere in behalf of the Cubans therefore becomes far plainer and more imperative than the moral duty of the great powers of Europe to interfere, in the name of righteousness and humanity, with the actions of the Turkish government toward the Armenians. It is not a moment for fine-spun technicalities. A state of war exists in Cuba. The Cubans are actually belligerents if any revolted people, struggling for their independence, ever had a right to that title. If the recognition of Cuba's belligerent rights by our government should be the best way to give Cuba fair play, such recognition ought to be made within the next few weeks. But very possibly a better way would be for the governments of the United States, Mexico, Brazil and every other republic in the Western Hemisphere to send a joint note to the Spanish government, protesting that the unseemly struggle of the past quarter of a century in Cuba had outraged the feelings of America beyond the point of further endurance, and that Spain must now, once for all, permit the Cubans to decide voluntarily the question of their own future destiny. Such a course would be as great an act of kindness to Spain as to Cuba. Henceforth Cuba can never be a source of any benefit whatever to Spain; and the price of the blind and stubborn pride which would crush Cuba regardless of everything is likely to be bankruptcy for the Madrid government, with revolutions at home which will overthrow the dynasty. It is time for the United States to take some action in the interest of peace and order.

South Carolina and the Colored Vote.

The South Carolina Constitutional Convention assembled at Columbia on September 10. Its one chief object, frankly avowed, has been to devise some plan for the disfranchisement of the colored voters of the State. The white people in South Carolina are in a minority which in their judgment imperils their continued supremacy. It remains to be seen what effective device they can invent that will not be declared contrary to the national constitution. It is probable, however, that they will agree upon something similar to the plan adopted several years ago in the state of Mississippi. No man may vote in Mississippi unless he can read the constitution of the

GOV. EVANS, PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION.

state, or intelligently explain its provisions if they are read to him. This arrangement as practiced lets all the white men in, and keeps most of the colored men out. Nevertheless, we have not learned that the colored people of Mississippi are any worse off than their brethren in other Southern states where such restrictions have not been adopted. If applied fairly, so as to admit to the suffrage every man of reasonable intelligence and capacity without regard to color, there ought to be no objection to the Missis-

MR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

sippi plan. But the fact to be plainly faced is this: The colored people of the South are picking up the rudiments of an elementary education pretty rapidly. The time is approaching when an impartially applied test of literacy will not avail to disfranchise the colored race in bulk. The best thinkers in South Carolina recognize this fact more clearly than anyone else has ever done. If every negro in South Carolina were possessed of a university education, we suspect that the white people of that state would be just about as strongly averse to the idea of negro domination as they are to-day. Possibly they would be still more averse to it. But there is very little strain in the immediate situation, for the simple reason that the colored people are giving themselves almost no concern about their political rights. They are more than ever inclined to listen to the advice of their friends of both races who inculcate the doctrines of industry, thrift and temperance, and suggest the leaving of politics for the present to white men.

Booker Washington at Atlanta.

One of the speakers on the opening day at Atlanta was Professor Booker T. Washington, whose career is familiar to the readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Mr. Washington was a poor colored boy educated under General Armstrong at the Hampton (Virginia) Institute. He founded the splendid institution at Tuskegee (Alabama), of which he remains the principal, where large numbers of colored teachers are trained, and where practical agriculture and mechanical trades form the principal basis of instruction for young men. Mr. Washington is a public speaker of great force, and there is not a man in the country with a more solid endowment of common sense. In his excellent speech, which was applauded to the echo, Mr. Washington expressed the following sentiments:

> The wisest among my race understand that the agitation of questions of social equality is the extremest folly and that progress in the enjoyment of all the privileges that will come to us must be the result of severe and constant struggle, rather than of artificial forcing. No race that has anything to contribute to the markets of the world is long in any degree ostracized. It is right and important that all privileges of the law be ours, but it is vastly more important that we be prepared for the exercise of these privileges. The opportunity to earn a dollar in a factory just now is worth infinitely more than the opportunity to spend a dollar in an opera house.
>
> In conclusion, may I repeat that nothing in thirty years has given us more hope and encouragement, and nothing has drawn us so near to you of the white race, as the opportunity offered by this Exposition; and here bending, as it were, over the altar that represents the results of the struggles of your race and mine, both starting practically empty-handed three decades ago, I pledge that in your effort to work out the great and intricate problem which God has laid at the doors of the South you shall have at all times the patient, sympathetic help of my race; only let this be constantly in mind—that while from representations in these buildings of the product of field, of forest, of mine, of factory, letters and art, much good will come, yet far above and beyond material benefits will be that higher good that, let us pray God, will come in a blotting out of sectional differences and racial animosities and suspicions, and in a determination, in even the remotest corner, to administer absolute justice, in a willing obedience among all classes to the mandates of law, and a spirit that will tolerate nothing but the highest equity in the enforcement of law.

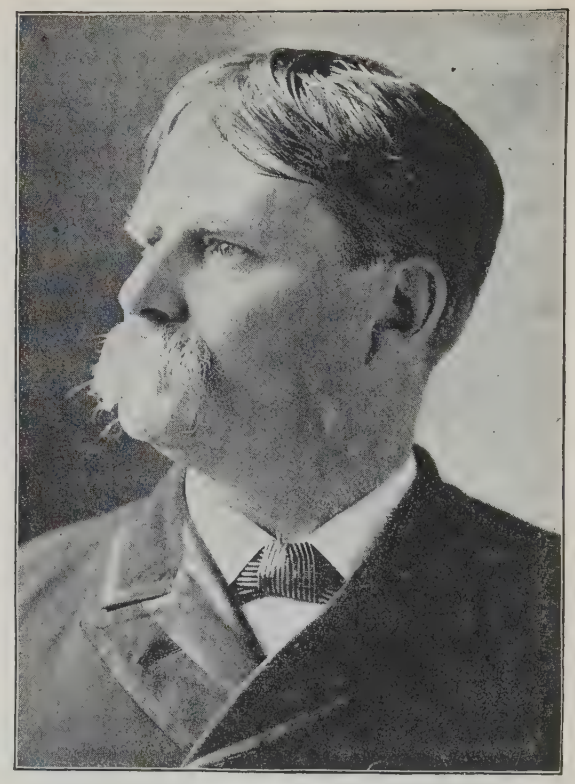
The race problem in the South is a very serious one, and its solution is not to be helped along by any harsh judgments or arbitrary assertions. The two races actually on the ground must work the thing out for themselves. The North can do very little to help the matter except to be generous. A good form of generosity is to contribute money for the support of such institutions as those at Tuskegee, Hampton and several other places.

Patriotism at Chickamauga and Louisville.

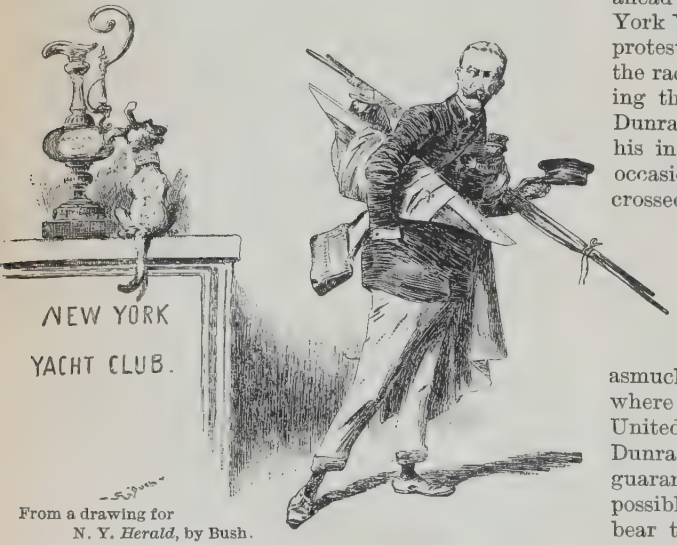
The oratorical exercises that marked the dedication of the Chickamauga Park, as well as those which formed a part of the meeting of the G. A. R. in national encampment at Louisville, were especially significant as showing the almost total disappearance of sectional distrust and animosity. The veterans of the blue and the gray fraternized in perfect harmony upon the battle grounds of Chattanooga and vicinity, and applauded with equal enthusiasm the Northern and Southern speakers. At Louisville the lofty tone of national patriotism which characterized Mr. Henry Watterson's eloquent periods created a scene of enthusiasm the like of which the spectators declare they had never witnessed before. The influence of such occasions is not a transient one; it enters permanently into the best life of the nation.

The Yacht Race.

The international yacht race, — upon which so much money, attention and discussion had been lavished in advance,— turned out a great disappointment. Americans care nothing for the retention of the cup. They only wanted a fair and generous test of the actual merits of the two yachts. There was never a better illustration of the uncertainties that lurk in what is known as the "personal equation." In this case, the entire situation turned upon certain inexplicable peculiarities in the disposition of Lord Dunraven. The British yacht, *Valkyrie III*, was built expressly for the conditions which Lord Dunraven expected to meet in the open sea outside of Sandy Hook. There was nothing in those conditions with which his former experiences in this country had not made him perfectly familiar. The wind and the weather especially favored the British yacht in the first race, but the American boat gained an easy victory by virtue of the simple fact that she was evidently a good deal the faster of the two. This discovery of the *Defender's* superior speed seems to have been something for which Lord Dunraven's mind was totally unprepared. In the second race the British boat at the start fouled and somewhat damaged the American boat; with the consequence that the *Valkyrie* came in 47 seconds ahead of the *Defender*. The committee of the New York Yacht Club, however, admitted the *Defender's* protest, and in accordance with yachting rules gave the race to the injured craft. Mr. Iselin, representing the *Defender*, immediately proposed to Lord Dunraven that the race be sailed over again. But his inscrutable lordship refused the offer. On the occasion of the third trial, the British yacht merely crossed the starting line and then withdrew, giving the *Defender* a walk-over. The only reason that Lord Dunraven would assign for this peculiar conduct was the inability of the New York Yacht Club to give guarantees that the race would not be interfered with in any way by excursion steamers. Inasmuch as the race was sailed upon the high seas, where neither the New York Yacht Club nor the United States government have any authority, Lord Dunraven must have been perfectly aware that the guarantee he asked could not be granted. Every possible influence, however, had been brought to bear to keep the flotilla of excursion boats from crowding too close, and on the day of the third race



MR. HENRY WATTERSON.



From a drawing for N. Y. *Herald*, by Bush.

QUOTH DUNRAVEN, "NEVERMORE!"

the course was perfectly clear and unobstructed. The conduct both of the New York Yacht Club (under whose auspices the race was arranged) and also of the owners and yachtsmen of the *Defender* was in every respect impartial, sportsmanlike and courteous. But, unfortunately for the future of international contests, Lord Dunraven seems to have entirely lost his judgment and his sense of the fitness of things. This one lesson at least would seem quite clear. Lord Dunraven as the yachtsman in control of the vessel ought to have been accompanied by a committee representing British yachting interests; and all the negotiations regarding arrangements should have been conducted by the committee of the New York Yacht Club on the one side and the British committee on the other,—Mr. Iselin and Lord Dunraven acting in accordance with the decisions of these committees. Under such circumstances no trouble whatever would have arisen; for the whimsical performances which grew out of Lord Dunraven's disappointment and excited feelings would not have been possible with a well-constituted committee of cool heads to tell the earl what to do. Dunraven is an honorable man, but his judgment failed him at a critical moment.

As to American Ships.

It is to be remembered that the English challengers for the *America's* cup are under the disadvantage of being obliged to build a yacht which can be safely navigated across the ocean. The designers of the *Defender* were not under that necessity. They could consequently build a boat for speed rather than for seaworthiness. The *Valkyrie* is a splendid specimen of the ship-builder's art, and her inability to carry back the *America's* cup to the old country is nothing to her discredit. While all this interest in yacht-racing does not affect very directly the practical question of the return of the United States to the sea, it has certain salutary bearings in that direction. It is helping to educate a group of skilful naval architects and designers, while it is also promoting the love of good seamanship which in earlier days was so characteristic of the United States. It is interesting to note the fact that the Herreshoffs, who are the designers and builders of our fastest yachts, are to build a number of torpedo boats for the United States government. The ship-building art and industry show signs of very rapid expansion in America, and the yachting enthusiasm is at least a minor factor in this desirable development. There are now a number of shipyards in this country which are able to construct large and fine ocean-going vessels, whether men-of-war or merchantmen. It is confidently hoped that Japan will place orders in American shipyards for several of her proposed new vessels.

Battle-ships and Docks.

The great battle-ships which have been under construction in our public or private shipyards for several years past are approaching completion; and a momentary embarrassment has arisen from the fact that we possess no dry-docks large enough and strong enough to receive these great floating fortresses. Two or three large government docks are under construction, but a discreditable mixture of politics with the making and enforcement of contracts has resulted in censurable delays. It is not to the credit of the government of the United States that it should be necessary to send a new battle-ship to Halifax, Nova Scotia, in order to be dry-docked. And yet the circumstance is perhaps a fortunate object lesson. We have no quarrels

MR. JOHN HERRESHOFF, OF BRISTOL, R. I.,
Ship Designer and Builder.

on hand with our English cousins and do not expect any. But this pleasant fact does not lighten the responsibilities of those departments of government that are charged with our national defenses. England has magnificent dry-dock facilities in all parts of the world. The United States does not yet possess a single dock capable of receiving a battle-ship. The irritation and embarrassment of Secretary Herbert are natural enough, although the whole matter may justly afford our English and Canadian friends a little good-natured amusement at our expense. Congress next winter will naturally ask questions about the long-delayed docks.

The New British Commander-in-Chief.

The appointment of Field Marshal Lord Wolseley to the command-in-chief of the British army, in place of the Duke of Cambridge, has been hailed in England with general satisfaction. The Duke lingers reluctant at the wings, being loath to quit the stage on which he has been so long a conspicuous figure. But although he delayed his departure,—feeling, as

FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT WOLSELEY.

he says, the spirit of a young man of twenty-five under the hair silvered by the snow of seventy six winters,—he has gone at last, and Lord Wolseley reigns in his stead. With the passing of the Duke disappears the last link which connected the army of to-day with the army that fought in the Crimea. Lord Wolseley, who fought as a youngster before Sebastopol, is a man of the new school, the worthy head of an army which regards soldiering as a profession and a science rather than as an amusement. If any one can give England efficient soldiers Lord Wolseley is that man. Uniform good luck has followed him through all his career, and now he has achieved the summit of his ambition.

The Chances of War.

The change has not been made a moment too soon. It is to be hoped, assuredly, that the year will pass without any outbreak of war; but the barometer seems to be falling rapidly, and in the time of storm and stress Britain needs her most capable captain in the saddle. There is a feel of cannon thunder in the air. Men who are not alarmists, but on the contrary are usually optimists as to the prospects of peace, admit that not for many years have they felt so uneasy by reason of dangers which menace the tranquillity that England has so long enjoyed. "I don't think," writes Mr. Stead, "that there will be war; but I do feel that it will depend upon the courage and resolution and resource of Lord Salisbury and his colleagues, whether we reach the New Year in peace. In Armenia, China, Siam and Central Africa there are plenty of questions which may at any moment explode like a bomb, and it will need all the firmness of a Ministry with a majority of 150 at its back to prevent the local explosion firing the general powder magazine."

The Chief Hope of Peace.

The peril—the only serious peril—to British peace, continues Mr. Stead, is now as always in Paris. And the chief security that the innumerable questions which are at issue between England and France all around the world will not be allowed to culminate in war, lies in the strength and the efficiency of the British fleet. Those French journalists who are perpetually writing as if they desired nothing so much as war with England, although they may inflame the relations between the two nations, are not after all the real rulers of France. When the French Ministers and Deputies look seriously into the question of peace or war they find themselves confronted by a series of considerations which will almost certainly lead them to avoid pushing matters to extremities. A war with England would be of necessity a naval war; and in a naval war France without allies,—or with an ally whose fleet could not affect a junction with her squadrons,—could not keep the sea. She would either have to face battle in the open against superior numbers, in which it is almost a mathematical certainty that the victory would remain with the stronger fleet, or she would have to confine herself to furtive expeditions from fortified ports and a war on British commerce. In either case the first month of the war would reveal to every one the one undisputed but seldom vaunted fact underlying the controversy, that the French flag would of necessity disappear from the sea. Imagine the condition of a French government with a million armed men excited to madness against a perfidious Albion absolutely beyond reach of their guns, with the British

fleet in command of the sea, and every French colony a hostage in the hands of the British government. England cannot wage aggressive war upon any European power. Alone among the nations Britain has preserved her young men from the curse of compulsory soldierhood. But if she were to be attacked there is no power in Europe whose flag could float on the high seas a month after declaration of war. That is to say, if the conflict were to be a single-handed one.

Hostages to Fortune.

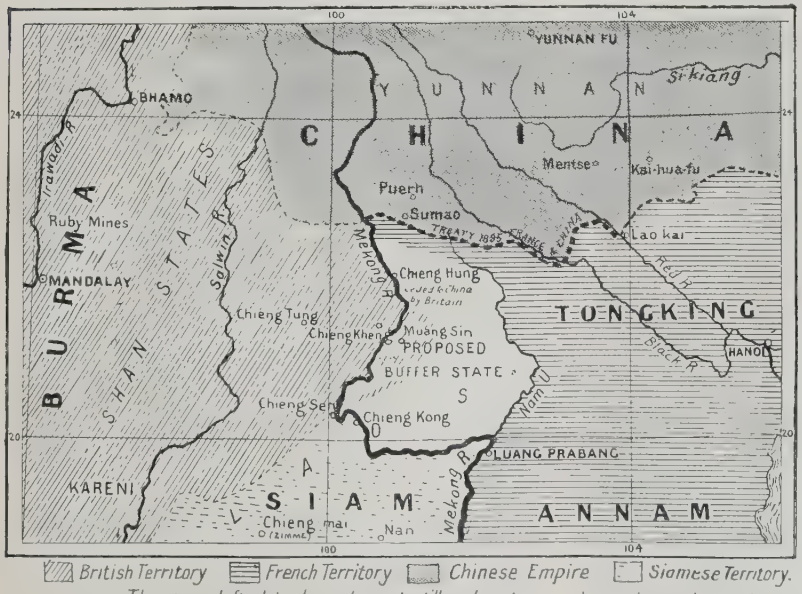
The power that has the weaker fleet has practically given its ironclads as hostages to the power which has the stronger fleet. Allowing that every French ironclad afloat is as good as the best English ironclad of its class, and recognizing that the French seaman is as good as the English blue jacket, the sheer preponderance of force would render it impossible for the French to keep the sea. And as every outlying colony depends in the last resort upon the naval strength of the mother country, it is evident that France *outre mer* is also a hostage for whose safety French statesmen must reckon. England could do so much more injury to France than France could do to her, that if French statesmen keep their senses they will not allow any of the frontier controversies to drag the Republic into a war for which they are not prepared, and which, however it might result, would entail the indefinite postponement of the long hoped for reconquest of their lost provinces.

The Dispute on the Mekong.

The most dangerous question between England and France is the controversy as to the sovereignty of the Shan State, Kiang Kheng, on the upper Mekong. This state, which straddles across the Mekong, was a dependency of Burmah. When the British Empire annexed Burmah, it took over all its dependencies, including Kiang Kheng. England then ceded the northern province of Kiang Hung to China on condition that China would not part with it again except to England. The French when they made their treaty with Siam put forward claims to the territory east of the Mekong which conflicted with the sovereignty England had acquired from Burmah. France and England agreed to a friendly delimitation of their respective territories on the spot. But while negotiations were in progress the French twice attempted, according to English statements, to establish themselves in the disputed territory. Thereupon the English bundled the French out, garrisoned Mengsin, the capital, with a force of Goorkhas, and publicly declared that Kiang Kheng was and would remain part and parcel of the British Empire. At the same time the French made arrangements with China as to Kiang Hung which are incompatiable with the conditions on which England ceded that state to China. England has protested, and refuses to recognize the French arrangement. Altogether it is a very pretty quarrel, and a single hothead on either side might create an *imbroglio* from which a peaceful escape would be difficult. The map on this page will help American readers to understand the quarrel.

The Mahdiland as a Buffer State.

The danger of an English collision with France is increasing in the far East. There seems to be a slight diminution of the risk in Central Africa. This is due not to any slackening of the rival ambitions of England and France, but rather to the evidence which has reached Europe of the vigor of the Mahdi's government. It is a somewhat melancholy reflection that just as the Roman Catholics and the Greeks are kept from cutting each other's throats at the Holy Sepulchre by the presence of a Mohammedan guard, so England and France are kept from crossing swords in Central Africa by the fact that the country between them is occupied by the Mahdi and his men. The English officer, Cunningham, who made his way in the beginning of the year down the Nile from Uganda, reports that the Mahdi's men have established themselves at a place called Regaf, below Lado, and at the same time the officers of the Congo State report that they have had more than one smart collision with the Mahdi's troops.



In one of these, at least, the Belgians are said to have come off second best. So long as the Nile basin is occupied by the Mahdi in sufficient force to deal out instant death to any European who crosses his frontiers, England need not be alarmed as to the adventurous French expeditions that are launched into the interior. The Buffer State theory may have broken down on the Mekong, but it seems to be a very lively reality in the upper Nile.

The Campaign in Madagascar.

For the moment the French have a small war on their hands which occupies them sufficiently. Their campaign against the Hovas in Madagascar is being prosecuted without intermission; but thus far almost the only enemies they have had to encounter have been the malarial forces under the command of the well-known General Fever. Accounts vary widely as to the extent to which the French soldiers are invalided, but there seems to be no doubt that at least one-third of the seasoned troops are down either with fever or dysentery. The expedition is lying weltering in a vapor bath of marshes at the foot of the hills which stretch for one hundred and fifty miles between them and the capital. At Antananarivo everything seems to be in confusion. The Hovas are said to be even better armed than the French, but their hearts fail them because of fear; and the rough and ready expedient of burning a general alive who did not make adequate defense of an outpost, is not likely to encourage the others. The Queen is said to have taken to gambling, and the wildest councils prevail among her ministers. Some propose to drown the town under eleven feet of water, others to make it a plague spot by slaughtering some thousand head of cattle and leaving their bodies to decay in the streets, while the Moscow precedent of a conflagration naturally commends itself to many. In time, no doubt, the French will get there; but when they get there they will only find they have the wolf by the ears—a luxury for which they will have to pay many millions sterling and thousands of lives. The high-handed treatment of the American ex-Consul Waller by a French court-martial in Madagascar, which is now under discussion between the governments of the United States and France, bids fair to prove an adverse incident of considerable importance to France.

The Retention of Chitral.

Notwithstanding Madagascar and Cuba as object lessons on the costliness of the luxury of attempting to establish authority among hostile populations, Lord Salisbury has begun his administration with a similar blunder. The late government decided to retire from Chitral. Unfortunately the ministers had kept their secret so well that no one knew what they really intended to do. As a matter of fact they had never entertained a moment's doubt as to their plain and obvious duty. Every member of the Indian Council in London, excepting Lord Roberts, agreed with them in believing that the retention of Chitral would be disastrous to the Indian exchequer and detrimental to the success of a sound frontier policy. If instead of keeping their secret they had proclaimed it abroad in an informal fashion, familiarizing the country with the arguments upon which their decision rested, and also with the overwhelming consensus of opinion in favor of withdrawal, Lord Salisbury would never have been exposed to the temptation to which he has fallen a victim. As it is, he felt that their decision was one that could be overridden, and he overrode it accordingly. So we read in the newspapers:

> The British garrison will consist of two native regiments with two mountain guns and two Maxims, and these will hold the country from Chitral to Kila-Darosh, where the headquarters will be established. From Kila-Darosh to Dir the country will be under Chitral levies, the Khan of Dir providing them as far as Chakdarra. The brigade on the Malakand Pass, with a regiment at Chakdarra, will complete the line of communication. The Panjkora route will be opened for postal supply and relief purposes.

A Gross Breach of Faith.

Apart from all other disadvantages connected with this extension of England's position, it constitutes a distinct breach of faith which will not be forgotten by Russia and France when England asks them to keep their engagements in other parts of the world. When the expedition was launched for the relief of Chitral, the Viceroy of India issued a proclamation to the tribes, which contained among other things the following declaration: "The sole object of the government of India is to put an end to the present and to prevent any future unlawful aggression on Chitral territory, and as soon as this object has been attained the forces will be withdrawn." Notwithstanding this declaration, which was issued in the name of the Crown and which was largely instrumental in securing the support of the tribes through whose territory the expedition had to pass, it is now proclaimed that troops are to be permanently stationed in Chitral. This is bad; but it is in keeping with the methods by which the "forward school" succeed in forcing British outposts ever deeper and deeper into the morass of mountains which border the northwestern frontier of India. This spirit cost England $100,000,000 in the Afghan campaign and half as much more has been spent in the last ten years along the northwestern frontiers in various punitive expeditions. It is impossible to avoid such expeditions, for an empire has to police its frontier; but the immense cost of maintaining the present frontier is an argument against the extension of the line to be defended.

The Massacre of Missionaries in China.

The extent of British imperial responsibilities is already so vast that their adequate realization is the, perhaps, best safeguard against any indulgence in a policy of reckless aggression. This responsibility lies not merely within the Empire, but often far beyond its confines. This was illustrated in the outbreaks of

fanaticism which led to the massacre of English missionaries at Hwa-sang. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, of the Church Missionary Society, had been for some time past stationed at Kow-Chang, a walled city two days' journey from Foochow Their last letters reported considerable effervescence among the native population with manifestations of hostility, but no serious danger was anticipated. The agitation among the so-called Vegetarians had been on the increase for some time past, and additional Chinese troops were dispatched from Foochow to keep the mob in check. Resenting this increase of the garrison, the mob displayed their vexation by attacking the mission house, burning it, and massacring Mr. Stewart, his family and some young women who were engaged in mission work. This outbreak unfortunately did not stand alone. The British and American missisons at Tatshin, near Canton, were demolished and the missionaries fled for their lives. The Catholic missions in the province of Szechuan were also rabbled by the mob, and there seems to be but too much reason for believing that the anti-foreign element generally feels that the time has come for gratifying its long-cherished grudge against the "foreign devils." The Chinese government is making the most satisfactory declarations, and promising condign punishment on all evil doers; and several executions of mob leaders have already taken place. But it is an open question how far the Chinese government can hold its own, at least in its southwestern provinces. There seems to be no possibility of any reduction of the British forces, naval or military, on the Chinese littoral.

The Armenian Question.

The great question which contains the potentiality of any number of wars is, as it always has been, the Eastern Question, so-called. The Turkish Empire lies like a bomb between Europe and Asia. At any moment it may burst; and just at this time there are two slow matches visibly burning before the eyes of all men. One is in Armenia and the other in Macedonia. The Macedonian is ignored by common consent, and attention concentrated upon the Armenian fuse. There the situation is very serious, and no one can tell how soon the difficulty may lead to war. Lord Salisbury has fortunately not justified the misgivings of those who feared that he would weaken the pressure on the Porte. He has, on the contrary, taken an even stronger line than Lord Rosebery. This, of course, is no more than his duty, for he is responsible for the Armenian atrocities and the Macedonian horrors in a special manner that Lord Rosebery is not. But so many people feared that he would ignore his responsibility, that his speech on the address to the throne came as a surprise. Replying to Lord Rosebery on the Armenian question, he took occasion to administer such a plain spoken admonition to the Sultan as to make that august personage very sick. It is understood that, instead of accepting the Sultan's refusal of the joint proposals of England, France and Russia, Lord Salisbury has taken a fresh step, and demanded that the proposed reforms be put under the control of a mixed commission, three of whose members must be appointed by the powers. Such a proposal is, of course, utterly inconsistent with the fabled independence of the Ottoman Empire, and the Sultan in his distress is said to have appealed first to France and Russia, and then to the German Emperor to induce him to abate the monstrous demand of England. France and Russia informed the Porte that they endorsed Lord Salisbury's proposals and made them their own, while the German Emperor refused to do anything in the matter beyond advising the Sultan to agree with his enemies quickly, otherwise it would be the worse for him. The Sultan, however, has a natural genius for procrastination, and will do his best to raise difficulties and endeavor to embroil the powers who are at present urging him to give guarantees for the good government of his Armenian subjects.

Diplomatic Conference at Vienna.

Threatened men of course live long, and that is the great consolation about European peace. The Eastern Question has been going to bring about war any time for the last ten years, but the war has not come; therefore it may not come this side of Christmas,—certainly will not come if the statesmen can fix the date of its outbreak to suit themselves. Unfortunately with these unsettled questions the trigger is usually pulled by some person much less responsible than the chancellors of Europe. That the courts are feeling uneasy, goes without saying; and last month we had a significant indication of their desire to prepare against eventualities in the meeting of the German Chancellor and the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs at Vienna. Their meeting coincided with the visit of the King of Roumania to the Austrian capital, and this coincidence probably gave rise to the story which is current as to the contemplated accession of Roumania to the Triple Alliance. That, in its strict sense, is probably untrue. The Triple Alliance remains the Triple Alliance still; but at the same time it would not be surprising in the least if it was supplemented by a secret agreement with Roumania to the effect that should war break out under certain well understood eventualities, the troops of King Carl could be counted upon as an available factor on the side of the Triple Alliance in the coming Armageddon.

Continental Quietude.

While international complications seem to be becoming more acute, the domestic situation generally is somewhat placid. The Belgians are proposing to substitute voting by proportional representation for the second ballot. The Dutch are engaged in considering in their lethargic fashion an extension of the franchise; but elsewhere organic changes seem to be for the moment put on one side. At the French departmental elections only 26 Socialists were elected, and 181 Radicals. The moderate and rabid Republicans returned the

numbers 894 and 74 respectively. There were, besides, 263 reactionaries. Practically, in the departmental elections, the Center party seems to have as much its own way in France as it had in England at the late elections. In Italy, the charges brought by Signor Cavalotti against the Prime Minister, Crispi, came to nothing when they were heard before the criminal court. Prince Ferdinand has gone back to Bulgaria, and the unending controversy is continued as to when and under what conditions he can secure his recognition by Russia.

The German War Feeling.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, who reached home from his annual European outing in time to play an amiable *rôle* in the Republican convention at Saratoga, and whose observations on various European affairs, as printed in the New York papers, are very interesting, made the following remarks to a reporter for the New York *Sun* on the feeling in Germany against France:

I was in Germany on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the victory at Sedan. The enthusiasm was wild and contagious. It disclosed a deep-seated and almost passionate desire for war with France now, and on any pretext, to settle forever the possession of Alsace and Lorraine, and to so cripple the French that they would no longer be a menace to the peace of Germany, and that the military establishment of the latter country might be reduced.

Undoubtedly Mr. Depew is right. There is a most intense desire on both sides to renew what seems to be the inevitable conflict and have it out. Nothing but the fear of what other powers might do by way of help or hindrance prevents the speedy outbreak of war between France and Germany. The alliances upon which the two powers must respectively depend, are understood to be limited and conditional. Thus if Germany were assailed by France, the terms of the Triple Alliance would oblige Austria and Italy to come to Germany's defense; but these allies have not promised to join in an offensive campaign. On the other hand, it is not clear that France could rely upon Russia's active co-operation except under certain cicumstances. Meanwhile, the whole situation is an extremely ugly one, which seems to admit of no opportunity to reduce the crushing cost of armaments and war preparations.

Arbitration and the Pope.

France and Brazil have agreed as to the arbitrator to whom they will refer the frontier question in dispute in South America. Nothing has been done as yet toward securing a similar reference of the dispute between the British Government and Venezuela. A Peace and Arbitration Conference has been held at Brussels, which passed the usual resolutions, undismayed even by the eloquent declaration of Maurus Jokai, the Hungarian, who was one of the orators of the Congress, and who distinguished himself by assuring the delegates that war would never cease in the world even if the human race dwindled down to two individuals. Much the most interesting recent attempt at arbitration has been the application—made by the two dusky Presidents of Hayti and San Domingo, who divide between them the island famous as the scene of the struggles of Toussaint l'Ouverture—to the Vatican. The two negro republics, it seems, cannot agree as to their frontiers—and instead of cutting each other's throats, they have decided to refer the question to the arbitration of the Pope. The Pope, of course, has graciously accepted their appeal, and Leo XIII will have an opportunity of figuring in his favorite *rôle* of Chief Justice of Christendom. It is a far cry from Hayti to Alsace-Lorraine; but if the Pope is faithful in small things, who knows but there may be intrusted to him the duty of deciding in greater ones.

The Crux in South Africa.

In South Africa disquieting rumors have been current as to the health of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, which probably, however, are exaggerated. There is no indispensable man, we are often told; but if one man more than another is indispensable at the present moment in the British Empire, it is Cecil Rhodes at Cape Town. He has just carried through successfully the annexation of Bechuanaland to the Cape. The boom of things African is still on; when it stops there will be more need than ever for Mr. Rhodes' hand at the helm. Mr. Garrett has been interviewing President Krüger, from which it appears that Oompal is by no means satisfied with the annexation of Swaziland. "Swaziland," he says, "is nothing excepting as a road to the sea." And he maintains that he is shut in a kraal forever, with no way out. President Krüger then declared that he had a right not only to Swaziland, but Natal. The interview is interesting and important, and does credit to Mr. Garrett's journalistic capacity; but it does not give much reassurance as to the prospect of settling the Transvaal question for some time yet in the only way that will accord with the manifest destiny of South Africa. In view of the immense interest now felt in Mr. Rhodes' colossal policies and undertakings, and the wave of high speculation in the stocks of the South African Company, our readers will appreciate the timeliness of an article we are able to present elsewhere in this number on "Matabeleland, under the British South Africa Company." Sir Frederick Frankland, whose friends are here in America as well as in England, sends this article from his post in the African land of promise.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

August 21.—Ohio Democrats nominate James E Campbell for Governor, and adopt an anti-free-coinage platform, under the leadership of Senator Brice....An order of President Cleveland includes the printers and pressmen employed in the executive departments at Washington in the scope of the U. S. Civil Service law....A new comet is discovered by Astronomer Lewis Swift, of Echo Mountain Observatory, California, in Constellation Pisces....Temperature on Mount Washington, N. H., falls to 28 degrees, with snow....Maryland Populists nominated H. T. Andrew for Governor, and declare against free coinage of silver....The government of Spain authorizes an appropriation for the payment of the Mora claim....Jute workers in Dundee, Scotland, to the number of 20,000, are on a strike.

August 22.—Nebraska Democrats adopt a free-coinage resolution with only six votes in the negative ...A dock and warehouse fire at Milwaukee, Wis., causes a loss of between $300,000 and $500,000....The American Spirits Manufacturing Company, the new Whiskey Trust, is incorporated in New York....The carpet weavers' strike in Philadelphia ends in the success of the strikers in securing from the manufacturers an advance of wages....Miss Peck, an American woman, climbs to the peak of the Matterhorn....A London and Great Northern express train runs from London to Aberdeen, 527 miles, in 520 minutes....The new first-class British battle ship *Prince George* is launched at Portsmouth....The South Australian budget statement is submitted.

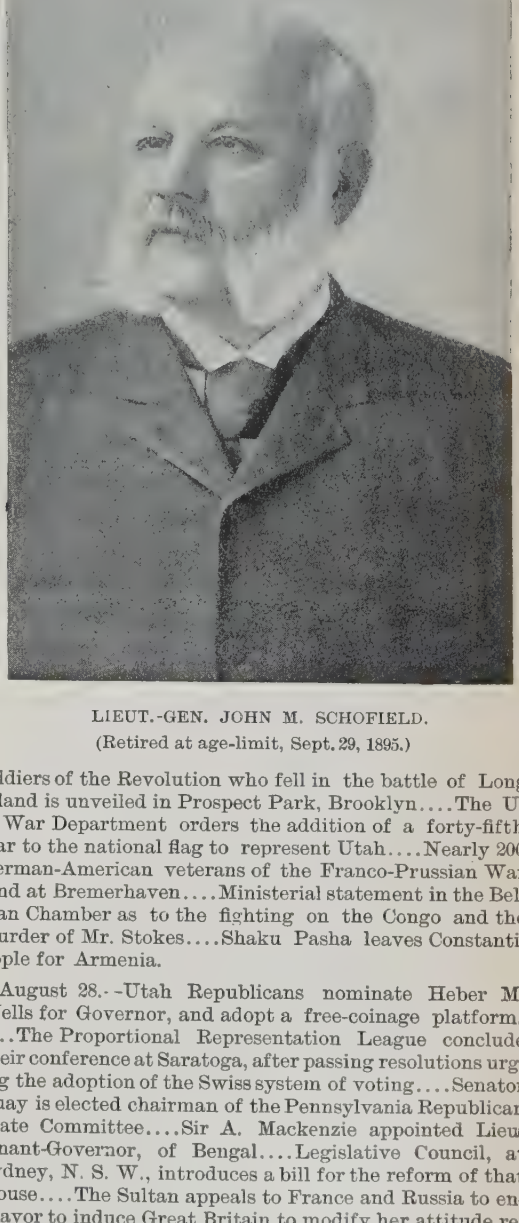
August 23.—The Liquor Dealers' Association of New York City decides to close all saloons after September 1. ....Swift's comet is observed from Northfield, Minn.... More than $2,000,000 in gold is exported to Europe from the United States....Ex-Consul Waller, imprisoned in France, makes a statement to the representatives of Ambassador Eustis....James Keir Hardie, the British socialist, labor leader, and former member of Parliament, arrives at New York....Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, makes his formal entry into Dublin....International Co-operative Congress closes.

August 24.—General Hardin, Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, refuses either to withdraw from the race or to modify his utterances on the silver question, which are inconsistent with the party platform.... An infernal machine is sent to Baron Alphonse Rothschild, and explodes when opened by his clerk at Paris.... The Japanese evacuate Port Arthur.

August 25.—Bull fights in Colorado are witnessed by 5,000 people....Japan sends more troops to Formosa.... The cholera is carried to Vladivostock, Russia, from Chefoo, China.

August 26.—First commercial use of power generated and transmitted by the Cataract Construction Company at Niagara Falls....Many New York liquor dealers are sentenced for violating the excise laws, their fines being increased to $75....Sir W. C. F. Robinson resigns the Governorship of Western Australia.

August 27.—Senator Quay controls the Pennsylvania Republican Convention....The National Conclave of Knights Templar begins in Boston with a great parade. ....The annual meeting of the American Bar Association opens in Detroit, Mich....A monument to the Maryland



LIEUT.-GEN. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.
(Retired at age-limit, Sept. 29, 1895.)

soldiers of the Revolution who fell in the battle of Long Island is unveiled in Prospect Park, Brooklyn....The U. S. War Department orders the addition of a forty-fifth star to the national flag to represent Utah....Nearly 200 German-American veterans of the Franco-Prussian War land at Bremerhaven....Ministerial statement in the Belgian Chamber as to the fighting on the Congo and the murder of Mr. Stokes....Shaku Pasha leaves Constantinople for Armenia.

August 28.—Utah Republicans nominate Heber M. Wells for Governor, and adopt a free-coinage platform. ....The Proportional Representation League conclude their conference at Saratoga, after passing resolutions urging the adoption of the Swiss system of voting....Senator Quay is elected chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee....Sir A. Mackenzie appointed Lieutenant-Governor, of Bengal....Legislative Council, at Sydney, N. S. W., introduces a bill for the reform of that House....The Sultan appeals to France and Russia to endeavor to induce Great Britain to modify her attitude respecting the Armenian question.

August 29.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science meets at Springfield, Mass....The

coroner's jury in the inquest on the disaster caused by the collapse of the Ireland building in New York City holds six men responsible for the insufficient foundation....Thirteen miners are drowned in mines at Central City, Col....A German torpedo boat is sunk off Kiel and thirteen of the crew are drowned....Extension of the Dundee jute strike....President Faure visits the King of Greece in Paris.

August 30.—The United States Government arrests twenty armed Cubans and seizes twenty-eight cases of war munitions in Jersey....Many New York City saloon keepers plead guilty to violation of the excise laws and pay light fines....Gold exports from the United States increase to $2,250,000....The *Defender* defeats the *Vigilant* for the third time, and is officially selected to defend the *America's* Cup against *Valkyrie III*....Bismarck greets German-American veterans of the Franco-Prussian War....Li Hung Chang summoned to Pekin as Imperial Chancellor....Severe Fighting on the Congo between native troops and dervishes.

August 31.—The Supreme Court of Utah Territory decides that women cannot vote at the coming election for statehood....Michigan militia are ordered to the scene of the mining troubles about Ishpeming....The International Catholic Congress at Munich demands agrarian reforms in Germany....The German-American veterans of the Franco-Prussian War are welcomed in Berlin.

September 1.—Earthquake shocks are felt in New York City, Brooklyn, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware....Fire destroys the Academy of Music at Buffalo, N. Y....New York City saloon keepers keep their pledges to close their saloons and obey the excise laws....Emperor William Memorial Church is dedicated in Berlin in celebration of the victory at Sedan in 1870.

September 2.—The American Social Science Association meets at Saratoga....A rear-end collision of a runaway locomotive with a Coney Island train in Brooklyn causes the injury of nearly 70 persons, and one death....“Labor Day” is celebrated in many cities and towns....The celebration of the 25th anniversary of the fall of Sedan is continued at Berlin....The Trades Union Congress opens at Cardiff.

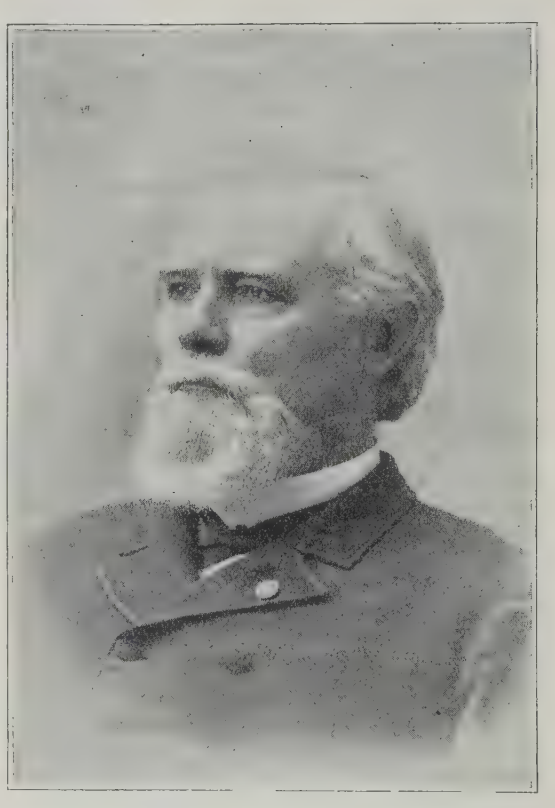
September 3.—A total eclipse of the moon is visible in the United States....The New York State Democracy declines Tammany's invitation to take part in state convention primaries....General Coppinger reports to the War Department that the whites were responsible for the Wyoming Indian troubles....Canadian cruisers seize Newfoundland fishing vessels off Labrador....The Marquis of Santa Lucia is proclaimed President of the Republic of Cuba.

September 4.—In the test of Harveyized nickel steel armor at Indian Head, two 10-inch projectiles fail to crack the plate....New York City milk dealers are sentenced for selling adulterated milk....General Alfaro and his army enter Quito, the capital of Ecuador, and are welcomed by the populace.

September 5.—Comptroller Bowler, of the U. S. Treasury, refuses to pay sugar bounties on the ground that the appropriation for this purpose by Congress was unconstitutional....Nebraska Democrats opposed to free coinage make nominations and commend the national administration....Eleven thousand children are turned away from the Chicago public schools because of the lack of accommodations....Utah Democrats declare in favor of free silver coinage at 16 to 1....An attempt is made to explode a bomb in the Rothschilds' bank in the Rue Lafitte, Paris....The Turkish government dismisses certain officials who have persecuted Armenians....The British Parliament is prorogued till November 15.

September 6.—The gold reserve in the U. S. Treasury is depleted, for the first time since the bond syndicate contract was made, by withdrawals for export to Europe. ....The Leather Trust forces an advance in the retail prices of shoes.

September 7.—In the first of the series of international yacht races for the *America's* cup, *Defender* wins over *Valkyrie III* by 8 minutes 49 seconds, corrected time,



GEN. IVAN N. WALKER.
Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.

Defender's time allowance being 29 seconds....Publication of the Sultan's note informing the powers what concessions he is willing to make in Armenian administration.

September 8.—Spain sends 7,000 additional troops to Cuba... President Pierola, of Peru, is inaugurated.

September 9.—The Commander-in-Chief and many members of the G. A. R. arrive at Louisville, Ky., to participate in the annual encampment....It is announced in New York City that hereafter clubs, as well as saloon keepers, will be prosecuted for selling liquors illegally Emperor William, of Germany, and Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, meet at Stettin.

September 10.—In the second race for the yacht *America's* cup, *Valkyrie* wins from *Defender*, which had been crippled by a collision with her rival at the start, by 47 seconds, corrected time. (The race is later awarded to

Defender because of *Valkyrie's* violation of the rules in "fouling."....The South Carolina Constitutional Convention meets, and chooses Governor Evans president.... The Ohio Republican campaign is opened at Springfield with speeches by Senator Sherman, Governor McKinley, and ex-Governor Foraker....The German Ministry of Finance decides to convert outstanding 4 per cent. loans into 3 per cent.

September 11.—The New York Central Railroad runs a special train from New York City to East Buffalo, 436½ miles, in 407.41 minutes, or, if stoppages be included, 411.41 minutes—an average running time of 63.66 miles an hour....Five persons are killed and 12 injured in a wreck on the Great Northern Railroad in Minnesota....An artillery caisson containing powder explodes at Louisville, Ky., killing four Kentucky artillerymen about to fire a sunrise salute in honor of the G. A. R....A plot against the life of Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, is discovered at Rustchuk, and 20 people are arrested.

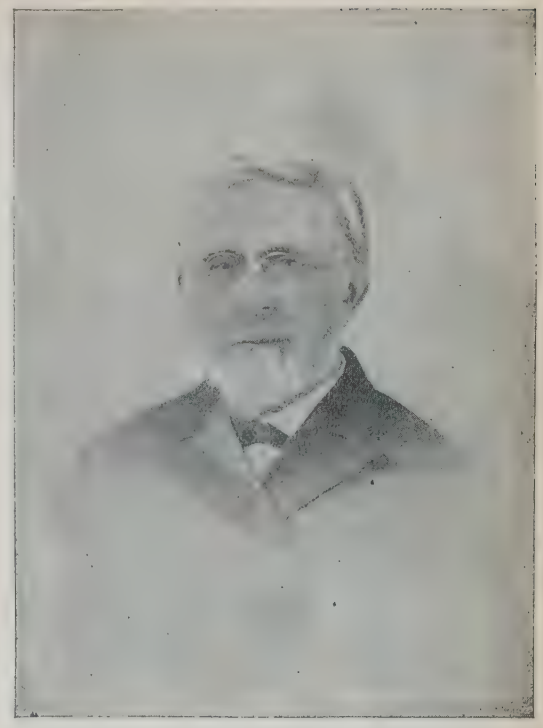
September 12.—In the third of the international yacht races, *Valkyrie* withdraws immediately after sailing over the starting line, *Defender* sails over the course, and having been declared winner in three of the five races, the *America's* cup is retained in the United States....Gen. I. N. Walker, of Indianapolis, is elected Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. for the ensuing

THE LATE BARON TAUCHNITZ,
The famous Leipsic Publisher.

year....Two thousand Spanish troops are landed at Havana, Cuba.

September 13.—The G. A. R. encampment at Louisville, Ky., adjourns....Russia and France accept the Porte's proposals in respect to Armenian reforms, but Great Britain insists that valis and prefects be selected equally from Christians and Mohammedans, and that agents of the powers shall have seats on the commission of control.

September 14.—The Mora claim is paid by the Spanish Minister at Washington....A new Austrian Cabinet is formed under Count Badeni....Captain Lothaire, the official of the Congo Free State who caused the execution of the British trader Stokes, is recalled by the Belgian government....Several German socialist papers are seized and their editors arrested.



THE LATE HENRY OSCAR HOUGHTON,
(See page 481.)

September 15.—National encampment of the Sons of Veterans begins at Knoxville, Tenn., with religious services....Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the occupation of Rome by Italian troops is begun.

September 16.—The Grand Jury at Springfield, Ill., begins the taking of testimony regarding charges of bribery against members of the legislature....Twelve more deaths from cholera are reported at Tangier, Morocco.... Fox, Clinch & Co., corn merchants, of Gloucester, England, suspend, with liabilities of $1,000,000....Fire breaks out on the steamer *Iona*, bound from Edinburgh to London; six women and a child are burned to death in the second cabin.

September 17.—The new U. S. cruiser *Maine* is put in commission....The Nebraska Supreme Court decides in favor of the new Board of Fire and Police Commissioners in Omaha....New York Republicans declare in favor of the observance of Sunday laws, and renominate the present State officers....President Diaz of Mexico appoints U. S. Minister Ransom arbitrator of the boundary dispute between Mexico and Gautemala.

September 18.—The Cotton States and International Exposition is opened at Atlanta; President Cleveland at Gray Gables presses the electric button which starts the machinery....The State monuments on the battlefield of Chickamauga are dedicated....Destructive fires in Indianapolis, Ind., and Oshkosh, Wis.

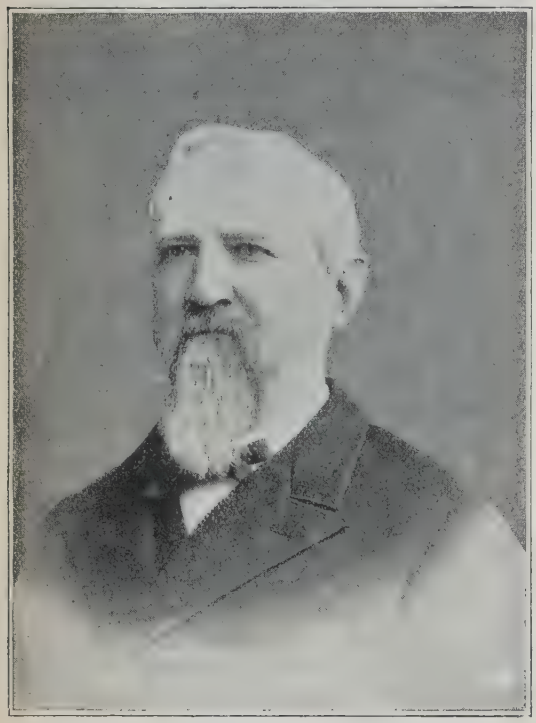
September 19.—New Jersey Republicans nominate John W. Griggs for Governor....The battlefield of Chickamauga is formally dedicated as a military park....The Netherlands Line steamer *Edam*, from New York for Amsterdam, founders off Start Point, on the southern

coast of England, after a collision; passengers and crew are saved.

September 20.—A monument to Garibaldi is unveiled on Mount Janiculum.

OBITUARY.

August 21.—Stephen W. Leach, actor, singer and composer....Louis Terrier, Minister of Commerce in the late Dupuy Cabinet of France, 41.



THE LATE LEONARD W. VOLK.

August 22.—Ex-Gov. Luzon Burritt Morris, of Connecticut, 68....Lieut.-Col. Edmond Butler, U.S.A., retired....Col. William Dills, of Pike County, Kentucky, 79....Charles H. Campbell, ex-President of the New Hampshire Senate, 78....Rev. Robert G. Brank, of the Central Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, 73....Peter Denny, the Clyde shipbuilder, 80.

August 25.—Henry Oscar Houghton, the American publisher, 72....Gen. Alexander M. Stout, a veteran of Chickamauga....Rev. Dr. Henderson Sutter, rector of the famous old Christ Church at Alexandria, Va.

August 26.—Judge Edward A. Gibbs, of Baltimore, 83. ....Rev. Samuel Bissel, oldest living graduate of Yale, 98.

August 27.—Thomas Henderson Chandler, Dean of Harvard Dental School, 71....Dr. W. W. Cable, of Pittsburgh, Pa., 70....Carl Kohn, a well-known New Orleans financier....Ex-Mayor Samuel W. Gaul, of Camden, N. J., a veteran of the Civil War, 73....Ex-State Senator Theodore L. Minier, of Elmira, N. Y., 75....Dr. A. G. Tebault, of Norfolk, Va., 84....Prof. Karl Georges, the German lexicographer, 89....Hippolyte Raymond, French dramatist, 51....Prince Ernst de Rohan, of Austria.

August 28.—Ex-Police Justice Patrick Gavan Duffy, of New York City, 61....Robert A. Burch, for ten years managing editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, 63....Henry S. Welles, contractor for important public works....Princess Elizabeth of Prussia, wife of Frederick August, hereditary Grand Duke of Oldenburg, 38.

August 29—Captain R. W. Shepherd, president of the Ottawa River Navigation Company, of Canada, 76.

August 30.—Octavius Coke, Secretary of State of North Carolina, 54....Daniel Hazzard, a Pennsylvania veteran of the Mexican War, 86.

August 31.—Gen. Ely S. Parker, last surviving chief of the Seneca Indians, and military secretary to General Grant in the Civil War, 69....Captain Alfred Thompson, the English artist, playwright and novelist, 64....Ex-Mayor Jesse S. Lyford, of Lewiston, Me., 75.

September 1.—Marshall McDonald, U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries....Rev. Dr. Samuel Hutchings, missionary and writer, 89 ...William C. Belcher, a prominent San Francisco lawyer, 74.

September 2.—Ex-Gov. Charles Anderson, of Ohio.... Ex-United States Senator John F. Lewis, of Virginia.... George Henry Curtis, musical composer and instructor, 75....Judge Henry Fluedy, ex-Secretary of Arizona Territory, 80.

September 3.—Samuel York Atlee, lawyer and journalist, 86....John N. Boyd, a prominent member of the Missouri bar....William Jones Hoppin, former secretary of the U. S. Legation at London....Rev. E. W. Andrews, founder of the Broadway Tabernacle in New York City. ....James White, treasurer of Williams College, 67....J. L. Ashbury, Ex-Member of the British Parliament, who unsuccessfully competed for the *America's* cup in 1870-1871.

September 4.—William Henry Hurlbert, American journalist and author, 68....Brigadier-General Augustus Valentine Kautz, U.S A., retired, 67... Rev. William Anderson Harris, president of Virginia College for Young Ladies, at Roanoke, 68....Herman Winter, designer of the first American twin-screw steamer, 67....Sven Loven, the distinguished Swedish naturalist, 87.

September 5.—Rev. Robert Fulton, ex president of Boston College (Roman Catholic), 69....William O. Grover, the sewing machine inventor and philanthropist, 72.... Peter Styers, supposed to have been the oldest locomotive engineer in active service in the United States....Judge N. I. Nichols, of Santa Barbara, Cal.

September 6 —Ex-Congressman William A. Sackett, of New York State, 84....Ex-Congressman James G. Strong, of Kansas....Daniel Coxe, of Drifton, Pa....Judge J. W. Jones, of Shreveport, La, veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars. 73.

September 7.—Henry Bentley, millionaire electrician and inventor.

September 9.—Rev. Stephen R. Beggs, a pioneer Methodist preacher of Illinois, 94.

September 10 —Harrison Millard, the musical composer, 66....Rev. Dr. George Ware Briggs, a prominent Unitarian clergyman of Cambridge, Mass....Ex-Mayor F. A. Beamish, of Scranton, Pa., 53....Henry J. Robinson, an early builder of railway locomotives, 95....Senor Lobo d'Avila, Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

September 11.—Rowland M. Stover, legal writer, 65.... George Drinkwater, one of the charter members of the Chicago Board of Trade, 85.

September 12.—Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, rector of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 75.

September 13.—Rev. Dr. Samuel Wakefield, veteran Methodist minister of Western Pennsylvania, 96....Gen. Isaac S. Burrell, of Boston, Mass., 75.

September 14.—Rev. Thomas Leiper Janeway, D.D. the oldest living graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, 90....Prof. Charles Valentine Riley, the entomologist, 52.

September 15.—Ex-Judge Silas D. Gifford, of Westchester County, N. Y., 69.

September 16.—Miles Stapleton, tenth Baron Beaumont, of Yorkshire, Eng., 45 ...Ex-Lieut.-Gov. John B. Reddick, of California, 51....Thomas H. Cuthell, for 54 years connected with the New York *Observer*, 71.

September 17.—Hon. Thomas Heath Haviland, of Prince Edward Island, one of the early advocates of Canadian confederation, 72....Addison H. Siegfried, business manager of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, of Philadelphia, 52....Judge Samuel Biddle, of Wilmington, Del., 86.

September 18.—Dr. Nelson Isham, the oldest living graduate of Yale Medical College, 90 ...Ex-Congressman John B. Haskins, of New York, 74....George S. Burchill, a prominent Republican politician of Fort Worth, Texas, 55....Joseph C. Wilson, one of the receivers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R., 50.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

ROMAN CATHOLICS AT WASHINGTON.

The first Eucharistic Congress to be held in the United States will meet at Washington, October 2-3. It is expected that a majority of the Bishops and Archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church will be present.

The day before the convening of the Congress the McMahon Hall of Philosophy of the Catholic University will be dedicated. This is the second of the great buildings of the university to be completed.

PROTESTANT GATHERINGS OF THE MONTH.

At Minneapolis, October 2, will assemble the Triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

The Congregationalists will hold three important conventions during October. The first of these will be the National Council, at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 9th. This will be followed the next week by the annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and this in turn by the American Missionary Association meeting at Detroit, Mich., October 22-24.

The National Unitarian Conference will be held at Washington, October 21-24, and the Universalist General Convention is announced to meet at Meriden, Conn., the same week.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

EVERYBODY GOES YACHTING.

From *Judge* (New York).

AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

SALISBURY: "Why, what are you doing here? This isn't the Colonial Office."

CHAMBERLAIN: "All right, Marquis! Don't put yourself out. I'm merely letting them know my ideas."

From *Picture-Politics.*

THE HUMBLE BUT VOTING INNKEEPER, LOQUITUR:

"Well, I never! And him so friendly when the elections was on! Talk about wested interests, indeed Why, now we've won a glorious victory together, he don't know me! That's a nice way to treat a pal!"

From the *Westminster Budget* (London).

THE MODERN "FRANKENSTEIN."

ARTHUR (to Redmond): "That creature is of your making, Master Jack."

From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).

THE TWO DROMIOS.

ARTHUR BALFOUR TO GERALD: "Methinks you are my glass, and not my brother. I see by you I am a sweet-faced youth."

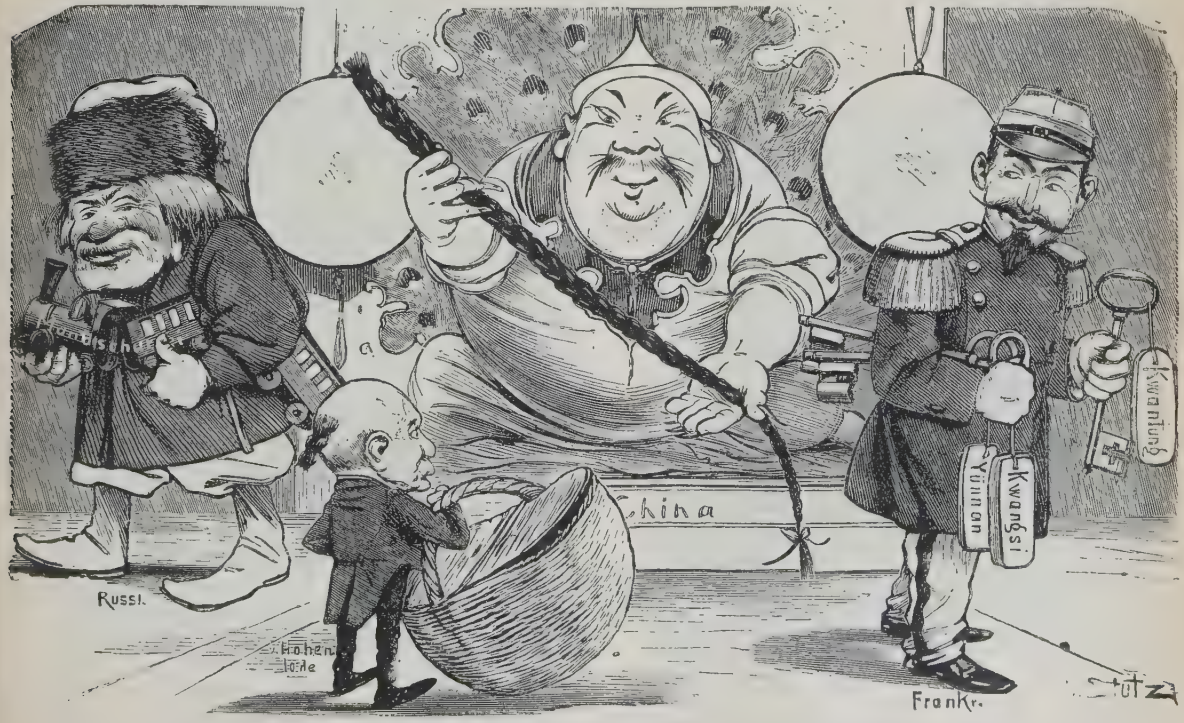
From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).

A VOICE FROM BEYOND THE TOMB.

"For sixty years your ancestors have borne on their foreheads the imprint of Jena. All you fear is that my sons may be more prompt to avenge the affront."

From *La Silhouette* (Paris).

JOHN BULL: "This great world ought to be mine, if only I could put it into my little valise!"—From *La Silhouette* (Paris).

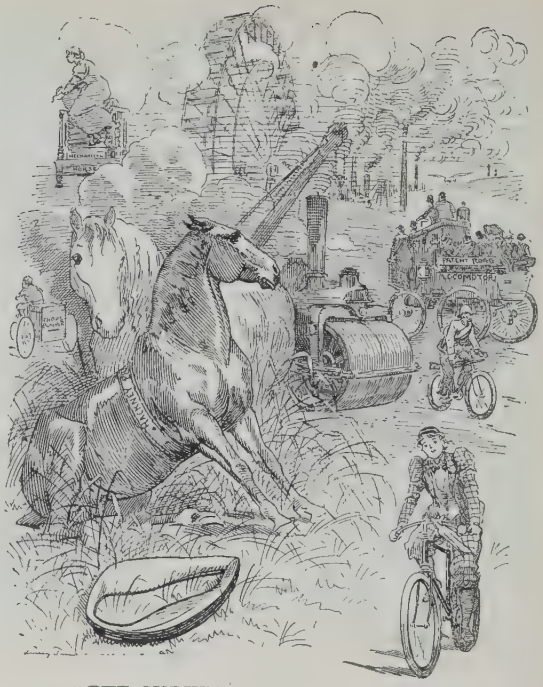


THE PARTITION OF THE EARTH: AN EPILOGUE TO THE CHINESE LOAN.

CHINA TO GERMANY: "The world has been given away. Kwantung, Kwangsi, and Yünnan are no longer mine. But if you will live in my celestial kingdom you need not feel any embarrassment; your uselessness has charmed us immensely.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

A BULGARIAN ATROCITY.
But who sympathizes with Bulgaria now?
From *Fun* (London).



"THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST."

HACKNEY (to Shire Horse): "Look here, Friend Dobbin, I'll be shod if they won't do away with us altogether some of these days."

From *Punch* (London).

SEEDTIME AND HARVEST.

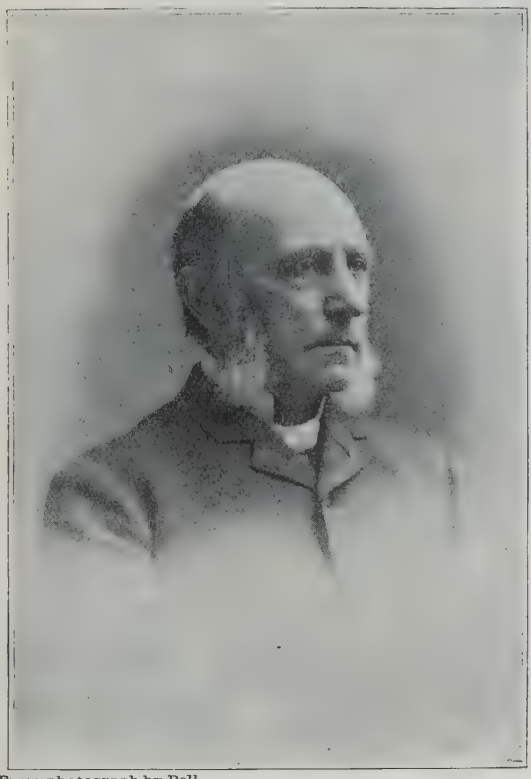
THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD.

Two Cartoons from *Ram's Horn*, (Chicago).—See page 427.

RELIGIOUS JOURNALISM AND JOURNALISTS.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

THE New York *Sun* once asserted that it was first of all a religious newspaper, because it was "bound by religious obligations to the truth and to its own convictions." "It is free," said the editor, "because the truth makes it free. It is independent because its only master is its own conscience." If this revelation of self-consciousness were to be accepted as the definition of religious journalism then it were difficult indeed to differentiate between religious and secular journalism. If truth telling is the test, then the annual report of the



From photograph by Bell.

HENRY M. FIELD, D.D. ("EVANGELIST").

Smithsonian Institution is quite as religious as the New York *Sun*, and if obedience to conscience is the criterion, admission to the ranks of religious journalists must be granted to the editors of journals which advocate anarchy, free love, etc.

Nor is this the only definition of religious journalism which is too broad. Adapting that splendid definition of religion—"The life of God in the soul of man"—it has been said, "A paper is religious, not because it prints theological discussions and church news and ministerial personals, but because it discerns God in every human activity, and interprets all human life in the light of that conception and holds all human activities up to the level of that conception." Now, as will be set forth later, this is a clean-cut restatement of a new, yet old, conception of the dignity of their life work, which conception has profoundly affected religious journalists during the last decade, but it is a definition which would make it difficult to differentiate between the New York *Evening Post*—as it was under William Cullen Bryant—the London *Chronicle*—as it was under A. E. Fletcher—or the REVIEW OF REVIEWS—as it is—and such journals as the *Outlook* or the *Independent*, of New York City, or the *Christian World*, of London. Not a few editors of daily and weekly newspapers—at home and abroad—are very eminent religious journalists, if such a definition is to stand unchallenged.

But while the definition must not be too broad, neither must it be too narrow. It must include not only the vast number of publications whose titles reveal an interest in religious or ecclesiastical matters, but also the very many whose titles are as misleading as those of the *Cannon Ball*, of Arizona, the *Ram's Horn*, of Chicago, and the *Age to Come Herald and Jerusalem Pioneer*, of classic Cambridge, Mass. It must comprehend the elaborate, weighty quarterlies like the *New World*, *Bibliotheca Sacra* and the *Presbyterian and Reformed Review*, and yet not overlook the thousands of local church papers whose contents are of interest only to the limited constituency that supports each. It must take in the Apostolate of the Press, which is supported by the vast organization that rests its claims on the primacy of St. Peter, and it must allow for and measure the extent and variety of the journalism which has evolved from the wondrous movement created and fostered by General Booth.

SOME SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS.

Classified as religious, and issued either in the interests of denominations or factions of denominations, or as organs of representative members of denominations, the American Newspaper Directory of 1895 catalogues 1,008 newspapers and periodicals, 937 of which have an aggregate circulation of 4,911,687 copies, which is about one-twelfth of the circulation of all the periodicals published in the country. One hundred and thirteen of these journals have a circulation of 10,000 or more each issue, or a combined circulation of 3,326,952 each issue, 1,883,209 of which must be credited to journals that are issued weekly. Each copy is read not only by the five people usually credited to the ordinary news-

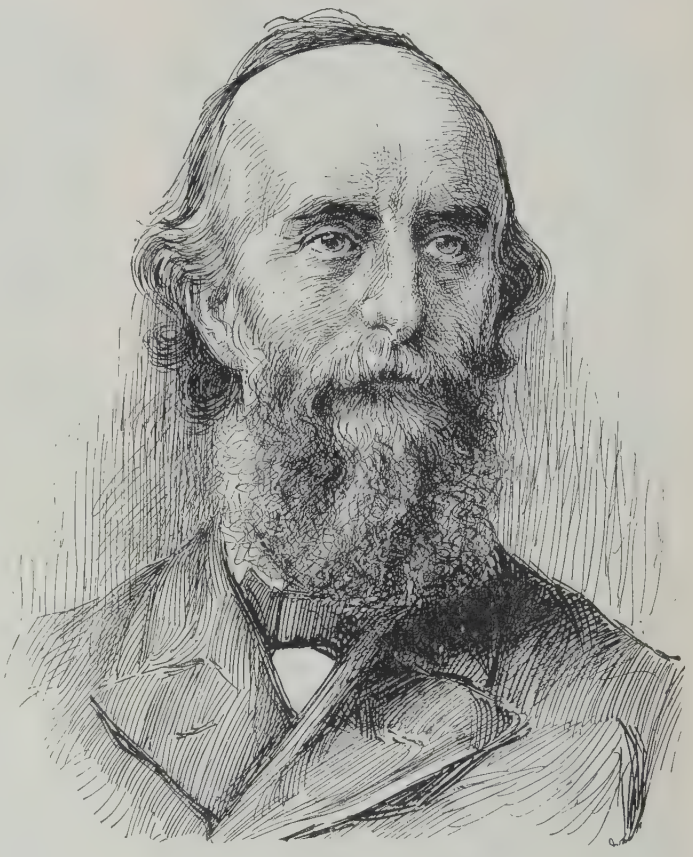
paper, but by twice or thrice that number in many instances, for many subscribers pass their papers on and on to the inmates of less fortunate homes. These publications are pre-eminently the home papers of newspaperdom. They are not superficially scanned while men travel into business and then left for the brakemen to gather up. They go directly into homes, and the reading of them is a duty as well as a pleasure. Hence their peculiar value to advertisers and their rank as moulders of opinion.

Of the 937 journals with a circulation of 4,911,687 copies, 53 per cent. of this circulation must be credited to papers published in the Northeastern States ; 28 per cent. to those in the Ohio basin and Lake region; 9 per cent. to those in the Missouri Valley; less than 5 per cent to the Southeastern States; less than 3 per cent. to the Southwestern States, and less than 2 per cent. to the Far West and Pacific slope.

Analysis of the list of religious periodicals from another standpoint is still more suggestive. Eighty-five of the 102 journals published in New York State are published in New York City; 49 of Pennsylvania's 100 issue forth from Philadelphia; 20 of Ohio's 68 are edited in Cincinnati ; 59 of Illinois' 67 are produced in Chicago ; 41 of Massachusetts' 53 bear the Boston imprint, and 45 of Missouri's 47 come out of St. Louis. That is to say, nearly 68 per cent. of the religious publications issued in the six great commonwealths of the nation most prolific in their production of religious literature come out of the cities. This estimate is neither qualitative nor quantitative. If it were the showing would be even more conclusive respecting the dependence of the dwellers in the country upon the great cities for their mental and spiritual food.

There are 49 religious publications in British North America, with a combined circulation each issue of about 130,000 copies, the most widely circulated being the *Christian Guardian* (Wesleyan), of Toronto, until recently ably edited by Rev. Dr. E. H. Dewart.

In the United States the most widely circulated religious weekly is the *Christian Herald*, of New York City, which publishes Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage's sermons and is under his patronage. Next in extent of circulation is the *Sunday School Times*, of Philadelphia; then the *Golden Rule*, of Boston, organ of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, and next the *Sacred Heart Review* (Roman Catholic), of Boston, and the *Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal), of New York. The most widely circulated journals of the denominations are the *Interior* (Presbyterian), the *Advance* (Congregational), the *Churchman* (Protestant Episcopal), *Die Rundschau* (Lutheran), the *Examiner* (Baptist), *Christian Standard* (Disciples), *Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal South), *Christian Register* (Unitarian), *Christian Leader* (Universalist), *American Israelite* (Jewish).



DR. LYMAN ABBOTT ("OUTLOOK").

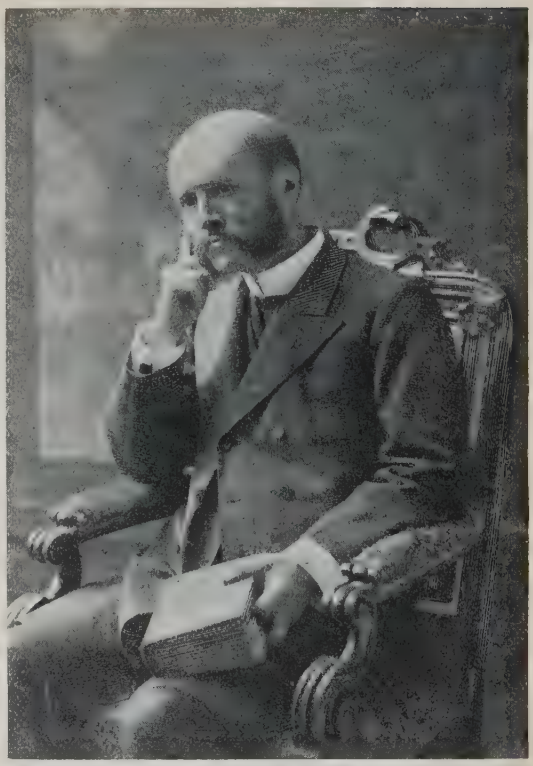
THE BIRTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGIOUS JOURNALISM.

John Wesley was sagacious enough to establish the *Arminian Magazine* in 1778, for, said he, "It cannot be that people should grow in grace unless they give themselves to reading. A reading people will always be a knowing people." Jonathan Edwards confessed that he "used to be eager to read public news-letters, mainly for the end to see if I could not find some news favorable to the interests of religion in the world." Many others in the United States felt as Edwards did, but they found little in the secular press of their time to satisfy their longing, and it was not until the early part of this century that the Christians of the United States realized that Wesley

was shrewd when he made the printing-press serve his purposes as well as those of worldlings.

Just when the first religious periodical was printed in the United States is a much disputed question. In 1805 the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Connecticut issued a monthly, the *Churchman's Magazine*, in New Haven, but it did not live long. The *Herald of Gospel Liberty* appeared in Portsmouth, N. H., September 1, 1808, but it existed only a brief time. In 1811 a Free-Will Baptist elder—John Buzzell—issued, in a Maine village, a monthly called the *Religious Magazine*, which, though it was short-lived, is claimed by the *Morning Star* of Boston as its ancestor. In September, 1813, John W. Scott, of Philadelphia, began in that city to publish weekly the *Religious Remembrancer*, which lived as such for ten years and then began to change owners and names, until in 1840 it found a name—the *Christian Observer*—and a *habitat* in Louisville, Ky., where it is to day a leading organ of the Presbyterian Church (South). In July, 1814, Rev, John Andrews began to issue a religious weekly, the *Recorder*, in Chillicothe, Ohio, which by the same manner of descent is now the *Presbyterian Banner*, of Pittsburgh, Pa. In July, 1815, Rev. J. H. Rice started but did not establish the *Christian Monitor* in Richmond, Va.

W. C. GRAY, PH.D. ("INTERIOR").



DR. J. M. BUCKLEY ("CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE," N. Y.).

In 1812 Nathaniel Willis—father of N. P. Willis, the poet—a Boston printer, then recently converted, began to discuss with the conservative Congregational divines and deacons about the desirability of establishing a religious weekly newspaper in Boston. Deacon Jeremiah Evarts, editor of the *Panoplist* and father of ex-Secretary of State Wm. M. Evarts, agreed to aid, but finally withdrew. Rev. Dr. E. D. Griffin, of Park Street Church, so says Willis, said "he had never heard of such a thing as religion in a newspaper; it would do in a magazine." But Rev. Dr. Jedediah Morse, of Charlestown, father of S. F. B. Morse, of Morse alphabet fame, was more kindly and sympathetic, and in October, 1815, the prospectus of the *Boston Recorder* was issued. January 3, 1816, the first number of the new paper was sent forth; in 1825 it absorbed the *Telegraph;* in 1849 it merged with the *New England Puritan* and became the *Puritan Recorder*, resuming its original title in 1858; and thus it remained until 1867, when it merged with the *Congregationalist*, which had been founded in 1849.

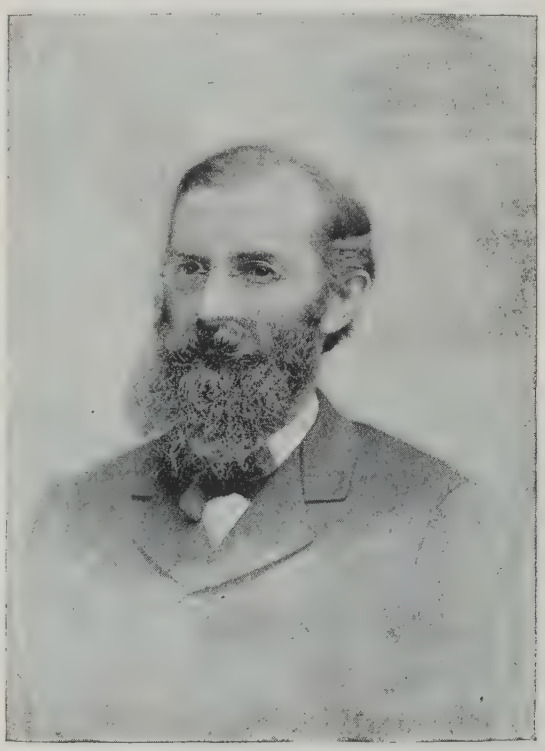
In 1819 the Baptists of New England established the *Watchman and Reflector*, now the *Watchman*. In 1823 the Morses, who had first been interested in the *Boston Recorder*, went over to New York and gave the Presbyterians the *New York Observer*. In 1821 it became imperative that the Unitarians should have a weekly organ and the *Christian Register* was started. The same year Bishop England, Roman

Catholic Bishop of Charleston, South Carolina, issued the *United States Catholic Miscellany*, which had a long and honorable career. In 1823 *Zion's Herald* appeared as the New England mouthpiece of the then despised Methodists.

Thus, in a period of a decade and a half, at least twelve journals were born, which claimed to be religious newspapers. The secular press at that time was far more expensive relatively than it is now. Its news was heterogeneous in character, though limited in range, and the editorials were either indifferent to or hostile to religion. The young people were migrating from the earlier settled portions of the country, and journals which might be the means of communication between the pioneers in the West and the centres of spiritual life and material resources in the East were needed. A new conception of the duty of Christians in America to the non-Christian populations of Asia, Africa and the islands of the sea was just beginning to dawn, and means for diffusing intelligence and kindling enthusiasm were needed. Hence the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, soon after it was established in 1810, began the publication of one of the first monthly magazines in the country, which yet lives in the *Missionary Herald* with its monthly circulation of 24,000 copies.

Also, more especially in New England, owing to the doctrinal controversies between Arminians and Calvinists, and between Trinitarian and Unitarian Congregationalists, which were raging just at this time, it became imperative that new weapons for controversy should be forged. Hence the religious newspaper became a necessity, though too often the original broad purpose of the journal was lost sight of in the bitter partisanship of controversy. Nathaniel Willis, however, declined to permit the *Boston Recorder* to become the organ of the Trinitarians, because, as he said, "the paper was intended as a vehicle of intelligence, which would be excluded so far as long discussions were admitted." This attitude, together with his comments on the claims of the *Herald of Gospel Liberty* and the *Christian Remembrancer* to being called "newspapers," shows clearly that he was the first man in this country to have a definite conception of what a religious newspaper should be and the first to adhere to and live up to that ideal.

Still it must be acknowledged that, with all the developments in religious journalism within a decade—and they have been quite as marked as in any other class of journals—we are not so much superior to the pioneers in the theory of the art. The editors of to-day have resources—typographical and pecuniary—that the pioneers knew nothing of. Typesetting machines, the photo-mechanical processes of engraving, skillful designers of artistic embellishments stand ready to co-operate in making the exterior beautiful and attractive. Great news-collecting agencies place on the editors' desks reports of ecclesiastical gatherings, massacres of missionaries, audiences with potentates, in as many hours as it took months when Nathaniel Willis began the *Boston Recorder*. Time, energy and space that formerly were given to polemics are now devoted to better and more practical ends. The present is an era of good will, when the bitter personal recriminations and sectarian feuds are disappearing. The typical religious editor of this decade is not the ablest polemicist, transferred for a season from the pulpit to a sanctum. The leading editorial is not a fragment of a sermon or an essay suitable for reading to a gathering of scholarly clerics. And yet when all this is said, it remains true that originally the religious journal was intended to be quite as



WM. HAYES WARD, D.D. ("INDEPENDENT").

catholic, quite as wide-awake, quite as much a servant of the Kingdom of God as the best of them are to-day. That the earliest and best of them degenerated is due to the fact that they succumbed to influences too strong to be resisted—and live.

ARE RELIGIOUS JOURNALS LESS INFLUENTIAL? YES AND NO.

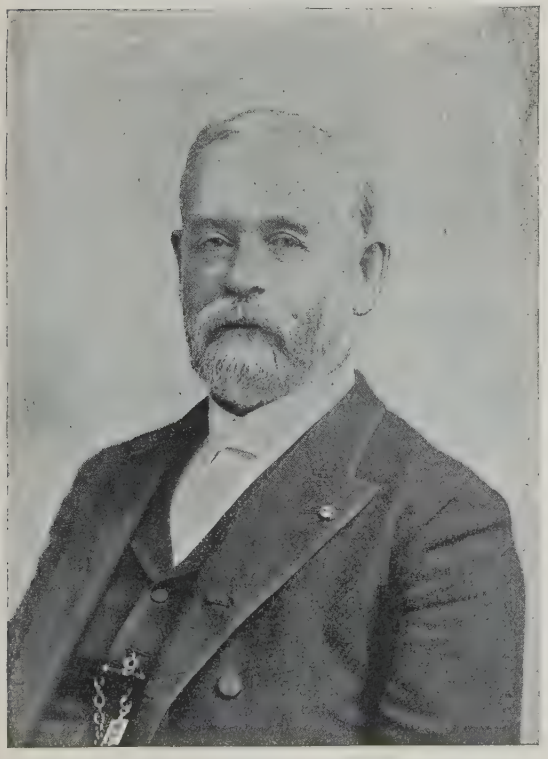
It has been asserted recently by one of the most reputable daily newspapers in New York City that "the influence of the religious press is waning." The influence of a certain type of religious newspaper is waning. A paper that is unattractive typographically; that is brought together by an indiscriminate use of scissors and paste and the insertion of sermons in the guise of editorials; that has neither original editorials nor contributions; that is dog-

matic instead of judicial in its tone; that exists to satisfy either the vanity of the editor or the self-complacency of his friends whom he praises; that makes the Kingdom of God coterminous with the Church—particular or universal—the influence of such a paper is waning, and deserves to. But no fair-minded critic of the religious press of to-day as compared with that of a decade or two ago, can soberly assert that it has deteriorated or that its influence is waning.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TYPOGRAPHY, AND RE-ENFORCEMENT OF EDITORIAL STAFFS.

For in the first place, most of the oldest and best of the religious journals, stimulated by the competition of the magazines and daily newspapers, have spared no expense to adapt form and dress to the best standards of taste. The newer, comparatively inexpensive and yet artistic methods of illustrating have been adopted, and it is surprising how, within six months, illustrations have multiplied in the religious publications. Not only the cover page, but also the various departments, are being adorned with portraits of successful preachers, authors, statesmen.

Again, departments are multiplying. Experts are being placed in charge of them. Staffs are being enlarged. More of the income goes into the pockets of editors and contributors and less of it into the coffers of the proprietors or of the denominations.



ARTHUR EDWARDS, D.D. ("N.W. CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE").

Thoroughly educated, ambitious young men, who have made a specialty of history and the social sciences while studying at the best universities of this and European countries, and have decided upon

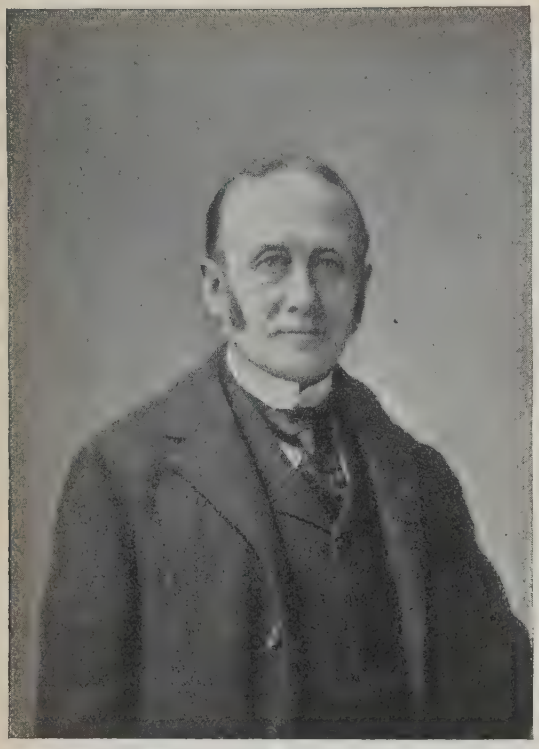
A. E. DUNNING, D.D. ("CONGREGATIONALIST").

journalism as a profession, are now on the staffs of the best religious journals of the country, drawing salaries which, if they are not quite as large, perhaps, as those given by journals of a more secular type, are accompanied by perquisites, dignities and exemptions from worry and temptation that compensate for any money loss.

NEW JOURNALS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Secondly, within a few years at least two great religious movements have created their own peculiar and influential types of religious journalism, the periodicals being quite as remarkable as the movements for which they stand. The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, international in its scope, with its 2,506,620 members in all lands, is supporting to-day at least a score of newspapers, not to mention a vast amount of other literature. And the society was not in existence fifteen years ago. The *Golden Rule*, the organ of the United Society, is edited by an educated young man, a former college professor, an acceptable contributor to the best educational and literary periodicals of the country, Prof. Amos R. Wells. It has a circulation of 91,000 copies per week. It commands and pays for contributions by the best authors at home and abroad. It has an admirable department of Good Citizenship, conducted by Prof. Graham Taylor, of Chicago Theological Seminary. Through it each week the founder of the society, Rev. Dr. F. L. Clark, delivers those sensible exhortations which have kept the society so harmonious in spirit though so diverse in race and sect. For thousands of young people it is about their only mentor in religion, ethics and civics, and it is having a profound effect in shaping future religious comity and civic purity.

BURLINGAME PUBLIC



DR. GEO. S. MALLORY ("CHURCHMAN").

And what is true of the *Golden Rule* is true of the *Epworth Herald*, the organ of the Epworth League; of the *Baptist Union*, the organ of the Baptist Young People's Union; of *St. Andrew's Cross*, the organ of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, which Bishop F. D. Huntington says is the best paper the Protestant Episcopal Church has; and the many other papers of the same class, with large circulations, which are the organs of the many denominational and non-denominational organizations like the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the King's Daughters, and the Boys' Brigade. The *Epworth Herald* is but five years old. It is the model paper—for condensation—in the United States. It now has 80,000 subscribers, and next to the New York *Christian Advocate* is the most profitable publication the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) has.

THE JOURNALISM OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

Few realize what a volume of periodical literature, much of it finished in its literary style, handsome in its typography, and all of it admirably suited to its purpose, is sent out week by week from the Salvation Army Headquarters throughout the world. General Booth, who began as a Wesleyan, is thoroughly Wesleyan in his conviction that the devil must be fought with the printing press, and in nothing has his executive ability been more truly displayed than in the way he has set graduates of European universities and American colleges and practical journalists at work, editing and publishing the Salvation Army literature. For fascinating tales from real life, for devotional literature that is born of salvation from sin—but is not the introspection of a mere moralist—there is no current literature equal to that of the Salvation Army. There is not a missionary society in Christendom whose monthly magazine begins to be as international in its scope and as fascinating as *All the World*. The *War Cry* is issued weekly in Great Britain, Canada, the United States, Belgium, Denmark, France, Switzerland, Finland, Germany, Holland, Norway, Sweden, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and India and Ceylon (in six different languages), and bi-weekly in Italy and South America, its circulation in August being

Great Britain	227,836
Australia	62,027
United States	61,500
Sweden	29.450
Holland	19,000
New Zealand	18,550
Canada	17,500
Denmark	12,500
Norway	11,958
South Africa	9,250
Elsewhere	35,450
Total	505,021

All the other publications of the Army, the *Young Soldier*, the *Social Gazette*, the *Musical Salvationist*, and the *Officer*, have an equally phenomenal circulation.

THE CHANGED POINT OF VIEW.

But far more significant than any changes in external appearance or any strengthening and broadening of their staffs, even more significant than the creation and rapid development of a class of sprightly, wholesome journals for the young, is the present attitude of old journals and new journals toward what, until quite recently, was called "the secular." Typical of the past was the *New York Observer* with its distinct subdivision into "the religious half," and "the secular half," thus catering to not a few families in which the "religious" portion of the paper was kept for Sunday reading, while the other half was only to be read on week days. And the proprietors had formulated a rule for the instruction of the editors and foreman of the composing room, viz., that a religious article could always be transferred to the "secular half" if it were needed to fill out the space, but never under any circumstances should a "secular" article be put in "the religious half." To-day the same paper entirely ignores such a distinction, and has on its staff writing its best editorials Major H. M. Robinson, who never saw the inside of a theological seminary—save as a visitor, who is an authority on domestic and foreign politics, and is retained because of his ability to discuss industrial, commercial and political happenings from the standpoint of Christian ethics.

This is a typical case. To a greater or less degree,

formally or informally, the best religious journals of the day, at home and abroad, have very definite opinions on subjects that pertain to this life as well as to the next. They have come to recognize the truth of a saying of James Parton's, "An editorial is a man speaking to men, but the news is Providence speaking to men." And in wealth of information, justness of judgment, absence of partisanship and skill in expression they are at least the peers of their brethren of the press, which, technically speaking, is called "secular." That they fall far short of the ideal none would be quicker to confess. Organized labor is as severe in its criticism of the religious press as it is of the Christian church, and with quite as much reason—be that much or little. From the days of Frederick Denison Maurice and Horace Bushnell to the present, pioneers in liberal thought have had to suffer brutal blows from men known as "religious editors," but no one who has followed the cases

HENRY CLAY TRUMBULL, D.D. ("S. S. TIMES").

of Prof. Charles A. Briggs and Prof. Henry Drummond as they have been treated in the representative conservative American and British religious journals can have failed to note a new era of toleration. Modern standards of decency, if nothing else, forbid such malicious vituperation and acrid personalities as once disgraced religious journalism.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN RELIGIOUS JOURNALISM COMPARED.

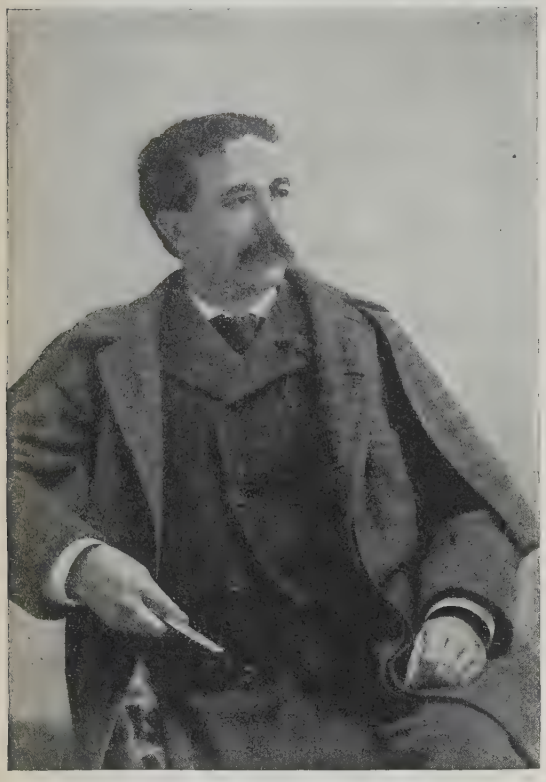
British religious journalism in the main has been and is much like American. In their excellent verbatim reports of denominational and religious meetings, in their elaborate finished essays—called editorials, in their prompt, signed or unsigned, reviews of important books, in their outspoken judgments of men and movements, and in their prompt adaptation of the "interview," the British papers surpass American papers grade for grade. In typography they are as much inferior to American religious weeklies as English magazines—until recently—have been inferior to American magazines. Though excelling in timely, lengthy, fearless criticisms of books of the hour, their literary departments as such are not as comprehenisve or as carefully maintained as ours are. Compelled by the very necessities of the situation to be partisan in politics, according as they represent the Established Church or Dissent, their editorial and news columns take on a partisan color and tone that would not be tolerated in this country, especially in this era of independence, looseness of party ties and disintegration. The *Independent*, of New York City, is the only prominent avowedly political organ as well as Protestant religious weekly in this country, but its namesake in London, now edited by the old Liberal war-horse, Rev. Dr. J. Guinness Rogers, had many companions in its advocacy of Liberal principles during the recent campaign. As for the *Methodist Times*, when it realized the proportions of the Liberal rout it gave over four-fifths of its editorial space to lamentations and objurgations, such as the remark that "any thing like moral disinterestedness is a moral impossibility for any church that is enslaved, blinded, and degraded by the patronage and pay of the State," and "even the traders in strong drink, with the frantic co-operation of the Sporting League, would not have been able to degrade and pollute England had it not received the benediction and the passionate support of the Established Church."

Now all this may be true, but fortunately the American constitution—if nothing else—makes it unnecessary and impossible for Editor Parkhurst, of *Zion's Herald*, to talk so about any Roman Catholic or Protestant Episcopal fellow Christians in New England when the people have expressed their will in a national election. American editors of religious weeklies, save during and immmediately after the Civil War, have tried hard to avoid partisanship. Most of them have tried, save when distinct moral issues were at stake, to attain unto the ideal which Rev. Dr. Buckley, of the *Christian Advocate* (New York), says he has achieved, viz.:

"The editor has yet to write a sentence for the *Christian Advocate* that he would not have written if he had belonged to any party with which he never affiliated, or to omit one in the interest of any of the parties with which in different States or under local circumstances he may have at any time voted. He prays for sense, self-control and courage enough to be neither cajoled, threatened nor traduced into considering for a single moment the effect upon party politics, or upon himself, of anything which the *Christian Advocate* publishes editorally."

But the same men editing British journals would doubtless do as the brethren there do.

The British religious weekly is inferior to the American, too, in that it is written too much for the man of the family, for the clergyman, or the man interested in ecclesiastical or secular politics and the latest books, etc. It overlooks the family, the



JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE ("PILOT").

mother, the children, the home life. The best of the American journals employ editors whose duty it is to procure interesting matter for the instruction, amusement and edification of the children and the guidance of parents in developing and maintaining the home. Parents who have been successful as such are encouraged to give of their wisdom to help young mothers and fathers. Contributors like Margaret E. Sangster, Kate Upson Clark, Marion Harland, the late Mrs. George E. Paull and Grace Duffield Goodwin, and editors like Miss F. J. Dyer, of the *Congregationalist*, Mrs. Lillian Betts, of the *Outlook* and Miss Katherine E. Conway, of the *Pilot*, write on topics which pertain to applied Christianity in the home. Expert educators are invited to contribute their suggestions as to reciprocity between parents and teachers. Clever writers of juvenile stories are welcomed, and everything done to make the paper interesting to the children and helpful to all in the home. Naturally, children thus tied by cords of affection and gratitude to a paper from which they perhaps first learned to spell, are not likely to throw over the family friend when they arrive at years of maturity, even when the paper does not grow with them, nor its opinions coincide with theirs. Purely from a pecuniary standpoint it is policy for a religious newspaper to have a strong, fresh, helpful Home Department.

RELIGIOUS JOURNALS AND LITERATURE.

British religious journals do not publish as many contributions of a practical character as do the American. Reports of sermons and addresses—and those always of the pre-eminent personages—take much space that in an American journal would be given to signed articles accepted for their intrinsic merit irrespective of the celebrity of the writer. Thus it can scarcely be said that the average British layman or clergyman has anything like the share in shaping the thought of his denomination or sect that the American has. Nor have the British journals—with but few exceptions—fostered good literature as have the American. It is true that Lewis Morris and Norman Gale ocasionally have a poem in the *Christian World*, that the *British Weekly* discovered and published the earliest writings of J. M. Barrie, Jane Barlow, Walter Raymond and Ian Maclaren, and that in the *Christian Leader*, of Glasgow, S. R. Crockett first found an audience, but, generally speaking, the editor and the reporter outshine and outweigh the contributor to the British religious press.

Too often this valuable service of the American religious journal—viz., fostering good literature—has been overlooked. It must be remembered that there was a time when some of the religious weeklies had financial resources equal to, if not greater than, the best of the American magazines. Even now, despite the competition of the great monthlies, loyalty and gratitude for past favors plus the certainty of fair pecuniary reward lead not a few of our best writers to send some of their finest work to weeklies like the *Independent*, the *Outlook*, the *Congregationalist*, the *Christian Register*, the *New York Observer*, the *Interior* and the *Pilot*, and if one will run over the files of these weeklies he will discover literary product which, while most of it may not be classic literature—using the word literature in its highest sense—will surprise him. Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Alice and Phœbe Cary, Edward Eggleston, Joaquin Miller, Helen Hunt, C. P. Cranch, Sidney Lanier, Lucy Larcom and Sarah Orne Jewett in the past found the *Independent* a welcome shelter for the prose and poetry which is now enshrined in their selected works, while to-day that journal is a favorite medium for expressing the thought of T. W. Higginson, Edith M. Thomas, Louise Imogen Guiney, Bliss Carman, John B. Tabb, Charles G. D. Roberts and Gilbert Parker. Here also first appeared Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Pearl of Orr's Island" and Elizabeth Stuart Phelp's "Old Maid's Paradise," and her "Burglars in Paradise."

The *Christian Union*, now the *Outlook*, was one of the first to introduce Edward Eggleston to the public. In it appeared Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramona," Maarten Maarten's "The Greater Glory," and several of Amelia E. Barr's best novels. The *Congregationalist* welcomed the brilliant work of young Mary A. Dodge and gave her the opportunity to create the fame that came to her as "Gail Hamilton." In its columns much of the best work of Lucy Larcom, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Julia C. R. Dorr, Margaret E. Sangster, Rose Terry Cooke, Susan Coolidge, Harriet McEwen Kimball and Dinah Muloch Craik first saw the light, and you are likely at any time now to chance on a clear note of song by Richard Burton or Clinton Scollard. It was in the *Christian Examiner* that much of the finest literary product of New England Unitarians first saw the light. There first appeared Channing's great essays on Milton, and Napoleon Bonaparte essays that gave him at once a standing in Europe. It was in the *Western Messenger*, edited for a short time in Cincinnati, that James Freeman Clarke, its editor, found a place for some of Emerson's immortal poems, and *Old and New*, while edited by Edward Everett Hale, was not only literary and political, but religious throughout and the official organ of Unitarians. John Boyle O'Reilly, himself a poet and always the eager searcher for abil-

AMOS R. WELLS ("GOLDEN RULE").

ity in others, during his brilliant reign as editor of the *Pilot*, gave to it, through his own product and the work he drew to it and recognized in it, a literary quality much superior to that of any of its Roman Catholic contemporaries. There first appeared the work of Louise Imogen Guiney. To it Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Blake, Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, and J. B. Tabb have sent some of their best songs, and to-day you never know when you pick it up but that kind fortune has in store for you the clever verse or prose of some one of the rising Irish school of British literary folk, W. B. Yeats, Dora and Hester Sigerson, Douglass Hyde and the like; for its present editor, James Jeffrey Roche, is one of the best writers of ballads that lives and Katherine E. Conway, his assistant, is a critic of exceptional gifts and a writer of some of the best modern devotional prose and poetry.

RELIGIOUS JOURNALS AS THEY DEVELOP NATIONAL HOMOGENEITY.

The influence of religious journalism in making the population of any given nation homogeneous, patriotic, and catholic in spirit, and in making the men of all climes cosmopolitan and fraternal, can scarcely be overestimated.

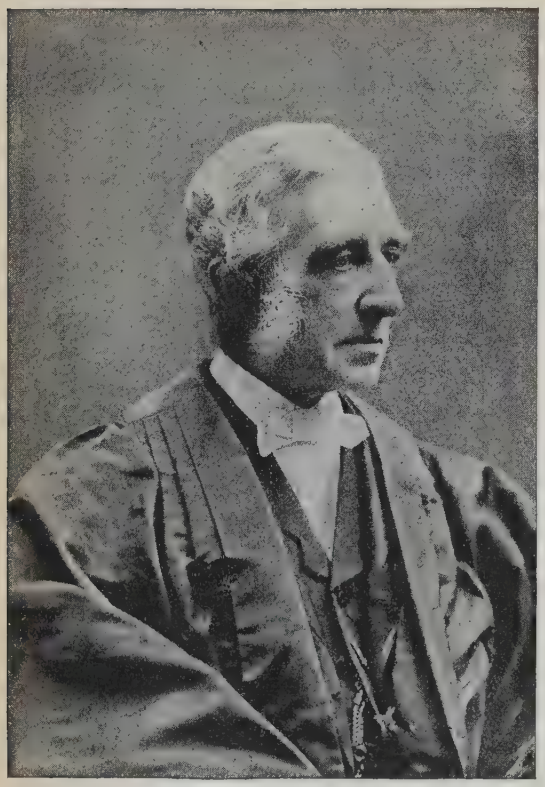
To illustrate by a typical case. Vitally interested in the life of the church, up among the Connecticut hills, in which they were baptized, converted and married perchance, the young couple of emigrants that aided in settling the Western Reserve, Ohio, set apart from their scanty store enough to enable them to have either the *Puritan Recorder*, the *Congregationalist* or the *Watchman* come to them week by week, and they with their children to this day eagerly scan the—by-some-despised—columns of church news and personal gossip to see how religion flourishes at the old homestead, to learn what Rev. John Jones, who was their townsman and playmate, is saying and doing now that he is a recognized leader in the denomination. On the other hand, those who have remained in the East scan just as eagerly the news which comes in reports from the home mission fields. As a medium for the interchange of sectional news and views, as a tie binding together all the people of a given faith, there is nothing comparable with the religious weekly which has a national circulation and reputation.

A most significant table of statistics is that which follows. It shows that for the foreign-born population of the United States and Canada, partial if not complete provision has been made in furnishing them with religious periodical literature, which while it gives them news of ecclesiastical and religious developments in the lands where they were born, at the same time does much toward teaching them the vital principles of American democracy. For in not a few instances the journals are edited by the home missionary societies of the oldest denominations.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1895.

Fifty	of the	800	German	periodicals are religious.
Eleven	"	68	Swedish	" " "
Five	"	72	Norwegian-Danish	" "
Four	"	60	Spanish	" " "
Four	"	19	Dutch	" " "
Three	"	34	French	" " "
Three	"	32	Bohemian	" " "
Three	"	5	Welsh	" " "
Two	"	24	Polish	" " "
One	"	17	Italian	" " "
One	"	6	Slavonic	" " "
One	"	3	Russian	" " "
One	"	3	Lithuanian	" " "
One	"	1	Portuguese	" " "

BUR... PUBLIC



THEODORE L. CUYLER, D.D.

Chicago and St. Louis are great centres for this class of religious periodicals, St. Louis being an especially influential centre among German Catholics, and Chicago is the point from which radiate influences that mold the life of the Lutherans and Scandinavians of the Northwest, the total circulation of the Scandinavian papers issued in Chicago being not less than 50,000 per week.

RELIGIOUS JOURNALS AS THEY DEVELOP INTERNATIONAL COMITY AND INTERRACIAL BROTHERHOOD.

But religious journals go far beyond the confines of the nation where they are published. Wherever there is a British or American missionary or consul or a merchant who is at all religious—there go the religious journals, which he prized at home, carrying information and inspiration and furnishing a horizon against which his labors can stand out in proper proportions. From these papers he gets his authoritative interpretation of the theological, political, literary, sociological drift throughout the world. From them he learns what books to buy, what men to follow, and what methods to adopt. By them he is kept in touch with old playmates, schoolmates, classmates in college, and co-laborers on the home field. In fact, the subscribers in foreign lands probably are the most appreciative readers that the editors and contributors have, if they but knew it.

In turn the subscribers in foreign lands serve the editors and the intelligent readers at home by their prompt reports of discoveries in geography, archæology, ethnology, and the kindred sciences, and by their intelligent comments on affairs of state. The readers of religious papers had accurate reports of the state of affairs in China and Japan preceding and during the recent war long before most of the secular dailies, weeklies and monthlies. The well-equipped religious weekly always has its special correspondent on the field in the remotest parts of the world. This correspondent if he be a missionary may be, often is, the trusted adviser of diplomats. He remains at the post while ministers and consuls come and go. His character wins him confidences that, while it may not be revealed on the mission field, may be used abroad honorably and to accomplish great ends. It was an ex-American missionary who was called in to advise Lord Rosebery about the real situation in Armenia; and it was an American educator, resident in Constantinople, who was closeted with Lord Salisbury a few hours after his accession to power, giving him naked facts and plain advice about the duty of Great Britain toward Turkey. It is such men that regularly supply, either anonymously or over their own signature, information respecting foreign politics to the best British and American religious journals.

Moreover, the exchange editors of religious journals have coming to their desks, week by week, from which to glean for their readers, a steadily multiplying number of high grade religious journals published in Japan, China, Hawaii, Bulgaria, India, South Africa. This suggests a phase of religious journalism which can but be alluded to here, but its fascination, value and significance can scarcely be overestimated or overstated. The printed page penetrates where the preacher or the physician cannot go. The editor in Constantinople or Madras, though he never sees even the outer confines of a Turkish palace or an Indian zenana, can, if he be as "wise as a serpent and as harmless as a dove," issue week by week messages which find their way, not only among the Bulgarian and Armenian Protestant populations of Turkey or among the lower caste native Christians of India, but also penetrate into the palaces of the Turkish officials, the homes of the ecclesiastics and laity of the Roman and Greek Churches, and circulate among the most intelligent and exclusive of the Brahmins of India.

This is not mere theory. It is fact that can be substantiated by proof. This sort of mining and sapping work, undermining of ancient religions and political structures, has been going on for years, despite rigid censorship and countless obstructions. The *Chinese Recorder*, the *Indian Evangelical Review*, the *Indian Witness*, the *Avedaper* and the *Zornitza* in Turkey, the *Kirisuto Kyo Shimbun* (the Christian) and the *Rikugo Zasshi* (the Cosmos) in Japan, are journals—some printed in English and some in the vernacular—that have profoundly shaped the life and thought of the lands in which

they are published, and they are edited by missionaries or native Christians. In the files of these periodicals will be found much that historians and scholars of all times must consult. Robert College, Constantinople, has justly been credited with making modern Bulgaria as free as she is, but, since 1854, the *Avedaper*, issued first in modern Armenian, then in Armeno-Turkish, then in Greco-Turkish, and now in all three, has been edited by intelligent Christian citizens of the United States, and their Yankee wit has not failed them. The classic utterances of Washington and Lincoln, the constitution of the United States, the democracy of the New Testament have not been reprinted in vain. Japan, in which religious toleration began in 1872, now has forty regular weekly and monthly Christian publications, not to mention the religious periodicals of the older native or adopted religions that have been compelled to call in the printing press and establish their organs for defense.

HAMILTON W. MABIE ("OUTLOOK").

To the office of the *Missionary Herald* in Boston there come each month not less than thirty periodicals of the same class issued in foreign lands, and thirty-five issued in the United States and Canada. The Christian women of the United States and Canada edit and support eighteen missionary journals, thirteen of which have a combined monthly circulation of not less than 150,000 copies ; and the Christian women of Great Britain edit and support eleven similar publications, four of which have a combined circulation of 31,750.

Such facts are indicative, somewhat, of the proportions of this department of religious journalism, but they do not much more than hint at its silent, persuasive, influence in leveling the barriers of race, religion, caste, and political tyranny, and its share in hastening the day when the Kingdom of God shall be on Earth, and the Brotherhood of Men be a fact.

THE DECLINE OF PERSONAL AUTHORITY IN RELIGIOUS JOURNALISM.

The pulpit was never more influential than it is to-day, but never were there so few pre-eminent preachers. The daily newspaper was never more influential than it is now, but where are the men who wield anything like the influence that Greeley, Raymond, Bowles, Bennett, Curtis and Childs wielded in their day. Dana, Watterson and Medill still live to show what a pronounced personality can do, but broadly speaking, the influence of secular journalism is in its impersonality. So in politics. Where are the men in this country now who begin to have the devoted following that Clay and Blaine had? Where is the man who can lead the Liberals of England, now that Gladstone has retired and Lord Rosebery demonstrated his incapacity. These are days of disintegration, of independent thought and action, of repudiation of personal authority, whether the realm considered be that of religion or statecraft, and as a matter of course religious journalism reflects the changed conditions and attitudes. The era when religious editors could not only pose as but *be* denominational popes has past. The era when an editor was elected or selected because of his ability as a theologian, as a master of the art of polemics, has vanished. The era when one man's superiority of style, vigor of thought, can be relied upon to attract and hold subscribers has passed away. Thousands subscribed to and read the *New York Observer* because S. Irenæus Prime permeated it. So the *Evangelist* has always been interesting because of the brilliant writings of Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field and Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, and the *Interior* is piquant and unique to-day because of the contributions of its editor, William C. Gray; but when Irenæus Prime died, the *New York Observer* felt the disavantage of being considered so dependent upon a personality, and the *Evangelist* by its recent change of policy has revealed that its owners realize that it must not "bank" forever on the vitality of Drs. Field and Cuyler. It is just so in Great Britain. W. Robertson Nicoll edits the *Expositor*, the *British Weekly* and the *Bookman*. And while they are interesting and must be read because of the peculiar quality which he is able to impart through his unusual sources of information and his rare intuition, nevertheless they have the limitations—the "broad-narrowness"—of his personality, and for range of information, sense of perspective and proportion the *British Weekly* is inferior to the *Christian World*.

To assert all this is not to admit that the present era is one of mediocrity, nor does it imply that the old *régime* may not return. But any one who will contrast the type of men who have become editors of the great religious weeklies during the last decade, if he is candid, will confess that they differ much from men like Bright, of the *Examiner* —whom President Strong, of Rochester Seminary, described as "An ecclesiastical Thurlow Weed;" Havens, of *Zion's Herald;* Prime, of the *New York Observer;* Olmstead, of the *Watchman;* P. Valentine Hickey, of the *Catholic Review,* or James A. MacMasters, of the *New York Freeman's Journal.* The editors elected by denominations or selected by individuals to day, are chosen because of their intelligence, education, aptness for the profession, willingness to be fair to all denominations—or sections within the denomination—probable judgment and taste in selecting contributors, and enterprise in adorning and circulating their journals. The first question no longer is "Who can best defend our 'ism?'" but "Who can best serve all companies of our regiment?" as the *Christian Register* puts it.

"The best editor" to-day "is not the one who makes his paper depend too exclusively upon his personal effort, but he who, while making himself felt in all departments of his journal, endeavors to make it so strong that it shall have an existence quite independent of his own. . . The one-voice newspaper is very apt to become *vox, et prætera nihil,* or when the voice fails the journal collapses."

Of the older school of journalists, Emerson, of the *Christian Leader;* Field, of the *Evangelist;* Stoddard, of the *Observer;* Bowen, of the *Independent;* Smith, of the *Standard;* Gray, of the *Interior,* are still wearing the harness, and asserting, though with abated vigor, some of the prerogatives of past days, but all of them are being influenced more or less by the new spirit and the new methods.

REPRESENTATIVE EDITORS AND THEIR TRAITS.

Nestor among the religious journalists of New York City stands Rev. Henry M. Field, the son of a typical New England pastor, born in 1822, the youngest of four brothers, all of them famous; Stephen J. is now a justice of the United States Supreme Court; David Dudley while he lived was the most eminent American jurist, and Cyrus W. was the promoter and builder of the first Atlantic cable. Dr. Field graduated from Williams College in 1838, aged sixteen. After a few years of service in the pastorate, a year or two of travel abroad, he sent his first contributions to the *Evangelist* in 1854. In due time he became its proprietor as well as editor, and since then it has reflected his views and described his travels. As a traveler in foreign lands taking notes and recording his impressions Dr. Field has no peer among his professional brethren. There is a style, an atmosphere, a color which he imparts to his letters that none of them can equal. As an editor, especially when participating in a Presbyterian family dispute, he is fearless, loyal to his friends and consequently much loved and much feared.

Presbyterianism in the Central States has an unflinching doughty champion in Dr. W. C. Gray, of the *Interior,* a layman. A graduate from Farmer's College, Ohio, and for seventeen years a secular editor, he went from Cincinnati to Chicago in 1871 to put the *Interior* on its feet. He has had back of him the wealthy McCormick family, and his talent and their money have given the *Interior* an external beauty and a circulation which surpass those of any of its Presbyterian rivals. Nor have any of them as pungent and clever a paragraphist as Dr. Gray. But what the paper gains through certain of his mental and spiritual qualities it loses through others.

The ablest controversialist now editing a religious weekly is Rev. Dr J. M. Buckley. The exactness and thoroughness of all his work, his phenomenal memory of the books which he has read, scenes which he has visited and individuals with whom he has conversed, his wit and agility plus a natural combativeness, all combine to make him an opponent with whom it is dangerous to take up either the battle axe or the rapier. That he succeeds in developing the latent journalistic talent of his large constituency, that he gives all elements of the denomination their proper food, and makes the *Christian Advocate* as popular as it might be is denied by some Methodists, but there is no difference of opinion among them that he is a brilliant man, an extraordinary encyclopedia of knowledge, a superior advocate and defender of Arminian theology and Methodist Episcopal polity, and a searching analyst of human character. Like Dr. Field he is a great traveler. His vocation is the editing of the *Christian Advocate.* His avocations are numerous. There are few more versatile men in America. Two other editors of the Methodist fold are notable, Rev. Arthur Edwards, of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate,* is as fearless an iconoclast as an official editor of a denominational paper can well be. In his denunciation of trusts, in his sympathy for organized labor and in his stalwart Americanism he has no peer in the profession. Rev. E. E. Hoss, of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, editor of the *Christian Advocate* (Nashville), during his term of service has enlivened and broadened the leading organ of the great Southern Church, and done more than any other man to bring the church North and the church South together.

Dr. Wm. Hayes Ward, of the *Independent,* understood Hebrew almost as soon as he did English, although born in New England. Graduating at Amherst and Andover, teaching at Ripon College, he made ready to edit a journal of literature and religion combined, so when the call to enter upon work on the *Independent* came in 1868 he was not found wanting, and two years later he became superintending editor. Since then the chief credit for that great weekly's high standing among scholars and literary folk has been due to Dr. Ward and it is about time that he received credit for it. Dr. Ward is one of the leading Orientalists of the New World.

He led the Wolfe expedition to Babylon in 1884. He edited the first collection of the poems of his friend Sidney Lanier. He is a tried friend of the American Indian, and he hates social distinctions based on color of skin and size of bank deposits.

Rev. Dr. Albert E. Dunning, of the *Congregationalist*, a graduate of Yale College and Andover Seminary, after successful labors as a pastor, put nine years of his life into developing the business and influence of the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society. As secretary of that society he traveled widely, made hosts of friends and strengthened the denominational interests to a marked degree. An ardent friend of Sunday school work, his service as member of the International Lesson Committee and as leader of normal classes at Chautauqua assemblies has made him influential in shaping the thought of students of Biblical literature. In 1889 he joined the staff of the *Congregationalist*, and when Rev. Dr. H. M. Dexter died in 1890 Dr. Dunning became editor-in-chief. A glove of velvet shields a hand of steel ; and a faction that formerly used the paper to further its ends has found that the paper is not to be used in that way now. Genial, approachable, catholic in spirit, he shapes much of the thought and action of an intelligent, independent denomination.

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MRS. MARGARET SANGSTER

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott had studied law, been admitted to the bar, collaborated in the production of two novels, and had had a short service as pastor and as editor of the *Illustrated Christian Weekly* before he became a colleague of Henry Ward Beecher in editing the *Christian Union*, now the *Outlook*. The same qualities of mind and heart that have made him successful as a commentator and preacher have given him favor as an editor. He is catholic in spirit, open-minded to truth from any source, indifferent to the approval or disapproval of his fellow men providing his conscience approves, and peculiarly lucid in expressing his thought.

Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, L.H.D., of the *Outlook*, is the leader of the newer school of religious journalists. Not ignorant of, but somewhat indifferent to, the speculations of theologians—past and present, a student and creator of literature, cosmopolitan in taste and catholic in spirit, profoundly religious and hating cant, he has, through the *Outlook* and his books, interpreted the religious and ethical import of modern politics, literature and art in a way unlike any of his brethren and with a style and finish that few, if any of them, possess. Grace, sympathy, knowledge, noble motives and high ideals combine to make his work peculiarly influential. Mr. Mabie never studied theology. He is an Episcopalian who works harmoniously with colleagues most of whom are Congregationalists. He encourages the dramatic art and is the friend of dramatists and actors. Could three more striking facts be cited to indicate that he is not an "old school religious journalist?"

POPULAR CONTRIBUTORS TO THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

Eldest, most prolific and most famous of all living contributors to the religious press is the Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D.D., formerly pastor of a Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, New York. Henry Ward Beecher used to say of him: "Theodore Cuyler writes the best religious articles of any man alive." His first contribution was published in the *New York Observer* in 1847. During the next twelve years he contributed chiefly to the *Presbyterian* and the *Christian Intelligencer*. In 1860 he began to write for the *Independent* and for the *Evangelist*, and to the former he has contributed nearly five hundred articles, and to the latter 1,528. Every religious paper at home and abroad has been glad to welcome his work. Six volumes of his contributions have been compiled and translated into Swedish, and two volumes have been transferred to the Dutch tongue. There is scarcely a language spoken which has not been used to reclothe Dr. Cuyler's thoughts. Two articles a week for forty years. Such is his phenomenal record of fertility. As for the freshness, piquancy and individuality of style, spiritual aroma and sanity of these articles, they have never been surpassed. With truth Dr. Cuyler can say, as he ends his days in serenity and exemption from toil or worry, "To me the consecrated *type* has been a thousand fold more than the consecrated *tongue*."

Long before Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster became editor of *Harper's Bazar* she had won the hearts of the good women of the United States and distant lands by her contributions to the religious press; and she still finds time and opportunity to speak from her old coign of advantage, so that to-day her

work appears regularly in the *Congregationalist* and the *Christian Herald*, and frequently in the *Christian Intelligencer* and the *Interior*, and is quoted more widely than the similar writings of any other woman. What some editors, who make their papers by using scissors and paste, would do without her contributions—paid for by other papers—it is not easy to say; and it is difficult to pick up certain foreign religious papers without finding in each issue articles or poems by Mrs. Sangster. Hence it is true probably that no woman writing for the religious press to-day is as much sought after by editors or as beloved by so many readers. Spiritual yet free from cant, sensible yet not prosaic, strong of will yet gentle in manner, a poet yet superior as an administrator, Mrs. Sangster has moulded the thoughts and acts of countless maids and matrons and given advice that has had much to do directly and indirectly in shaping the characters of scores of boys and men. Seldom does she find time to travel or mingle with others save those of her immediate circle of friends, but when she does she is beset by the many to whom she has ministered through the printed page. Her face does not belie her character. A strange child once saw her photograph and with a child's mysterious and "awe-full" intuition, said, "Who is that woman? She makes you feel as though she might be everybody's mother." And her prose homilies and her verse testify to the accuracy of the child's intuition, for, as Harriet Prescott Spofford says, "Her reed is tuned to a divine compassion, to the joy of worship and, with a sweet thrill of pathos, to the fullness of love and all the sweet humanities. It is the human far more than the beautiful that moves her."

THE MODERN SUNDAY SCHOOL AND ITS REPRESENTATIVE JOURNAL.

The Sunday school of to-day is blessed, or cursed—according to your point of view and convictions on the subject—with an abundance of printed helps for teacher and pupil such as would astonish Robert Raikes could he return to life. The only way to measure the volume of this class of religious literature is by the ton. To count the number of leaflets issued each year would be impossible. Much of this literature can in no sense be defined as journalism. Some of it can, and notable among the few publications in the United States thus deserving of recognition is the *Sunday School Times*, edited by H. Clay Trumbull, published in Philadelphia, and indispensable to Sunday school teachers the world over. Fifty-two times a year it carries to not less than 160,000 subscribers in every State and Territory of the Union and forty foreign lands the best thought and the latest information respecting the Bible and Bible lands which the leading expositors and archæologists and most scholarly travelers of Christendom can give. Supplementing this information are practical articles by successful administrators and pedagogues bearing on the problems of Sunday school and child life. The *Times* conveys, at a nominal expense, to the home missionary teaching Afro-Americans in the Black Belt of Alabama and to the foreign missionary shaping the future of youthful Mexicans or Ugandians, as well as to the Yale bred instructor of Wellesley or Amherst graduates, just what each needs.

Dr. Trumbull's long experience as an adminis-

DR. ROBERTSON NICOLL ("BRITISH WEEKLY").

trator of Sunday school affairs, hence his thorough understanding of the practical problems involved and his sympathy for teachers and pupils; his travels in the Orient and close study of the geography and archæology of Bible lands; his intimate acquaintance, either personal or otherwise, with the most eminent Orientalists, combined with his common sense and thrift, have enabled him to secure for his paper and its constituents a grade of contributions and a position of authority never approached by any similar publication at home or abroad. It was in the *Sunday School Times* that Mr. Gladstone's series of articles on the Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture appeared. To it Bishop Ellicott, Dean Farrar, Cunningham Geikie, Alex. McLaren, J. Rendell Harris, J. P. Mahaffy, Geo. Rawlinson, A. H. Sayce and James Stalker among British scholars, and Prof. Fritz Hommel, of the University of Munich, and Peter Jensen, of the University of Marburg, have contributed frequently and regularly, while to name

its American contributors would be to enumerate the ablest scholars of the land. Obviously, such men do not overestimate the relative value of the forum in which they are to speak. Americans have reason to be proud of such superiority. Dr. Trumbull deserves praise also for his scrupulous regard for the interests of those who read the advertisements in the *Times*. In his rigid scrunity of advertisements submitted for insertion, and by recompensing all readers who suffer from fraud through reading advertisements in the *Times*, he has shown an ethical sensitiveness much superior to the ordinary religious newspaper publisher and owner.

CARICATURE.—CAN IT BE USED IN IMPARTING ETHICAL AND RELIGIOUS TRUTH?

Mr. Wm. Tweed, whilom "Boss" of New York City, was said to fear Thomas Nast's cartoons more than he did the weightiest editorials of the *Tribune* or the *Times* or any of their contemporaries. He knew, as so many have since found out, that truth will often enter the mind through "the eye-gate" more quickly and surely than in any other way. There are some editors of religious weeklies who have assimilated this pregnant truth, and are making their appeals more concrete by the use of the cartoon. Of the more conservative journals the *Churchman* has tried it at least once, and plans to again in the future. The *Golden Rule*, organ of the Y. P. S. C. E., is using one cartoon almost every week, and the editors have received a sufficient number of letters,—praising and condemning,—to make them understand that some sinners have been hit and some saints awakened. The *War Cry* and the other Salvation Army periodicals, from the first have made caricature one of the most effective weapons in their arsenal, not disdaining to reproduce the best cartoons that appear in the secular press if they are pertinent.

But the most interesting and successful experiment in the new art of homiletics is that of the *Ram's Horn*, of Chicago. Only five years old; unique in many respects; the most widely quoted of all religious papers because of the pungent aphorisms—truths and half-truths—of Elijah P. Brown; sold on the streets and in the cars by newsboys; distributed broadcast in restaurants and places of amusement; read by commercial travelers, railway employees and "the masses," it shrewdly called to its aid, two years ago, Frank Beard the artist, who joins to technical skill and power as a caricaturist, a very genuine hatred of sin and sham, vice and folly. Each week he preaches through color and form to thousands who may not read the text of the paper, or if they did might not understand it. Thus far just enough has been done with this style of preaching to prove that it has a sure place in the religious journalism of the future. Much that has been printed thus far has been crude in its execution and ofttimes approached vulgarity in its tone, and since every religious paper is under bonds, as it were, to be as æsthetic and refined as it can be, of course, there must be a discontinuance of such objectionable cartoons. Ambitious, clever, high-idealed young artists have a field here which it will pay them to cultivate.

RELIGIOUS JOURNALS PATRONIZE NEWS SYNDICATES.

Just as with the secular magazines and weeklies, so with the religious, the possibility of lessening the expense of production and at the same time improving the quality of the contributed articles in each periodical has led them to combine in securing the best work of the most celebrated authors and then publishing the articles simultaneously. The most conservative, individual and wealthy of the religious journals are trying to resist this drift, but even they are adopting the idea to such a degree as to make their opposition quantitative and not qualitative. They confine their combinations to arrangements with British contemporaries, or with journals whose constituencies are as unlike in polity as the Congregational and Protestant Episcopal. Those, however, who have accepted the idea most heartily—and they include not a few of the best weeklies of this country and one or two in Great Britain—have, during the past two years, had excellent service from a syndicate organized and managed by Mr. La Salle Maynard, whose experience as an editor on the *Mail and Express* and later on *Christian Work*, had trained him to cater intelligently for his customers. On the one hand he has been able to offer such remuneration to men and women like Drs. Chas. Parkhurst, T. L. Cuyler, Chas. S. Robinson, A. J. Gordon and Bishop John H. Vincent, Principal A. M. Fairbairn of Oxford, Dean Farrar, Profs. W. G. Blaikie, A. B. Bruce and A. H. Sayce, Sir. J. W. Dawson, Lady Henry Somerset, Hannah Whitehall Smith, Mrs. Ballington Booth, Miss Grace Dodge and others of equal celebrity as to get their very best thought on such subjects as "Hints and Helps from My Pastorate" by Dr. Cuyler, "Christ's Life as an Artistic Ideal" by Dr. Robinson, "Books Specially Helpful for Christian Living" by Bishop Vincent, "Christ Our Ideal" by Principal Fairbairn, the "Ancient Manuscripts" by Prof. Sayce, etc.

On the other hand, he has made it possible for more than thirty papers to publish each week, at a nominal expense, one excellent article by a person recognized as pre-eminent for scholarship, success as a philanthropist or as a spiritual guide. To many of the papers thus profiting a message has come that otherwise would have forever been debarred, and the value to their constituents of such practical, non-sectarian, commanding utterances it is difficult to overestimate viewed solely from the standpoint of religious unity. Lutherans have read the opinions of eminent Congregationalists. Americans have sat at the feet of English and Scotch theologians and scientists, and thus in another way the religious press has fostered interdenominational and international comity.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTUPE.

There are those who believe that the tide of "secularity" in religious journalism has reached the flood

and will soon begin to ebb—and the sooner the better. These critics argue that even looking at it from the pecuniary standpoint, it is foolish for the religious journals to attempt to compete with the monthly magazines and the best political and literary weeklies; and that from the standpoint of religion, it is not the place of denominational or undenominational religious weeklies or monthlies to do aught but furnish ecclesiastical and philanthropic news, and stimulate the spritual life—*i.e.*, one of introspection and aspiration.

Such critics and prophets—using that word in its narrowest sense—differ, of couse, from such a man as Mr. H. W. Mabie of the *Outlook*, or W. Robertson Nicoll of the *British Weekly*. Mr. Mabie believes that just because to-day "for the first time, all institutions are under discussion, and the future is taken into account as susceptible of being definitely molded and directed;" just because "Society has come for the first time to a consciousness of its misery; for the first time is convicted of sin;" just because "what men need above all things is honest discernment of facts, and intelligent, courageous leadership" and fail to get it in the secular dailies ("The prophetic element is not in them," says Mr. Mabie); therefore:

"The opportunity of the religious press is not to be realized in a stubborn defense of the old sectarian positions, in a blind insistence upon what may be called the old conventionalities of the religious life, but in a new disclosure of the prophetic spirit—the spirit that cares more for the will of God than for the will of the Church, more for the reign of righteousness than for the preseveration of things as they are, more for the truth than for peace or repose. . . . Religious questions press for answer on all sides. The part of leadership is resolutely to break with the traditions of sectarian action; to treat the new inquiries of men, not as new evidence of the prevalence of sin, but as signs of a quickening of life; to hold fast the great facts of Christianity, but to look for restatements and readjustments. There is a great future for the newspapers that refrain from cursing and calling names; that are free from that form of atheism which shows itself in fear of truth because it comes from unexpected quarters, of persons because they are old, and of reforms because they are new. The religious newspaper which sees its opportunity, and does its work in the prophetic spirit will be ahead not only of the times, but ahead of all times."

W. Robertson Nicoll of the *British Weekly* recently said to the London representative of the *Congregationalist*:

"The religious journalist of the future will have to deal with every new phenomenon of literature and of social life as it appears, testing it by the law and Gospel of Christ. Take Ibsen for example. Upon him the last word—or even the first right word—has not been said until he is examined from a Christian standpoint. In the same way the ultimate issues of socialism will depend, not on the fortunes of political parties, but on the extent to which it is found or not found to agree with Christianity. So, very emphatically, with the whole class of questions raised by the appearance of the 'new woman.'"

"Will the need of religious journalism diminish or increase?"

"Religious journalism will, I believe, be more and more required because the ordinary journalism is becoming more and more secular. The standpoint of the leading non-religious journals is no longer avowedly Christian. The *Spectator* is the only notable exception, but whether it will maintain its Christian character when Mr. R. H. Hutton is no longer in the editorial chair is doubtful. If religious journals tried to exclude literature and social questions I believe they would gradually wither away, because the class to whom that kind of journal appeals is diminishing. Religious journals must more and more enlarge their scope and aim."

Dr. Nicoll believes the religious press will yet have to consider the drama. It is, he says, too great a force, and has too much hold upon the people the preacher addresses, to be ignored. The pleasant fiction that church members do not go to the theatre can no longer be kept up.

On the other hand, one of the most progressive and liberal of American preachers and editors, Rev. A. H. Bradford of the *Outlook*, denies that the religious press would gain power by broadening its field. He says: "Those who seek literature will turn to the magazines, and no religious paper can hope to compete with them; neither is there need that any should. Those who desire politics will turn to the dailies. Those who seek art and dramatic criticism are abundantly supplied with periodicals edited by experts. The religious paper has a field all its own. The people were never more eager than now for the latest and best thought concerning spiritual truth, and those papers will have the largest influence which best satisfy this demand. There may be broadening of methods, but power will be lost the moment it is forgotten that spiritual and theological thought and 'the service of man in the spirit of Christ' are distinct fields for cultivation by the religious press."

Certain it is the future will witness no retrogression in the realm of "make-up" and typography; no return to the old sharply defined distinction between "the secular" and "the religious." Much may be done and needs to be done to create and satisfy a legitimate appetite for devotional literature, but editors must wait for the rise of contributors who can satisfy this demand. Just now writers of this form of literature are very scarce.

The process of consolidation, the absorption of the weaker journals by the stronger will go on with even greater rapidity than it has during the past decade, especially as parties within the sects diminish in number and the supposed necessity for factional organs no longer is felt. The *Examiner* (Baptist) absorbed the *National Baptist* and the *Christian*

Inquirer (Baptist) during 1894. As denominational self-consciousness diminishes, as the movement for church unity develops, the non-denominational journals will probably profit at the expense of the denominational organs. The latter will be needed, will flourish to a certain degree, but never as they used to, especially if they do not report ecclesiastical happenings without their denomination or engage contributors beyond the sectarian fold. Their circulation—absolutely speaking—may become larger, but their relative rank and influence will be less, providing there is no revival of theological and sectarian war cries or an unforeseen declension in the ability with which the non-denominational journals are edited.

The competition of 658 newspapers in the United States and Canada which are published on Sunday is felt not only by the preachers, but by the editors and proprietors of papers that formerly were considered the only ones suitable for Sunday reading. One hundred and eleven of these secular rivals of the religious press have a circulation of more than 10,000 each week for each journal. And the better in quality, the more ethical in tone, the more attractive in style these Sunday newspapers become to a man interested in statecraft, literature, art and science, the more formidable will be their competition with the religious weekly that also tries to interpret movements within those realms of human activity.

An interesting new phase of this special problem has come to the surface very recently by the formation, and incorporation in Massachusetts, of the Newspaper Sermon Association, which has for its *raison d'etre*:

"The dissemination of non-sectarian and non-doctrinal religious truths by the aid of the Sunday newspaper.

"Quickening among editors and publishers of the Sunday newspapers to a realization of their possibilities and responsibilities, in the spiritual and moral development of their readers.

"Lessening church antagonism and developing a greater willingness to use the newspapers as a power for Christianity."

This association has among its incorporators editors like Dr. George Hepworth, of the New York *Evening Telegram;* John H. Holmes, of the *Boston Herald,* and Chas. H. Taylor, of the *Boston Globe,* and Christian clergymen like Edward Everett Hale and E. A. Horton, of Boston, and Rev. Geo. Hodges, Dean of the Protestant Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass. Pledges of financial and moral support have come in in a generous way from clergymen and editors, and the projectors of the scheme are sanguine of its development and great usefulness. The newspapers certainly will gain much by the endorsement which they will receive from clergymen and laymen, but whether institutional religion will profit as much by the new method of disseminating truth is an open question.

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARIES.

NOTES ON A POPULAR EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT IN "THE GREATER PITTSBURGH."

BY WILLIAM B. SHAW.

IT is sometimes stated that Mr. Andrew Carnegie's gifts to libraries during the past few years have amounted to more than three millions of dollars. Roughly speaking, this is not an inaccurate estimate of the moneys devoted by Mr. Carnegie to the literary and æsthetic culture of the people, but it would be a great mistake to assume that this vast sum has gone into collections of books. The fact is that only a comparatively small portion of it has been spent in that way. The bulk of the three millions has been used in the construction and equipment of buildings in which are maintained not only libraries, but music halls, art galleries, lecture rooms and museums. It is natural, however, that in every community favored by Mr. Carnegie's munificence the library should be a centre around which are grouped the other educational agencies. Thus the newspapers recently announced that Mr. Frederic Archer, the eminent organist and conductor, had been appointed musical director of the new Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh. Doubtless most people wondered what the duties of such a position could be, but Pittsburghers understood that Mr. Archer had been selected as head of the department of music in the great people's university of which the free library will be at once the nucleus and the nerve centre.

The animating purpose of Mr. Carnegie's gifts, as well as the intensely practical objects which he seeks to achieve, can best be studied through the institutions which he has founded in and around Pittsburgh.

"THE GREATER PITTSBURGH."

The communities eventually to be benefited by these various institutions aggregate a population of nearly half a million. Half of this population is within the present boundaries of the city of Pittsburgh; more than one hundred thousand people live across the Allegheny river, in the city of Allegheny;

BUFFALO PUBLIC

CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY OF ALLEGHENY.

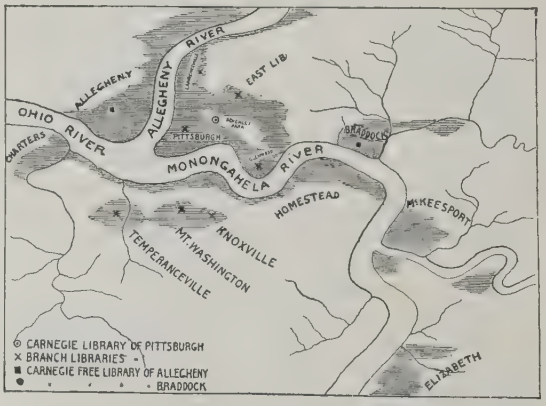
at Braddock, ten miles southeast, live the employees of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, with their families; the village of Homestead lies just opposite; McKeesport, four miles beyond, is a city of 20,000 inhabitants, among whom are numbered more than 6,000 iron and steel workers, and in the group of boroughs having Pittsburgh as a natural and political centre are gathered the busy thousands who fire the furnaces, mine the coal, burn the coke, operate the oil and gas wells, blow the glass, and carry on all the manifold industries which have made Allegheny County, measured by its products, one of the most important regions on the face of the globe. The foreign-born population is large and of diverse nationalities, but there is also a vigorous element of American birth, corresponding to the native population usually found in American semi-rural and suburban communities, East and West.

DEVELOPMENT OF A FREE LIBRARY SYSTEM.

This group of rapidly growing towns, like most portions of Pennsylvania, was always very inadequately supplied with popular libraries and reading rooms. Mr. Carnegie was profoundly impressed by this fact, and in 1881 he took a step which marks the origin of what has since grown to be a sort of progressive extension of free library advantages over a great part of the territory embraced in the so-called "Greater Pittsburgh." This first step consisted in the tender to the city of Pittsburgh of $250,000 for the construction of a public library to be managed by a committee of citizens of the donor's own choosing, the city to appropriate at least $15,000 annually for maintenance. At the time of this original offer to the city of Pittsburgh there was no law authorizing the City Council to appropriate funds for the maintenance of such an institution. Later a permissive law was passed by the State Legislature, but so great was the apathy of the official mind that for years the city's representatives took no decisive action looking to the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's gift. It would be a serious error, however, to assume that Pittsburgh's best citizenship was indifferent to the demands of the situation. It was clearly seen that Pittsburgh must have a public library if she were to hold her place among progressive American cities. The foundation of the Enoch Pratt Library in Baltimore was an object lesson not to be neglected.

In the mean time the people of Allegheny, Pittsburgh's nearest neighbor, had determined to seek Mr. Carnegie's aid in the establishment for their city of such a library as he had planned for Pittsburgh. Accordingly they offered a site on condition that he should provide $500,000 for a building; they promised a yearly appropriation of $15,000 by the city to maintain the library when completed. Mr. Carnegie considered the amount named for a building as larger than necessary. He gave at first $250,000, and later increased this amount by $50,000. This fund was found sufficient to construct a building containing library rooms (with a shelving capacity of about 75,000 volumes), a concert hall (containing a $10,000 organ), a lecture room and an art gallery. This massive building (of gray granite, Romanesque) was formally opened by President Harrison on February 13, 1890.

The Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny now contains some 30,000 volumes, most of which are circulated freely among the city's population. In the last year covered by the report of the librarian, Mr. Wm. M. Stevenson, this circulation reached a total of 125,000 volumes. During the same year about 56,000 books were consulted for "reference" purposes in the library, and in the reading room 160,000 books and periodicals were used. The total "plant" of the Allegheny institution represents a capitalization of about $850,000. The government and control of the library is vested in a committee of the City Council. The librarian is appointed for a term of two years, his assistants are chosen by competitive examination, and promotions are made under civil service rules. An admirable catalogue of the library has just been printed.



"THE GREATER PITTSBURGH."
Showing Carnegie Library System.

THE BRADDOCK LIBRARY.

Before the opening of the Allegheny library a work had been started at Braddock which demands special notice because of its indirect influence on the general movement. Braddock is a manufacturing borough ten miles east of Pittsburgh, the seat of the principal steel works of which Mr. Carnegie is chief proprietor. The population of the borough and township is about 16,000, mainly employees of the steel works and their families. In 1889, Mr. Carnegie, at his own expense, provided a circulating library for these people and a suitable building in which it might be housed. The significant facts in the growth of this little library are well brought out in the last annual report of the librarian. As we have stated, the library reaches a population of about 16,000, but only about one-third of these are listed as regular readers. The circulation of books during 1894 is shown in the following table:

CIRCULATION BY CLASSES.

General works	332
Philosophy and religion	488
Biography	857
History	1,315
Description and travel	782
Social science	311
Natural science	417
Useful arts	689
Fine arts	197
Language and literature	1,798
Fiction	21,831
Juvenile	19,996
Total	49,013

The library at this time contained approximately 10,000 volumes; thus it will be seen that each book went out about five times during the year. This, however, is not the remarkable fact in connection with these figures. The total number of volumes issued during 1894 shows a circulation of three volumes per inhabitant. Compared with the statistics of circulation reported by other free libraries in various cities of this country, this record is most encouraging. It is seldom that a free library is planted in a district inhabited almost exclusively by a particular class of people. Hence it is not easy to find library statistics elsewhere which can be fairly compared with those furnished by Braddock. But it will be seen at once that the population of this manufacturing village is distinctively a reading

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

population. Going still further into the statistics of circulation, and comparing the returns of successive years in detail, we should find that the reading of history at Braddock has increased 120 per cent., language and literature (including essays, poetry, drama and miscellany) 130 per cent. and biography 93 per cent. Fiction and juvenile literature, it is true, represent 85 per cent. of the whole, but it must be remembered that many of the so-called "juveniles" should be credited to the classes, history, biography etc. It should also be noted that the standard periodicals of the country are not only read in the Braddock library but are circulated the same as books. Several copies of all the popular illustrated magazines, including the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, and even of the more serious unillustrated periodicals, are sent out in suitable covers and may be kept three days by each reader. Usually these magazines go into families who would not subscribe for them in the ordinary way. The librarian feels assured that many are incited by this means to read cleaner and better literature. These facts have been stated in relation to the Braddock institution in order to show what can be accomplished in a typical American manufacturing community by a small free library under wise management. These facts also have a direct bearing on the recent development of general library interests in Pittsburgh proper. The

READING ROOM OF THE BRADDOCK LIBRARY.

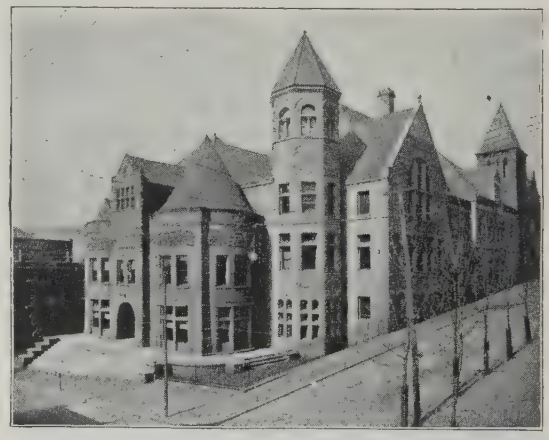
Pittsburgh library, after it shall become an established fact, will serve large numbers of the very same classes in the city's population which the Braddock library, in its more limited field, has served for the last five years. When the directors of the new Pittsburgh institution made choice of a librarian they selected the head of the Braddock library as the person most familiar with the needs and the conditions of the constituency likely to be gathered in Pittsburgh. So much has been accomplished in five years at Braddock, with a comparatively small expenditure, that much may be hoped from the very generous appropriations which will be made at Pittsburgh. The Braddock library will retain its field of usefulness, and will not be overshadowed by its larger and more ambitious neighbor, even in the event of consolidation in the "Greater Pittsburgh." It will continue to do its own work among its own constituency, always co-operating with the libraries at Pittsburgh and Allegheny to the best mutual advantage. As a reference library it has an importance out of all proportion to its size. It provides one of the handsomest reading rooms in the country, which is much used during the day and filled in the evening. Another reading room is maintained exclusively for the use of boys and girls. In this room are kept all the juvenile periodicals, a strongly bound set of *St. Nicholas*, juvenile reference books, and other attractive and useful works.

The attendance in the main reading room averages about 100 a day, and in the boys' and girls' reading room about 75 a day. Readers are encouraged to seek information on all topics of general information from the librarian's assistant in the reading room. These are some of the subjects on which light has been sought in this manner: Hawaiian Annexation, Compulsory Education, Immigration, Nationalization of Railroads, Negro Question, Capital Punishment.

In order to encourage public spirit in Braddock a selection of books on municipal improvement, streets and roads, public health, and other subjects in which the community should be interested, was placed on the library shelves, and it is said that these books have been consulted by the municipal officers, and results are already apparent. Something has been done also to rouse an historical interest by collecting relics of Braddock's defeat, the field of which lies near the site of the library. A complete collection of books pertaining to local history is being made. In connection with the library a women's reading club has been formed, holding its meetings in the building and doing much to spread abroad a knowledge of the library and its practical usefulness. The library constantly works in co-operation with the public schools, the superintendent and teachers of which consult with the librarian in directing the reading of the pupils. The librarian made a graded list of books most suitable for school use, and this was printed by the school directors for the free use of the schools.

THE CARNEGIE CLUB AT BRADDOCK.

Since the opening of the Braddock free library demands have arisen for a much larger building than was at first planned. The library itself soon outgrew its original quarters, and the formation of the Carnegie Club, as it is called, having its home at the library, necessitated very great additions to the building. These were completed in 1894. The new portion contains a hall with a seating capacity of 1100 and an ample stage. For the daily use of the club a large gymnasium equipped with every modern device used in such institutions was provided, together with bathrooms, a large swimming pool, bowling alleys, billiard and cardrooms, and every convenience for the comfort and well-being of the club membership, numbering between five and six hundred men and boys. This Carnegie Club, by the way, is about the only institution bearing the donor's name which is not absolutely free. There is a membership fee of one dollar a quarter, designed to cover the necessary running expenses of the club. Considering the advantages offered to members this fee must be regarded as merely nominal. The gymnasium and baths are under the charge of a competent physical director, who gives his entire time to the duties of his office. As in the case of the users of the library, the membership of the club is chiefly



CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY OF BRADDOCK.

recruited from the skilled artisans of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works.

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH.

To return to the story of the Pittsburgh library itself, the stimulus afforded by Allegheny's example proved decidedly effective, and it was not long before all legal and other obstacles in the way of Pittsburgh's acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's offer had been removed. When it had been fully decided by the municipal authorities and other public spirited citizens that Pittsburgh must have a public library worthy of the city a committee went to confer with

CARNEGIE LIBRARY, MUSIC HALL, ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM OF PITTSBURGH.

Mr. Carnegie about the terms of his proposition. These gentlemen were somewhat surprised when Mr. Carnegie informed them that his original offer must be withdrawn, and still further surprised, no doubt, when he stated his reasons, which were in brief that the city, in his opinion, had so outgrown its former needs that a quarter of a million would prove wholly inadequate to supply a suitable library building, but that in view of this rapid growth he stood ready to give the round sum of one million for the main building with branches, on a condition that the city should appropriate annually not less than $40,000 for maintenance, and that the Board of Directors should be composed half of municipal officials and half of citizens of his own naming. Doubtless, the real spirit of Mr. Carnegie's proposition to Pittsburgh may be best interpreted through his own words on a different occasion. "The result of my own study of the question, What is the best gift which can be given to a community?" says Mr. Carnegie, "is that a free library occupies the first place, provided the community will accept and maintain it as a public institution, as much a part of the city property as its public schools, and, indeed, an adjunct to these. It is, no doubt, possible that my own personal experience may have led me to value a free library beyond all other forms of beneficence. When I was a boy in Pittsburgh, Colonel Anderson of Allegheny—a name I can never speak without feelings of devotional gratitude—opened his little library of four hundred books to boys. Every Saturday afternoon he was in attendance himself at his house to exchange books. No one but he who has felt it can know the intense longing with which the arrival of Saturday was awaited, that a new book might be had. My brother and Mr. Phipps, who have been my principal business partners through life, shared with me Colonel Anderson's precious generosity, and it was when reveling in these treasures that I resolved if ever wealth came to me, that it should be used to establish free libraries that other poor boys might receive opportunities similar to those for which we were indebted to that noble man."

It was this belief in the usefulness of the free library as an educative force in the community which led Mr. Carnegie to give so generously toward the founding of such institutions in various places. Edinburgh, Ayr and Dumfermline, Scotland; Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and Fairfield, Iowa, have reason to remember his name with gratitude for the permanent memorials of this nature which his money has erected. But the crowning gift is to Pittsburgh, the home of Mr. Carnegie's boyhood and the principal scene of his wonderfully successful business career. The central building of the imposing group which Pittsburgh will owe to the public spirit of her distinguished son has been placed at the entrance of Schenley Park, the city's chief pleasure ground.

It is needless to recount in detail the different steps which led to the final acceptance by Pittsburgh of Mr. Carnegie's generous gift, and the erection of the main library, music hall and museum, which will be formally opened to the public in November next. The building fund of $1,000,000 was at first apportioned as follows: $700,000 for the main building and $300,000 for the branch libraries. Later, when it was decided to build of stone rather than brick, it was found that an additional $100,000 would be required, and this sum was added by the donor to the original amount. The result is a magnificent building of gray sandstone, in the Italian Renaissance style of

architecture. Of this building the middle portion is devoted entirely to the library. From the spacious entrance hall in the centre one enters the circulating library and periodical room on the first floor; on the second floor is the main reference

A CORRIDOR OF THE PITTSBURGH BUILDING.

library, and the stack room, containing iron and steel shelving for 150,000 volumes, is in tiers occupying both stories, at the rear. There are also the usual smaller rooms and offices for cataloguing and general administrative work of the library officials. One end of the building is occupied by the music hall, which seats 2,100 people and has a stage capacity of 60 musicians and a chorus of 200. A large pipe organ has been built especially for this hall, and two recitals will be given each week in the year by Mr. Frederic Archer, who has been engaged as the permanent musical director of the institution and who will conduct chorus work during the year. These recitals will be wholly free to the public, and the stimulating influence which they will undoubtedly exert on the musical development of the city can hardly be overestimated. It is proposed that the library shall make a special musical collection, and this will contribute to the educational influences of this musical department. Mr. Archer, who will at once take charge of the work on the opening of the building next November, has had much experience both in England and in this country as an organist and as a choral leader.

The art wing, so called, contains three large galleries on the second floor, with corridors in which statuary will be placed. These galleries will at first be used for only loan exhibitions, and the management is disposed to be quite conservative as regards the purchase of paintings, although it is generally understood that a large fund will be at command for that purpose.

In still another division of the building there are lecture rooms and rooms in which the various scientific societies may meet. Over these are large apartments designed for museum purposes, in which a collection of natural history will be placed. It should be stated in this connection that the building will be the headquarters of the various scientific associations of Pittsburgh. In the basement are classrooms, in which instruction will be given in clay modeling similar to that so successfully conducted at the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and elsewhere.

These different portions of the building are distinct, and the heating and ventilating apparatus is so arranged that any one of the four main departments may be shut off without interfering with the others. Of the architecture of the building as a whole it may be said that the utilities have been considered rather than mere artistic effect. Excellent taste is displayed in all the details. Mr. E. E. Garnsey, whose work on the interior of the new National Library at Washington is attracting much attention and who did the general decoration of the New Boston Public Library, supervised the interior decoration at Pittsburgh also. The architects of the building, who were successful in a general competition of plans, were Messrs. Longfellow, Alden and Harlow of Boston and Pittsburgh. The building has just been completed, and nothing has been done as yet toward the erection of the seven branch libraries, or distributing stations, although the sites have been located. A beginning has been made in

MR. EDWIN H. ANDERSON,
Librarian of the Pittsburgh Library.

the stocking of the central library with books, and a force of cataloguers is at work under the direction of the recently appointed librarian, Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, in preparing them for the use of readers. As at Braddock and Allegheny, great care will be taken in the selection of books. It has been found that the people of Allegheny and Braddock will read

the best of literature if it is provided for them, and it is believed that the experience of the new Pittsburgh enterprise will be similar. The manner in which the Enoch Pratt Library of Baltimore has been able, through its excellent administrative service and system of branches, to carry the best books to the greatest number of a compact city population has afforded

MR. FREDERIC ARCHER,
Director of the Department of Music.

an example which will not be lost sight of at Pittsburgh. The system in its details has not been fully worked out for the latter city, but it is expected that the general plan which has been found to work so advantageously in Baltimore will be followed in Pittsburgh, with such modifications as local conditions may require. It will be found necessary, in order to make the library both useful and attractive to the greatest possible number, to place on the shelves a large group of works in mechanical engineering, natural philosophy and the useful arts in general. These classes of books have been much in demand at Braddock and Allegheny in past years. Much attention will also be given to the department of social science.

One thing may be asserted at the very beginning of the Pittsburgh library's career of usefulness. While the equipment of the library is the gift of an individual, the institution itself can in no sense be regarded as a private enterprise or a close corporation. It is owned and supported from the first by the municipality itself. Already the wisdom of Mr. Carnegie's conditions has been made evident. The citizens of Pittsburgh feel that the library is the city's property, and that they are themselves responsible for the use which is made of it. The directors, under the able chairmanship of Mr. William N. Frew, have acted with great wisdom and moderation in each step thus far taken, and seem to fully realize the extent of the responsibilities intrusted to them and the importance of the interests involved. The board is composed of men who have had much to do with enterprises that have made Pittsburgh famous in years past—practical, far-seeing men, accustomed to the working out not less than to the creation of large plans. These men are building for the future of their city. Their civic pride has been stimulated by the work devolved upon them, and not the least of the benefits indirectly resulting from the gifts of Pittsburgh's foremost citizen to his town will be the quickening of public spirit throughout the community that is sure to come with the throwing open of new opportunities to the people. If the sense of official responsibility in our American city governments is generally feeble, it is largely because neither the officials themselves nor the great body of citizens have any adequate conception of the dignity of the city's interests. Expand and popularize those interests, show to the inhabitants of the city that the city's advancement means their own individual advancement—in an intellectual and æsthetic as well as in a merely material sense—and the whole tone of our municipal life will be raised, the individual's responsibility in public affairs will be emphasized, and the official's responsibility to his constituency will be more keenly felt. What single influence can do more to bring about such results than the development of public institutions like those with which the name of Andrew Carnegie is inseparably associated in the minds of his fellow citizens in Pittsburgh? The oft-quoted remark of Senator Hoar that Boston's early pre-eminence among American cities was chiefly due to the existence at Boston and Cambridge of great libraries has a deeper significance than would at first appear. It was not simply that the libraries helped to make Boston's population an intelligent people, but the very fact that the libraries were there, and that they were recognized as institutions founded for the people's good, helped to give incentive to that municipal pride which did so much to place Boston in the forefront among our cities. And now that Pittsburgh's time of awakening has come, may we not hope that the city which more than any other in our country typifies the enormous material wealth and the resistless physical energy which have long been recognized as America's chief claims to distinction among the nations, will yet show the world how with money getting there may also be such a thing as popular culture, and how in the steady triumph of mind over matter the noblest of ideals may be preserved rather than effaced. The "Greater Pittsburgh" of the coming years, let us hope, will be greater not merely in wealth and population, but greater as an intellectual and art centre than the Pittsburgh of the iron and petroleum age.

BURLINGAME PUBLIC

MATABELELAND UNDER THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

BY SIR FREDERICK FRANKLAND, BART.

IN this latter part of the nineteenth century, when events crowd so one upon another, the taking of Matabeleland by the forces of the British South Africa Company—an event which at the time was interesting the world at large—has become a matter of past history.

In 1830 Mziligazi, the father of Lobenguela, the deceased king of the Matabele, rebelling against the famous Chaka, king of Zululand, left at the head of a large impi or regiment and settled in the northern part of the Transvaal. There they remained some years until the Boers, wishing to extend their country, drove them over the Limpopo, and after wandering about for some time Mziligazi finally settled in the country now known as Matabeleland.

The Zulus have always been noted for their good fighting qualities, and these men when they left their native country did not deteriorate, but subjugated the Abalozwes, who were the people in possession, and henceforth treated them as slaves, making them herd their cattle and do other menial duties, while they themselves ravaged the country.

Loben, at about the age of 35, succeeded his father Mziligazi, and under him this new nation continued still further to prosper. Always training his young men to the use of the assegai and establishing large military kraals all over the country, he made for himself a great fighting name, such that even the Boers from the Transvaal, who had a burgher force of good marksmen and who also coveted the land, did not think it advisable to try conclusions with them. Although cruel to a degree Loben was a just king, and received from his people the most implicit obedience. His treatment of Messrs. Fairbairn and Usher (traders), who had lived near his kraal for many years, showed a noble side to his character, for he, on the day before the taking of Buluwayo, seeing that their lives were menaced by the young fighting men, placed a reliable guard around their house and when he had to fly himself left them unharmed. Well as these traders knew the king, they were surprised at finding themselves alive when Buluwayo was taken.

It was in 1889 that the Right Hon. C. J. Rhodes, the present Premier of Cape Colony—already so well known in the world of finance for his amalgamation of the various diamond mines in the Kimberley Fields—determined upon a scheme whereby the country north of the Limpopo could be added to the British Empire without cost to the Home Government; and having formed a company for this purpose, he obtained a royal charter in December of that year. This company he called the British South Africa Company. Early the following year found the new company hard at work outfitting their pioneer force and forwarding supplies to their various bases. By June the force was ready to move, and under the command of Colonel Pennyfather 180 men started for the "Promised Land." Mr. F. C. Selous, the famous African hunter, acted as guide, and Major Sir John Willoughby second in command. After enduring many hardships they reached their destination and established themselves at a spot which is now well known as Salisbury; *en route* they also made forts at Tuli, Victoria and Charter, thus preserving communication with the South. Throughout that year living was very hard, there being great difficulty in transport; nevertheless, these pioneers immediately started prospecting for gold, and this with most promising results.

After the return of Mr. Colquhoun, the first administrator, Dr. L. S. Jameson, a doctor who had a large and lucrative practice in Kimberley, was appointed by Mr. Rhodes in his place. Dr. Jameson's great ability had been marked ever since his college days, and it has now been abundantly proved that by his selection the company acquired the services of a man of great administrative and political ability, and it is in a great extent owing to him that the company hold their present position in South Africa.

Lobenguela did not look with a friendly eye upon the occupation of Mashonaland, and his "impis" were a continual source of anxiety to the new settlers The Mashonas, who had proved themselves willing workers under their new white masters, were still raided and frequently killed by marauding bands from Matabeleland, and consequently the development of the country was much retarded. This continued for some time with more or less frequency, but it was not until July, 1893, that the climax was reached. Victoria at this time had extended into quite a small town, and a considerable amount of mining development work was being carried on, but all work was now at a standstill on account of Lobenguela's men having actually killed some Mashonas in the streets of the town. Dr. Jameson upon hearing of this at Salisbury hastened to Victoria and there held a great "indaba" with the Matabele

chiefs, the result of which was that they received orders to immediately take their men out of the country, and that in a specified time. A few hours afterward news was brought in that they were raiding near by—and this in spite of the promises of the chiefs—and the administrator was consequently compelled to send an armed force after them. In this encounter a few Matabele were killed, but the desired effect was obtained and they retired over the border. Things had now arrived at such a pass it became absolutely necessary that immediate steps should be taken to prevent a recurrence of such scenes. Indignation meetings were everywhere held by the people of the new colony and resolutions passed urging the Government to punish the aggressors. By the laws of the company every man who takes out a license to prospect for minerals signs a paper in which he undertakes to assist in the defense of the country when called upon to do so; thus virtually all the male inhabitants are "burghers." This places in the hands of the Government a body of men who are accustomed to the use of a rifle and have a knowledge of the country—in fact, the best material for Kaffir warfare. Dr. Jameson decided to call upon this force and enrolled volunteers from both Salisbury and Victoria, and in September over 600 men were assembled at Forts Charter and Victoria under Major Forbes and Major Wilson respectively, awaiting leave from the Imperial Government to enter Matabeleland. These troops were promised by the company the following advantages in lieu of pay: 1, A farm of 3000 morgen, or over 6000 acres. 2, One undivided half share with the company in the loot of cattle, and 3, A right to locate twenty quartz reef claims with exceptional privileges, chief among which was a free run of the country for four months after disbanding, other prospectors being excluded.

After a long delay, the required leave having been given, these small forces broke camp on October 4th, and under command of Major Forbes commenced their march to Buluwayo, at the same time the Imperial Government sent a body of about 700 men by a route from the South through Khama's country, Bechuanaland, with a view to supporting them. No determined resistance was offered until October 27th, when they met the Matabele impis at the Shangani River and after a battle drove the Matabele before them. On November 4th the enemy made a vigorous attack upon the troops when in laager at the Bembese River, and it is here that the Maxim gun played such an important part, turning the savages whenever they attempted to rush the laager. On both this and former occasions the losses sustained by the company's forces were slight. November 7th found them in view of Buluwayo, the king's capital, and from that day all determined resistance might be considered at an end, for the king and a few followers had fled. Shortly after this occurred the great tragedy of the campaign, the loss of Major Wilson's gallant party, when separated from the main body of a patrol which had been sent up the Shangani River in search of the king. The rainy season had by this time set in and the privation suffered by that patrol was fearful; all provisions giving out the men had to kill some of their horses to provide food. The carriages from the Maxim gun had to be left behind. Harassed day and night by large numbers of the enemy, who concealed themselves in the thick bush, their chances of life seemed every day more remote; but by forced marches they at last effected a junction with a party coming to their relief. From the effects of the great hardships undergone both Captains Lendy and Raaff succumbed shortly after their return to Buluwayo, and many men were invalided for a long time. On December 15th this burgher force—having been previously addressed by Mr. Rhodes, who had hastened up from Cape Town—was disbanded and many men commencd prospecting.

In January Mr. Dawson, who was thoroughly acquainted with the country, having been a resident many years, volunteered to go and treat with the king, and Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Jameson agreeing, he left with one other white man and a wagon and followed the "spoor" of the king's party until he overtook them. He was immediately apprised of Lobenguela's death, and having verified this he returned, bringing with him on the wagon many women and children who were in the last stages of starvation. At an "indaba" held by Dr. Jameson at Buluwayo in March the administrator pointed out to the chiefs there assembled the friendly intentions of the Government toward them, and they returned to their homes promising to influence their followers to lay down their arms.

April found the country perfectly tranquil, the natives having submitted and returned to their homes, and prospectors, who by this time had gone far afield, found them friendly and in some cases willing to work and the Government having raised a force of mounted police, which they stationed in the most populous districts, made the country perfectly secure. Commissioners were appointed by the Imperial Government to inquire into the condition of the natives and select favorable sites for reservations; and they, having taken evidence from the leading chiefs, submitted their report to the Colonial office, which report has been favorably received and the majority of their suggestions acted upon.

The country has been divided into districts, each of which has its native commissioner, whose duty it is to find work for those who are willing to serve the white community, either in the mines or on the land, and these officers, who are all fluent linguists, have established confidence among them and have also been of great service in supplying grain, the want of which has been severely felt, owing to the war, to those in need of it.

A large area of ground has been set apart for those who wished to live on their own land and not mingle with the white population, and it is satisfac-

tory to note that only a small proportion have elected to adopt this course. They are also well provided with cattle, the Government having reserved a large number for their use. An imperial commission was also held on the Victoria incidents, the subsequent effects of which were the cause of the war, and the Colonial Secretary has expressed himself in the following terms:

"It has given me sincere satisfaction to find that the result of an inquiry so exhaustive and impartial has been clearly to exonerate Dr. Jameson and the officers of the British South Africa Company generally from the serious charges which have been made against them in connection with these occurrences," thus refuting the calumnies of a certain hostile portion of the English press and the party of "Little Englanders."

When the troops arrived at Buluwayo they found it in flames, the king's people having fired it before their flight. The encampment was therefore made some little distance away, and before long quite a village sprang up—very ragged in appearance, the houses being built by natives very much after their own style. No time was lost in selecting a favorable site for a town, it being very necessary to move as soon as possible on account of the large numbers of new arrivals for whom there was no accommodation, and in this site they have been extremely fortunate, the ground having a good slope and the soil drying rapidly; the water has also proved sufficient for present needs.

Buluwayo, which is about 4,700 feet above the sea level and on a healthy water shed, has been laid out on the same plan as the majority of towns in the United States, the streets running parallel, with avenues at right angles, the avenues being numbered but the streets named. The size of the town lots are larger and the streets wider than the general run of South African towns, the Government profiting by former experiences, and all the surrounding country to a radius of four miles has been reserved as commonage, which has proved a very wise precaution.

The first sale of town lots took place at the end of March, the upset price being $150, conditional upon a building to the value of $1,000 being erected in two months from that time. The area of these is about 140 feet by 100 feet and residential ones 200 feet by 300 feet. Not more than about 400 people attended this sale, and the prices did not average more than $250, the highest being $325, and that for a corner stand. Only every alternate lot was sold, and this with a view to distributing the buildings.

On June 1 the Government offices moved to the new site, and a few days after the first Matabele township was deserted. Owing to the scarcity of material the buildings were not in a very advanced condition, and it was not until the end of that month that there was much semblance of a town. The second sale, held late in July, was a great surprise, even to the most sanguine believers in the new country, the total realized being over $265,000. During the months of April, May and June there was a large influx, and many leading merchants from the Cape Colony and the Transvaal were represented, they being desirous of opening new stores. The bidding was very animated throughout; a good corner site fetched from $2,000 to $3,000, one stand on the Market Square with a favorable position realizing $4,500. The site had also been selected for a small town at Gwelo, about 120 miles N. E. of Buluwayo, in the centre of a gold belt, at that time more known than any others on account of its being on the road to Salisbury; these stands also sold well.

Taking the town as it stands to-day (April, 1895), the rapidity of its growth compares very favorably with those in America. The value of these buildings, nearly all of which are of brick, exceeds $300,000. Large market buildings costing $15,000 have been erected in the centre of the Market Square, the square itself covering some eight acres—a very necessary area when all the wagons are drawn by large teams of oxen. The Government spent $25,000 on two large blocks of offices, in one of which is the Court House, a room 50 feet by 30 feet. The Buluwayo Memorial Hospital is in course of erection and will cost $25,000, the money having been raised by voluntary subscriptions as a memorial to those who fell in the war. Besides these are churches, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, a synagogue, bank, three large hotels and many small ones, and commodious offices erected by the Mashonaland Agency, Willoughby's Consolidated, the Bechuanaland Exploration Company, the Gold Fields of South Africa, the Buluwayo Syndicate, the Matabele Gold Reefs & Estate Company, Limited, and other leading mining and land companies.

Since the great boom in South African shares in the early part of this year between twelve and fourteen million dollars have been subscribed by companies in London and on the Continent for developing the country, chief among which are the United Rhodesia Gold Fields, Limited, the Buluwayo Waterworks & Electric Lighting Company (which will be in full operation by the end of the year) Willoughby's Consolidated Company and many others.

There has been a proportionate activity in the mining department of the Government, over thirty thousand claims as well as a number of coal areas in the vicinity of the Zambesi having been registered at the Buluwayo office since the opening of the country.

Mr. John Hays Hammond, the famous mining engineer, together with Mr. Charles Jefferson Clark, well known in California and other states, have reported well on the surface indications of the gold belts, pronouncing the quartz veins a true fissure formation, and this opinion has been substantiated by the work as far as at present carried out. The mineral area of the country is about 1,200 miles long and 500 broad, the general altitude being from 3,500 to 6,000 feet. The geological features are granite and

metamorphic schists, and there are sandstone formations in the vicinity of the Zambesi, showing deposits of workable coal.

The condition of the country generally is favorable to the mining industry, there being an abundance of labor, water and fuel, and were it not for transportation development would proceed apace.

The mining laws have recently been revised by Mr. Hammond and others, and based in general upon the American and Mexican laws. The claims are 150 feet by 600 feet and each prospecting license carries with it a right to ten of these, five of which are for the prospector and the other five for the company. The fact of their having the right to charge 50 per cent. does not necessarily make it follow that they always do so, for in no case have they ever charged this amount, but the range has been from 25 to 30 per cent., according to the property and the circumstances under which it was floated. It is in no manner a royalty, but a charge on venders' shares of all gold mining companies proper which are floated, and this percentage is not levied on the working capital, but only upon the shares accruing as profits to the venders. Neither is this charge made on developing companies or syndicates. The conditions under which the claims are held are extremely beneficial to the prospector, there being no monthly claim license, as in the Transvaal, which charge has generally led to the small holder being frozen out, and the owner has also the right to all the dips and angles of the reefs outcropping on his claims, which in the latter country are confined to the lode in his area.

The ancient workings for gold and also the many ruins with which the country is studded, gives evidence of an early occupation by a race at present unknown, and to-day they are the only existing monuments of an ancient and extinct people.

The greater number of the quartz reef claims located are on these old workings, the average depth of which are from 25 to 30 feet. Enormous quantities of gold must have been extracted, although their method of working and reduction of the ore were extremely crude.

The farm rights issued to the pioneers have been in great requisition. One thousand and seventy farms have been pegged in mining and agricultural districts, and good results obtained from those in the vicinity of Buluwayo. From experiments in Mashonaland it has already been proved that the country is well adapted to stock and sheep farming, and the growth of cereals and semi-tropical plants, such as coffee, sugar, fruit, etc.

The procedure of the administration of the company's territory has been altered by the Colonial office since the taking of Matabeleland, in view of the larger responsibilities incurred, the extension of their fields of operations and the increase in the white population. The new Government consists of an administrator and council of four, of which the newly appointed judge is a member *ex-officio*. A new court has been created, called the High Court, with full jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, and the new system is working well.

The present position of the company is satisfactory. The area of its territories is 600,000 square miles, and the share capital still stands at only $10,000,000, together with a debenture debt of $3,550,000, against which they have paid for 100 miles of railroad in the crown colony of Bechuanaland, as the beginning of a great trunk line to the Zambesi, and putting the assets of the company in the railroad at $1,500,000, a low estimate, the debenture debts are reduced to the small figure of $1,750,000.

Every town in the country is connected by telegraph, the company having laid over 1,400 miles of line, and the trans-continental wire has now been carried as far as Blantyre, about 60 miles north of Zambesi, and is being pushed on to Lake Tanganyika, with an ultimate view to forming a connection with the Cairo wire.

The postal facilities are good considering the roads which have to be passed over, a letter from Buluwayo to London, a distance of about 7,500 miles, averaging 28 days. Parcel post and money order offices have also been established.

The tsetse fly, which has hitherto proved such a scourge to transport, has been overcome by a railroad of 120 miles, which is in full work from Beira and has reduced the retail prices of goods in Salisbury by 30 per cent. At the close of the last financial year the expenditure exceeded the revenue by $100,000, and this when the company was engaged in a war. This year should show a considerable balance on the right side, as the revenue is increasing every month. The directors do not propose to pay any dividends out of the country's revenue; this will be devoted to its development. It will be from return on the shares accruing to the company in the mining companies of the country that payment will be made. The capital of the country represents the ordinary debt of a self governing country, for it must be remembered that in the early stages of the country's development no European or American capitalist would have lent money to the people for the purpose of public works, to say nothing of military expenditure, at the same rate as they would be willing to advance it to countries already established.

The formation of this company has had a most marked effect on Africa in general. Land called impenetrable, only to be traversed under great hardships by men of the calibre of Livingstone and Stanley, is now open to the commerce of the world—and that under exceptionally favorable conditions, the present tariff of the Cape Colony (12 per cent. ad valorem) applying to Charterland, but with 7 per cent. rebate on transit—and Mr. Rhodes is very desirous of binding the country to this present tariff, wishing to introduce a clause in the country's constitution guaranteeing that the duty on British goods should never exceed the present one, thus forming a possible nucleus for imperial federation.

THE MAORI.

POLITICS AND SOCIAL LIFE OF THE NATIVE NEW ZEALANDER.

BY LOUIS BECKE AND J. D. FITZGERALD.

"THE government is resolved to act with promptitude in connection with the Uriwera trouble, and the Premier has wired instructions for a force of forty men—military and police—to proceed from Auckland to the Uriwera country."

This we heard read at the hotel table in Auckland last May and, naturally enough, wanted to know what "the trouble" was.

"Bosh," said a short, stout man, with a gray moustache, who sat near us, "it's only another piece of crass stupidity on the part of the government when dealing with native matters. Certainly there is a little difficulty down there in the Uriwera country over a surveying party which has been blocked by the natives from proceeding with their work, but why on earth the government should rush an armed force down there for so little reason heaven only knows! Except it is for the purpose of driving the Maoris to fight over a matter that can be settled amicably with a little talk and forbearance on the part of our hot-headed Premier."

The speaker, we learned, was one of the oldest settlers in the North Island, and had just returned from Whakatane, the nearest European settlement to that part of the Uriwera country where the disturbance had occurred. At the present time of writing this particular incident has passed into the limbo of the scores of other threatened native difficulties that have cropped up and died away during the last few years, leaving behind only a bitter feeling of resentment and injustice to rankle in the native mind.

A MAORI TROUBLE.

Briefly stated it was this: Two surveyors, sent into the Uriwera country for the purpose of making a trigonometrical survey, were stopped by the natives and ordered to return and their instruments taken away from them by some Maori women. The Maori mind not being able to discriminate between a survey for triangulation purposes and one for subdivision imagined that the government had broken faith with them and were surveying and cutting up their country for sale. Consequently they made a sort of negative resistance by preventing the survey from proceeding until they could be advised by Hone Heke and Wi Pere, two Maori members of the House of Representatives, as to their course of action. "Give the instrument back and do not obstruct," was the answer telegraphed back from Auckland by young Heke. And in reply to this the Uriweras wired, "We have given back the instruments. Come down to us and advise us. Come quickly." So while the soldiers and police went down to Whakatane in a coasting steamer intent upon—according to the government organs—suppressing a "rebellion," the young Maori M. H. R. proceeded quietly overland and explained to the Uriwera people that no harm could come to them from a trigonometrical survey. And when the soldiers and police arrived from Whakatane, footsore and weary, the Maoris sold them some vegetables, and intimated their willingness to work at so much per day for the surveyors, who wanted labor to clear a track through the bush! Then in a few days the military expedition returned to Auckland, the surveyors went on with their work, and Hone Heke returned to his hotel in Auckland, to go on with his work—that of assisting in the federation of the long sundered Maori tribes, who claim to be harassed and oppressed by the hard and unjust legislation of the Pakeha. And it is the purpose of this article to endeavor to show how he and those associated with him seek to bring it about.

A MAORI CHIEF.

THE NEW MOVEMENT.

Only by brief newspaper paragraphs has the world been made aware that for some time past a great movement has been growing, slowly but

steadily, in the land of the Maori for the purpose of uniting the scattered tribes and chiefs for political purposes, and especially in connection with land issues. For to the Maori the land question is a matter of vital importance, and there is scarcely a native who will not assert that the land legislation of New Zealand, as affecting the Maori race, has been a bitter injustice since the days of the treaty of Waitangi. The Maori race is without doubt the most intelligent, politic and adaptive of all colored races throughout the world, yet by reason of their being split up into such a number of tribes, they have never, until of late, understood their own strength and capabilities for political organization. Their heroic struggles with the British for the possession of their territory have given them a status among the white population, which enhances their position as the original possessors of the soil, while the many instances of their chivalry and generosity during the conduct of the various wars have secured for them for all time the respect of the European. Holding with conservative tenacity to so many of their native customs, traditional modes of tribal and internal government and language, they have shown a resistance to that fatal and rapid decay that as a general rule follows the contact between native races and modern civilization. But within the scope of such an article as this it would be impossible to more than give passing mention to such a fascinating subject as the Maori race presents, with its primitive tribal government, communistic life, and unfaltering adherence to the authority of the hereditary chief.

AN INTERVIEW WITH HONE HEKE.

It was on the morning of the dispatch from Auckland of the military force referred to that we first met the leader of the Maori movement for federation, Hone Heke, M. H. R. We were in the smoking room when there entered two Maoris, the one stout, broad shouldered, with grave, impassive features; the other of slighter build, with clean shaven face, dark wavy hair and keen black eyes. The first man was unknown to our friend, the latter was Hone Heke, to whom he at once introduced us.

"I am pleased to meet you," he said, "Let me introduce you to Penetaui, the chief of the Ngapuhi tribe, to which I belong."

We shook hands with the big Penetaui, who, although he speaks English well, seldom converses in it, and then we besought Mr. Heke to tell us some thing about the Uriwera trouble and the federation movement.

He assented cheerfully. "But as for the Uriwera affair"—and here he smiled—"that is hardly worth talking about. There's nothing for Mr. Seddon to be alarmed at. It is a very silly business and a shocking waste of money. I am going down to 'the seat of war' in a day or two. I want the Premier to countermand his orders, and keep the soldiers and police in barracks, but he says he is determined to uphold the Queen's *mana*, and so I will go down and

A MAORI BELLE.

tell the people not to attempt to prevent the trigonometrical survey from proceeding."

And then for nearly two hours the young Maori member talked to us about the hopes and aims of the Maori race. Imagine him as he appeared to us that morning, a handsome perfectly dressed young man of twenty-six, whose English is irreproachable and whose quick, animated manner at once suggests the cultured French or Italian gentleman.

THE MAORI IN PARLIAMENT.

"First of all," he said, "I must tell you that the Maori members of the House of Representatives represent only the native population of their respective districts. In my district, which is called the Northern Maori District, there are several districts within my area where Europeans represent Europeans. Mine is one of the four Maori districts which return native members who constitute the sole representation of the native race in the Lower House. It extends from Auckland to the North Cape, and comprises all that spur of land representing the toe of the reversed Wellington boot which the conformation of New Zealand resembles. For the same area there are, however, six European representatives—three for the country districts and three for Auckland city."

"How many tribes are there in your district?" one of us ventured to interrupt.

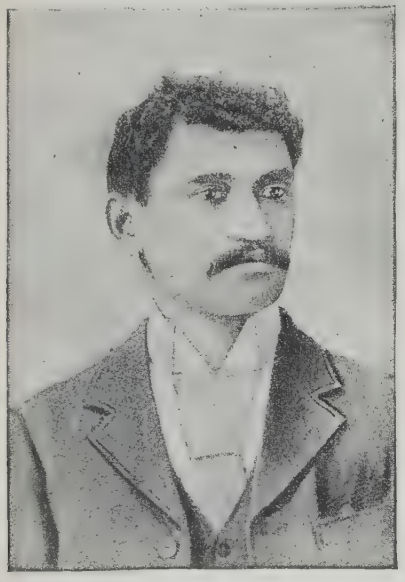
"Four—the Ngatiwhatua, the Ngapuhi (my own

tribe), the Te Rarawa and the Teaupouri. You ask which has most influence and power? Well, in olden days (our history tells us) they were all powerful, but the Ngapuhi were the most successful in battle. We opposed the British, and were never among the loyal lot.

"The first Maori member was elected in 1868, and for this Northern Maori District. It was Mr. Russell—Tamata Waka. He was called after a man of the same name, who was leader of the loyal natives in the Kororareka war in 1848. There were no great hopes cherished of the political experiment; in fact, the natives took no interest at all. They were ignorant of what it meant. In 1867 the number was fixed at four in the Lower House and two in the Upper (nominee). It was not in consequence of any agitation from the Maoris themselves. During this period there were continued land troubles and rumors of wars. Ever since 1842 the land troubles had been recurring between Europeans and natives, and no change, as far as beneficial legislation is concerned, has occurred since the advent of the native members."

"There were troubles in respect to titles to land, were there not?"

"Yes; ever since the first Native Land act, in 1862, the trouble with respect to native titles has existed. This act was introduced for the purpose of



HONE HEKE.

investigating titles to native owned lands in New Zealand, and also to repeal the Crown's right of pre-emption, which was embodied in Clause 2 of the treaty of Waitangi. In our native land tenure there was no individual title to land; it was held in common. In former days the chief of each tribe was the recognized person who held sole *mana* (authority in a wide sense) over the people, and over the land held by the people. After the introduction of legislation and European ways, in respect to putting everything down on paper, a tendency arose to alter the former true Maori honesty of settlements. In olden days the chief made the agreement, which was held sacred. If that was broken, the usual result was compensation or bloodshed. But under the new state of affairs, natives who were neither chiefs nor owners of the soil gave signatures to deeds of land to the Crown as well as private individuals."

"Since then you have had legislation? With what result?"

"Disastrous results to the native races, who are dissatisfied, and who now take a deep and absorbing interest in the land question—a personal interest. Education has spread and the Maoris are great students of the politics of the country. They fully understand also that they can only look for redress through constitutional methods."

WHAT THE NATIVES WANT.

"What is it that the native race wishes for now as regards the land question?"

"That is a very difficult question. The natives, in years past, under pressure put upon them by legislation passed by the New Zealand Parliament, have reverted back to the treaty of Waitangi, signed by their fathers in 1840. They contend that under that treaty they agreed to allow the Queen's sovereignty over the islands of New Zealand. On her part the Queen guaranteed to the natives the full and exclusive rights over their own property.

"Here is the second article of the treaty—the much-debated Clause 2"—and Mr. Heke repeated it: "'Her Majesty the Queen of England confirms and guarantees to the chiefs and tribes of New Zealand, and to the respective families and individuals thereof, the full, exclusive and undisturbed possession of their lands and estates, forests, fisheries and other properties which they may collectively or individually possess, so long as it is their wish and desire to retain the same in their possession, but the chiefs of the united tribes and the individual chiefs yield to Her Majesty the Queen the exclusive right of pre-emption over such lands as the proprietors thereof may be disposed to alienate, at such prices as may be agreed upon between the respective proprietors and persons appointed by Her Majesty the Queen to treat with them in that behalf.'

"Ever since 1865 the native mind continually referred back to the treaty of Waitangi, contending that several provisions of acts passed since then were contrary to the treaty, that their rights have been ignored and the confiscation of their lands is a direct violation of its clauses. After the Waikato war the lands of the Waikato people were confiscated as payment of a war indemnity, and this extended also to land in the Taranaki district. The land was taken away and sold."

"Now for later times. The Parihaka affair was a land trouble, was it not?"

"Yes, and I may tell you that the action of the

TANA TAMEHANA, Chief Ugatihaua Tribe. HON. R. J. SEDDON, Premier and Native Minister TUTUI TE UGAKAU, Prime Minister to Tawhiao, Maori King.

government in respect to the Parihaka trouble against Te Whiti was of a very provoking character. Te Whiti took a very reasonable stand, and submitted to all the hardships imposed upon himself and his people by the then government. There was a smoldering feeling of resentment left in the native breast. Meanwhile there have always been minor troubles since then—and large ones also."

THE LAND QUESTION.

"What is the position at present?"

"The present feeling amongst the natives is that the legislation on native lands of the past has been of so harassing a nature, and so detrimental to their interests, that they consider the New Zealand Parliament ought to grant them the power of suggesting a scheme to be passed into law for the administration of their properties and affairs."

"The white population have been clamoring for the native lands to be thrown open for settlement. I suppose the Maoris are feeling very nervous about it?"

'The Maoris quite agree that the Europeans ought to be able to obtain lands, and to have the whole matter settled under favorable conditions. The impression some people seem to have, that the Maori race desire to remain in a state of seclusion and to exclude Europeans from gaining a foothold, is entirely erroneous. We would welcome settlement but for the unfair terms imposed upon us by acts of Parliament. The government in 1884, by an act of Parliament, excluded the Waikato from proper purchase."

"After the last war were there any tracts of country reserved especially for the Maori race?"

"Some lands were given back to the Waikato people, for this reason: to try and gain the confidence of the Maori King, Tawhiao, and by doing that the authorities thought that it would bring all the Waikato people into touch with the government of the day. After the war—in order to placate the Waikato natives—the government endeavored to secure the good will of Tawhiao, offering him a pension, which for many years he refused. Eventually he accepted the pension, and sums of money were paid to him. When, however, his people heard of it there was great indignation, and the moneys received by the King in this way were repaid—with interest.

"Of course I prefer to speak generally of native affairs. Latterly the Waikato natives have petitioned Parliament several times and tried to get redress, but all their petitions have ended in nothing at all.

THE APPEAL TO ENGLAND.

"In 1886 or thereabouts the Waikato tribes held large meetings, the effect of which was to send representatives to England to place their grievances before the Queen. Delegates were appointed by their people consisting of the King, Tawhiao, Te Whero, and others. They arrived in England and placed their petition before the Queen. As this emanated from merely a small portion of the natives of New Zealand, and therefore not appearing to be the desire of all, the home authorities did not consider it of any importance. 'Natives of New Zealand have representatives in the Parliament of New Zealand, and they ought to place their grievances before that Parliament.' That was the whole effect of the answer to that petition, and this answer of course was based upon remarks made by the New Zealand government in reference to the allegations set out in the memorial of the Waikato chiefs to the Queen of England. Ever since that the minds of the natives—not only of the Waikato district, but throughout New Zealand—are growing stronger and stronger every year to try and have their grievances placed before the New Zealand Parliament first, and should they fail in getting consideration or redress here in New Zealand, they intend to appeal

to the Imperial Parliament again. There is also a feeling amongst the natives that the treaty of Waitangi is still held good by the Imperial authorities, and they intend to bring a case before the high courts of the land to test the legality of acts contrary to the provisions of that treaty. The present and past disturbances amongst natives and Europeans have been caused through the harassing legislation passed by the various governments."

"And what are the aims of the movement now organizing?"

THE CASE FOR THE MAORIS.

"Our first aim is to ask the New Zealand Parliament to grant to the natives a separate constitution, the main reason being that in former years and up to the present day every government has been passing experimental legislation with regard to the administration of native lands. This the natives find has been most detrimental to their interests, and therefore they consider that the time has now arrived when Parliament ought to allow them the right of making laws for the administration of their own properties. They base their right, first upon the treaty of Waitangi, and then upon the Constitution act of 1852. In the former case the Crown guarantees to the natives the full and exclusive right to their own lands. In the latter case they are given the right to establish legal government among themselves. They contend that the provisions of the treaty have been violated, and in the latter case they have not had the opportunity or the privilege of obtaining the right set forth in Clause 71. The movement was first originated by the northern natives, and also a similar movement was made by the Waikato natives and on lands about there. For merly the natives acted independently of one another, the cause being the jealousies of the chiefs amongst themselves. This jealousy has been brought under the notice of the natives throughout New Zealand as being detrimental to their aims. They are shown that the time has come to try and organize themselves into one body—in other words, to federate. By doing that they may be able to make themselves felt in the New Zealand Parliament in respect of their grievances and desires."

"And how does the movement stand now?"

"The scheme of federation has been accepted by more than half of the natives of New Zealand now, and the organization is going on steadily toward success. The result of this abandoning of jealousies has been an actual federation amongst the native tribes and chiefs. Hereditary enemies have met, and casting aside the memories of former days of bloodshed, have made compact to stand by each other for the common good. For some time I have been engaged in the work of organization, addressing meetings of the natives, negotiating with chiefs of the tribes, etc. The last meeting of the "Terunanga Ote Kotahitanga" or "Maori Parliament of the Confederation" was held at Rotorua, in the Hot Lakes District, on March 7, this year. It was a representative meeting of chiefs of all the tribes and Hapus (or sections of tribes) named above. We had present the Hon. Mr. Tairoa, M. L. C., representing the natives of the South Island, Wi Pere, M. H. R., Ropata Te Ao, M. H. R., and myself."

THE MAORI PARLIAMENT.

"What procedure was adopted at the meeting? Were the ancient Maori customs preserved?"

"In the European style with regard to debate, and the standing orders are similar to those of the Legislative Assembly of New Zealand. While we were in session we received invitations from the Waikato chiefs to meet them and their people at Maungakawa, and place before them our views upon the proposed federation, and explain the whole scheme and motive of the organization. The following were appointed, with others, to proceed to Maungakawa: Major Kemp (one of the local chiefs who supported the British government in the war, for which service he received his title as major), Te Heu Heu Tukino, the young chief of the Taupo natives, and a man of marked ability; Pene Taui, chief of the Ngapuki," and here Mr. Heke smiled at the chief, who was listening to our conversation with the deepest attention, Wi Pere, M. H. R. (my Parliamentary colleague), the Hon. Mr. Tairoa, M. L. C., and myself."

Just then we had very reluctantly to leave, for during all the time Mr. Heke was speaking he was subjected to frequent interruptions, letters, telegrams and Maori visitors following one upon the other. Outside in the hall we saw a number of respectably dressed natives, all anxiously waiting for a word with the young member. Just as we rose to leave a fine, handsome young Maori, with the air of a prince, came in, and we were introduced to Te Heu Heu, the chief of the Lake Taupo natives. Standing side by side, they formed excellent types of what may be called the "new Maori"—that is, the Maori who has been to college, and who is equipped with the traditional lore of the schools; and, in the case of Hone Heke in particular, with the historical aspects of other racial questions, the phases of great social and economic problems, with the ability to apply all the teachings of historical example to the circumstances of his own people. Toward such men as he the Maoris are looking for guidance. They know that the time is past for them to contend for their rights, as they did not so many years back, with their rifles in their hands, and that with such leaders the fight can never be hopeless. For not only has he a great *mana* as one of their Parliamentary representatives, but he is the grand nephew of the great Hone Heke, the fighting chief of the Ngapuhi in the Kororareka war. To real oratorical powers in both languages, and a special education, are added a personality of great charm and attractiveness, and a mind of no ordinary calibre. Bearing in mind that the object of this Maori federation of tribes is to absolutely question the whole of the legislation on Maori affairs placed upon the statutes of New Zealand since the famous treaty of

Waitangi, the British rule in New Zealand may find a constitutional and legal combat with Hone Heke and his colleagues as harassing as the former appeals to arms.

WHERE THE MAORI PARLIAMENT MET.

Maungakawa is in the King Country, and to reach it occupies the best part of two days' journey from

TITLE PAGE OF OFFICIAL MAORI NEWSPAPER.

Auckland—one day by train to Cambridge, through a beautiful country swept by the noble Waikato River; the next day from Cambridge, over a steep range of hills and down the other side in the direction of Te Aroha. From the top of this range of mountains one commands a magnificent view of the valley through which the Waikato flows, and the smoke of many a distant town on the river rises in faint blue streaks over the green and fertile landscape. Upon the pinnacle of the hill stands a mansion, the country residence of a gentleman who made a fortune as a manufacturer in Russia, and who, apparently, having succeeded in effecting this very desirable object, proceeded to select a spot as far removed as possible from the scene of his commercial triumphs. The house is worthy of its commanding situation, is of beautiful design, a park growing up around it and a garden beginning to smile in front. As we drive along the ridge and descend on the Maungakawa side a glance every now and then as we come round a curve showed the house like a matchbox in the air, or a doll's house silhoutted against the blue sky.

The descent is, in some places, exceedingly difficult, if not actually perilous. The main road toward Te Aroha was abandoned, and we pursued a side track cut straight through a dense forest — the true Maoriland forest—every tree of which is covered with green parasitic growths from its base to the tiniest twig of its topmost branches; gigantic tree ferns—the root of which was once used by the Maoris as an edible—and supple jacks, writhing round great straight trunks towering up into the sunshine On either side brambles overhang the road, and it required a good look out to avoid contact. Then the road emerged into a fern country, mile after mile of tall fern, until at last we saw the great meeting-house of the Maori King standing on a hill amidst other hills, and the gay flag with the inscription, "Mahuta, Te Kingi" (Mahuta, the King), lettered upon it flying in the breeze.

MAORI ORATORY.

Upon the left of the meeting-house, as we drove up the hill, was an inclosed paddock, within which were half a dozen whares, one of which was the King's. All around the edges of this acre or so of inclosure were squatted Maori men and women. As we drove up the King's "talking man" was standing engaged in delivering a speech. We sat down with the others on the grass and listened. A young Maori beside us, who spoke good English, translated here and there. It was a speech of welcome. After he sat down there was a silence for some time. Then one of the visiting chiefs, with whom we were sitting, rose to reply. It was Te Heu Heu, chief of the natives in the district round Lake Taupo. Advancing to the centre of the paddock and turning toward the King, he spoke slowly at first, walking a few steps between each sentence, then more rapidly, with excellent elocutionary gesture and effect. Though we understood nothing of the rapidly spoken sentences, the rhythmic musical effect of the language was very striking. The Maori is a born orator, and from what we subsequently saw, he practices carefully the laws of production (as the singers say), of gesture and of facial expression. After Te Heu Heu, our fellow traveler, Mangakahia, a chief from the Coromandel district, who, besides being an orator in his own language, possesses considerable fluency in English, made a speech.

At the conclusion of this speech a sudden sound from the outside of the inclosure caused us to look, and we saw some thirty Maori men and women, in serried ranks, coming toward us, singing in chorus and keeping step to the music. In their hands they carried small baskets woven of raupo reeds, containing *kai*, or food. This was the "*kai* dance." The leader gave out the chant in a loud voice and the chorus took it up, advancing in time meanwhile until they came opposite us. Then they placed the baskets on the ground and retired.

A MAORI MENU.

We fell to, being very hungry, and did justice to the spread. The *menu* was as follows: Eels, dried, fried in oil; eels, fresh, boiled in small raupo baskets; roast pig, pork chops, Maori bread, kumeras (or sweet potatoes) and the ordinary potato. These were eaten without the adventitious aids of forks or knives. One simply put forth his hand and helped himself from what was in the raupo basket and

BURLINGAME PUBLIC

conveyed it direct to his mouth. Tea, sweetened in the "billy," was the beverage; and taken altogether it was one of the most enjoyable meals the writers have ever partaken of, seasoned as it was with good humor, gayety, and to us, the novelty of surroundings. Later on special arrangements were made by Mangakahia and Te Rawhite, the King's secretary, to supply us with a table cloth, knives, forks and spoons, milk and butter; but the gusto of the first meal was never again approached.

It must not be understood, we learn, that this is the ordinary method of Maori life; but in this district civilization has not permeated the natives so completely as elsewhere. After lunch the company separated, going about their routine duties, while we had a good look around the settlement. A few of the visiting tribes had arrived, and all the whares were full. Besides the permanent whares, camps were established all over the ground.

One interesting ceremony took place before lunch which would be somewhat of a novelty to a foreigner who had not seen the custom in operation before. This was a great ceremonial rubbing of noses. The visiting chiefs stood in a line close to the inclosure of the paddock, and the principal people of this pah, men and women, came along in single file and in turn shook hands, or rather clasped hands and stooped toward each other, putting their noses flat together for about fifteen seconds, then parting with a curious little sound. It cannot be said there was any actual "rubbing," but certainly *ils se sont frottes le nez l'un contre l'autre.* When the women came they did likewise, and two of them, relatives of the late King Tawhiao, after "bumping" noses with the guests, returned to a boy of about fifteen, Tawhiao's youngest son, who had been long adopted by Te Heu Heu, and mourned over him with a long minor wail of evident and genuine grief.

A SOCIAL EVENING IN A WHARE.

After tea, which was served at half-past four p.m., we were taken to a large whare puni, on the crest of a small hill overlooking the big meeting-house. Here about 350 people were gathered, reclining on mats or fern leaves, and soon the air was clouded with tobacco smoke from the pipes of men and women—for the Maori woman has cultivated this branch of "new womanhood" with much success. There was no ventilation except the low door of entrance; the roof was impermeable, and there were no windows. Two small kerosene lamps shed a dim insanitary light on the proceedings. Men, women and children reclined side by side, no screens or partitions, and apparently slept thus. Conversation was general until the king's talking man rose and made a speech, referring to the forthcoming runanga, and a successful issue thereof, and this was received with great applause. Our young Maori friend, Martin, who spoke excellent English, translated it in substance. Then one of the visiting chiefs, a tall, ascetic-looking man with high cheek bones, bright, rather wild eyes and untatooed face, proposed to hold a religious service.

He proceeded to put on his spectacles and light a candle, so as to see his hymn book better. Then with excellent effect he gave out a hymn in Maori and commenced to sing. Other visiting chiefs also produced hymn books and joined in a unisonal chorus, keeping good time and tune. The visitors were all Christians, while the Maungakawa people are nearly all heathens. They regarded the good preacher, however, with some interest, while he, encouraged, warmed up and began to expound Scripture, making one picturesque comparison of the building of the ark by Noah to the launching of the proposed Maori federation. A good long sermon was the result, which was toward the end received with some skeptical laughter and murmurs, the cause, one young interpreter informed us, being a statement of the preacher that he had once died for two days, and when he revived he had forgotten the Maori language and spoke like a "Pakeha." The interpreter also said the chief did, in fact, speak Maori with an English intonation.

When the preacher at last sat down one of the king's men rose and in a fiery speech very wisely deprecated the intermingling of politics and religion, expressing as much abhorrence at the union as the scope of the Maori language allowed. When he had lashed himself into an eloquent fury some one irrelevantly interjected a request for a song. Great laughter followed, in which the orator joined, and he at once commenced to sing a strangely well-marked melody, the words of which, as translated to us, were that an old chief was wooing a young Maori girl, and at each of his fervid love verses a little bird on a neighboring tree said—and here the sound was imitated. The song was given in a fine bass voice, and with inimitable *finesse*, and was received rapturously.

HOW IT ENDED.

Very soon the preacher got another chance, and again began to expound the Scriptures, this time with better attention from his audience. He was explaining the Trinity, and was fairly on with his exposition when a negro, who had come down with one of the chiefs, entered the wharepuni and sat down. The orator at once pointed to us, to the negro and to the Maoris, then, applying the illustration of the three races of mankind and the Trinity, sat down amidst a burst of applause, drawn perhaps rather by the rapid seizure of the incident to illustrate his point than for any special application of the comparison.

Soon afterward the company began to go to sleep where they were. Children first; then the crescendo of snoring rose higher and higher, racking coughs were heard (the race is subject to pulmonary diseases, and no wonder, in the stifling whares), and the visitors sought their various camps; we to our tent, where with rugs thrown down on a good layer of dry ferns we slept, with only one nocturnal interruption—a chorus of camp dogs, who set up one united howl about two a.m., kept it up for about five minutes, and then diminuendoed into silence.

THE CIVIL SERVICE PROBLEM IN AUSTRALASIA.*

BY PERCY R. MEGGY, SECRETARY TO THE NEW SOUTH WALES CIVIL SERVICE INQUIRY COMMISSION.

[In 1892, as some of our readers will remember, the REVIEW OF REVIEWS called prominent attention to the remarkably instructive and interesting report, which had then made its appearance, of the New South Wales (Australia) Royal Commission on Strikes and Industrial Arbitration. The secretary of that commission was Mr. Percy R. Meggy, and it was to his indefatigable labors that the great volume owed its unique importance as something like a cyclopedia upon the experience of the world in the matter of legislation touching the question of conflicts between capital and labor. We have now received from Mr. Meggy another important volume containing the report of still another royal commission which had the good fortune to secure his services as secretary. We refer to the report, which was completed on June 18, of the New South Wales Royal Commission to inquire into the Civil Service The report is a strong and lucid argument in favor of the most approved and advanced methods for the businesslike conduct of public administrative work, and its recommendations will undoubtedly be accepted by the Parliament of New South Wales. It is not likely that many of our readers will ever see the somewhat bulky Australian document which Mr. Meggy has so ably edited; but we are fortunately able to present herewith a very timely article by Mr. Meggy himself, in which the civil service question, particularly as it relates to Australia, is clearly presented. Those who would like to procure the report should send to Charles Potter, government printer, Phillip street, Sydney, New South Wales. The price of the book is 5 shillings and the postage is 2 shillings more. Seven shillings, therefore ($1.75), should be remitted.—EDITOR]

MR. P. R. MEGGY.

THE question of civil service reform may not be as fascinating to the general public as a detective story by Conan Doyle, nor as profoundly interesting to the man of science as the problem whether the mystery of existence would be solved if he paid his grocer in two metals instead of only in one; but it is, nevertheless, a question which touches more or less directly nearly every member of the community. In the first place, the civil servants are a very large and influential section of the general public.

Exactly how large the civil service is throughout the whole of the Australasian colonies it would be difficult even to guess, but in New South Wales there are close on forty thousand persons more or less permanently employed by the Government, including those in the railways and the tramways, the police, and the military and naval forces, whose aggregate salaries amount to over $21,250,000. Excluding the employees named, and limiting the civil service to the town and country staffs of the different departments, the total number of persons employed on December 31, 1894, by the New South Wales Government was 21,363 (of whom 14,291 were permanently employed), whose aggregate salaries amounted to $11,000,000. In the lengthy summaries of the report of the New South Wales Civil Service Commission, which were surreptitiously published in the Sydney press, almost before the report had reached the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor, only a few of these figures were given—and they incorrectly, having been taken from an incomplete and suppressed edition of the report.

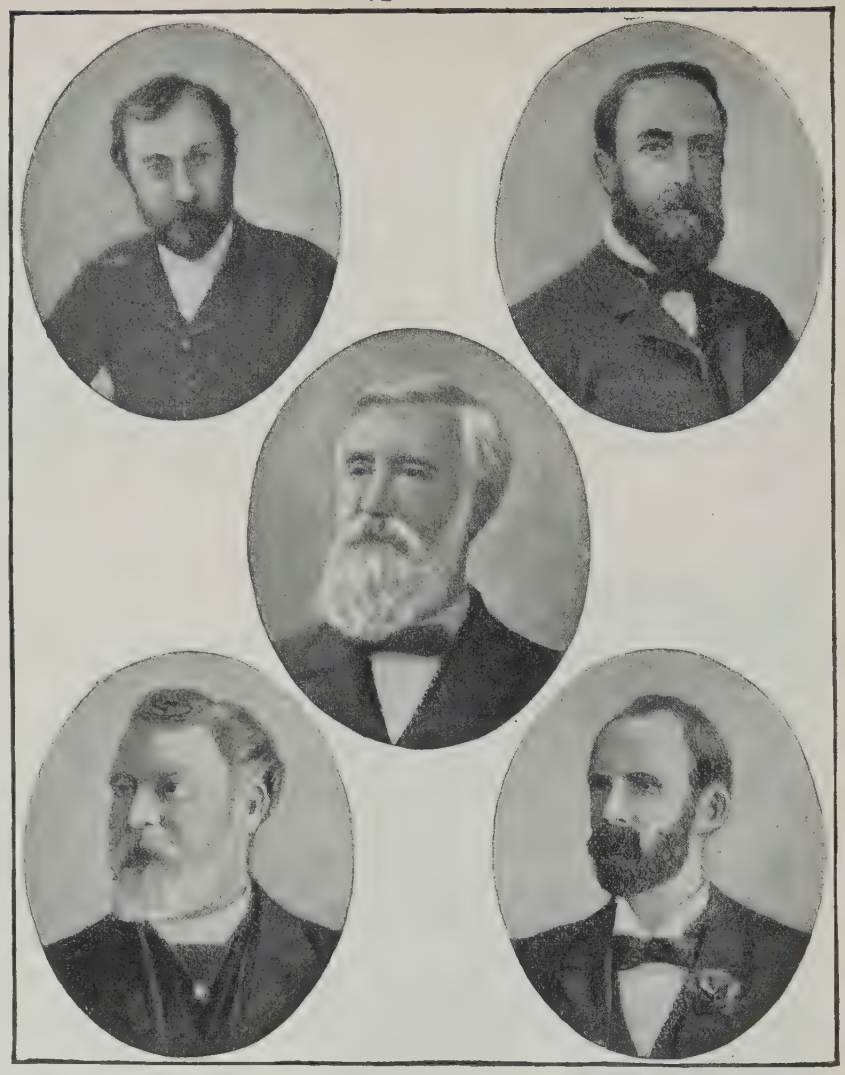
That the question of civil service reform has attracted considerable attention south of the line may be inferred from the fact that a royal commission has been appointed—sometimes, indeed, more than one—in each of the Australasian colonies to inquire into the organization, discipline, management and prospects of the civil service.

Victoria led the way in 1859, Tasmania followed in 1863, New Zealand in 1866, Victoria again in 1870, Queensland in 1873, New Zealand again in 1880, Queensland again in 1887, New South Wales in the same year, South Australia in the following year, while Western Australia appointed her first, and New South Wales her second, in 1894. In all, eleven

* The report of the New South Wales Civil Service Commission, of which an outline is given in this article, was presented to Parliament on June 18, 1895.

royal commissions sat, their deliberations extending over thirteen and a half years. The two New Zealand commissions of 1866 and 1880 were the shortest, lasting three months twenty-five days and three months eight days respectively, while the South Australian and the first New South Wales commission were the longest, their deliberations lasting three years eight months four days, and three years seven months two days respectively.

But Australasia is by no means the only one of the British colonies that has been exercised over the state of its civil service, for Canada, which approaches more nearly to the conditions of the Australian group than any other country in the world, has displayed at least equal interest in the question, having held no less than three royal commissions to inquire into the condition of the civil service there—namely, in 1868, 1880 and 1891; the report of the last of the three, which took a little over five months to prepare, having been singularly lucid and able. Of course, in this both Canada and Australasia have only followed the lead of the mother country, which has completely revolutionized its civil service since 1853, when Sir C. E. Trevelyan and the late Lord Iddesleigh (better known as Sir Stafford Northcote) were appointed the first of the numerous royal commissions and Parliamentary committees (five in all), that have made such exhaustive inquiries into and reports on the civil service of the United Kingdom during the present reign.



MR. R. TEECE, J. P. MR. J. H. STOREY, J. P.
MR. T. LITTLEJOHN, PRESIDENT.
HON. F. T. HUMPHREY, M. L. C. MR. J. ROBERTSON.

NEW SOUTH WALES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The year 1853 indeed was the starting point of civil service reform, both in England and in India. In that year an act was passed which provided that the power of the Court of Directors to appoint whom they chose as students for the Indian civil service should cease, and that all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty should be admitted to be examined. Macaulay and Lord Ashburton were the leading men on the committee appointed to draw up the regulations. The report of the committee made in the following year, in favor of open competition as the sole passport to admission into the Indian civil service, was approved, and thereupon, says Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, the standard authority on the subject of civil service reform in the United States, "the merit system, based on open competition, was for the first time put into actual practice on a large scale."

The merit system has now for so long been an established part of the civil service system of Great Britain and India, and people there are so accustomed to see it in operation, that they seldom realize that there was a time when the civil service was largely filled by a set of incompetent barnacles, who had managed to get themselves squeezed in by an abuse of patronage, and who, once in, held on with a deadly grip resembling that of the old man of the sea on the unfortunate Sinbad, and who regarded the civil service as the old man of the sea did his victim, as their legitimate prey. It is now just forty years since Dickens took part in one of the mass meetings held in Drury Lane Theatre for the purpose of forcing on the Government the consideration of administration reform, and followed it up in the same year by publishing the first number of "Little Dorrit," in which he so scathingly caricatured the civil service of his day. But while England has long since taken the lessons of her caricaturist to heart, some of the Australian colonies, particularly New South Wales, stand in as urgent need of reform, so far as the civil service is concerned, as England did when "Little Dorrit" was born.

THE EARLIEST HISTORIC REFORM.

What indeed is wanted is a reform based on principles which were laid down in the remarkable Civil Service act passed by the English Parliament more than 500 years ago (1388), which provided that "none shall obtain office by suit, or for reward, but upon desert," and which forbade the authorities to make "officers of the king for any gift or brokerage, favor or affection," and provided that they should "make all such officers and ministers of the best and most lawful men, and sufficient to their estimation and knowledge." But it requires something more than an act of Parliament to bring about civil service reform, and so we find that things got worse instead of better till, in 1780, Burke submitted his plan to the House of Commons "for the economical reform of the civil and other establishments." Burke bent the whole force of his mind, as he tells us in his speech, "to the reduction of that corrupt influence which is in itself the perennial spring of all prodigality and of all disorder; which loads us with . . . debt, takes vigor from our army, wisdom from our council, . . . and authority and credit from the more venerable parts of our Constitution." In the course of his speech Burke laid down seven fundamental rules under which, he said, all regulations for the reform of the civil service should come. Summed up in brief they provide for the abolition of all circumlocution of all offices and "subordinate treasuries," the consolidation of separate and subordinate establishments, wherever possible, under one head, and the prevention of extravagant expenditure by checking its origin and progress.

These ends must always be steadily kept in view in every well-concerted project of civil service reform. Their value has been signally illustrated by a recent experiment, initiated only this year by the Public Works Department of New South Wales, where about $115,000 a year has been saved by a scheme of retrenchment, the main features of which are the abolition of sub-branches and "subordinate treasuries" of the department and the merging of them into one, whereby the services of a number of highly paid officers were dispensed with and the work carried on far more expeditiously than before. It appears indeed to have been a case where a smaller but wiser expenditure has resulted in the promotion of efficiency and the quicker dispatch of the business to be done.

THE MOVEMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

It was the conviction that the whole civil service needed just such an administrative pruning as the Public Works Department has but now received that induced Mr. Reid, on finding himself for the first time Premier of New South Wales, to appoint a royal commission to inquire as to the changes necessary to place the public departments upon "a strictly economical and efficient footing," and the methods of public expenditure upon "a sound and economical basis," to draw up a scheme for the better regulation of appointments and promotions, and finally to report on the civil service superannuation fund, which was known to be *articulo mortis*. This somewhat extensive order the commissioners were asked to execute in three months, so as to enable the Premier to "put his house in order," to quote his characteristic phrase, and to reduce the expenditure on the civil establishments to its proper level before inaugurating a new era in taxation. He had been returned to power under a definite engagement to abolish the iniquitous tariff which had been forced on the people against their expressed desire, and behind their backs, and to introduce the great principle of land value taxation, which a large number of people in New South Wales firmly believe to be the only method by which the financial and commercial affairs of the country can be established on sound and equitable lines.

It was at first thought that this was a little *ruse* on the part of the Premier for the purpose of gaining time—after the manner of Premiers in general, some of whom have not been altogether guiltless of similar tricks of political *finesse*. It was remembered that a former royal commission had only recently sat on the civil service of New South Wales; that their deliberations had extended over nearly four years; that after costing the country thousands of pounds they had then only dealt with five out of eight of the departments, and that, with the exception of one, on the Post Office, none of their reports had ever seen the light. The idea therefore that the civil service commissioners appointed by Mr. Reid would differ in any way from their predecessors—and above all, that they would present a report in time for the Premier to frame his budget by in May, or that even if they did the Premier intended to put their recommendations into force—was regarded as too chimerical to be entertained.

QUICK WORK.

Yet exactly what no one believed would be done has been accomplished and is now a matter of history. The commissioners commenced their labors in the first week of December, 1894, sat a minimum of four days a week for four months, or seventy-three times in all; examined eighty-three witnesses, including the heads of all the departments, and on the recommendations contained in their report the budget speech was framed. It is true that civil service commissions in other colonies have occasionally presented reports with similar or even greater celerity—to wit, the Tasmanian Royal Commission of 1863 and the New Zealand Royal Commissions of 1866 and 1880. But the task of examining into the civil service is a much heavier one in New South Wales than in either New Zealand or Tasmania, so that if a fair comparison could be made it would probably be found that the New South Wales commission of 1894-5 had broken the record. This was owing, of course, to the constitution of the commission, which was composed, to quote Mr. Reid, of "five of the keenest business men."

THE MEN WHO DID IT.

The president was Mr. Thomas Littlejohn, head of the well-known shipping firm of Scott, Henderson & Co., a Scotchman with almost more than a Scotchman's phenomenal power of work. The other members were the Hon. F. T. Humphrey, M.L.C., one of the smartest members of the Public Works Parliamentary Committee, and a practiced cross-examiner, whose experience was invaluable to the commission, as it enabled him to extract the pith of what a witness had to say in the briefest possible space of time; Mr. James Robertson, a rising, in fact a risen, accountant, who made his name in the exposure of the building society frauds three years ago; Mr. J. H. Storey, ex-chairman of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, and one of the members representing capital on the late royal commission on strikes; and Mr. Richard Teece, the well-known manager of the A. M. P. Society, whose report on the civil service superannuation fund in 1887 was the first intimation the civil servants received that their cherished fund was unsound. Two of the commissioners — the president and Mr. Storey—had some previous experience of the New South Wales civil service, having been members of the Civil Service Board, which was established in 1884, shortly after the creation of the Public Service Board of Victoria, for the purpose of securing, as the commissioners point out in their report, "a more efficient control of the public service and to remove it from political patronage." The bill, however, was so mangled in Parliament that the act entirely failed of its purpose, and the New South Wales Civil Service Board, as at present constituted, does little but afford the heads of departments, of whom it is almost exclusively composed, an opportunity for a weekly chat.

A CENTRAL PRINCIPLE.

It became clear to the members of the New South Wales Civil Service Commission very early in their inquiry that a condition precedent to all real reform in the civil service of New South Wales, or indeed anywhere else, was the establishment of a permanent civil service commission, composed of members so far independent as to be beyond the range of Ministerial or Parliamentary influence, able to exercise complete control over the entire service, to classify both work and workers on common-sense and commercial lines, and to insure that all the appointments and promotions should be made not, as now, on the ground of political patronage, but as the reward of merit alone. England established such a commission forty years ago, with the wondrous results known to all. The United States followed suit in 1883, and had thereby struck a deadly blow at the "spoils" system, which had for so long been sapping its energies and destroying its fame. In the same year Victoria, first among Australian colonies, created a public service board, in order, as the act stated, "to abolish all patronage with respect to appointments and promotions in the public service, and to establish a just and equitable system in lieu thereof which will enable all persons who have qualified themselves in that behalf to enter the public service without favor or recommendation other than that of their own merits and fitness for the position." The attempt made by New South Wales in the following year showed, at any rate, that the movement was "in the air," where, so far as we are concerned, it still remains. In 1889 Queensland established a permanent civil service board, and the royal commission, sitting in South Australia from 1888-91, recommended that such a board should be formed there. In Canada, too, the royal commission of 1891-92 made a precisely similar recommendation, as also did the New South Wales Civil Service Commission, which sat from 1888-92. Furthermore, it is the principal recommendation made by the second New South Wales Civil Service Commission, which has just reported, and the commission felt so strongly on this point that they conclude their report with the remark that unless their recommendations for the appointment of such a commission be approved and adopted they "despair of any permanent reform."

VICTORIAN FAILURE.

The commissioners were told by more than one prominent civil servant that the failure of the Victorian Public Service Board proved that the establishment of a similar board in New South Wales would not have a good effect. But the witnesses had evidently based their condemnation of the Victorian board on the merest hearsay. The Victorian board may be a failure for aught the commissioners could tell from the evidence given. All that they knew for certain was that in 1893 the constitution of the Victorian board was altered by the substitution,

without additional salary, of the Commissioners of Audit for the then existing board, and they were aware, since they have placed it on record in their report, that one of the chief reasons for the failure of the New South Wales board was that its members had other duties to perform. If the Victorian board is a failure the explanation may be found in that very fact. I have also heard it said by a very prominent civil servant in New South Wales that the Queensland Civil Service Board is likewise a failure, but that remark, too, appears to have been made without any solid grounds, and was completely contradicted by Mr. W. L. G. Drew, C.M.G., the chairman of the Queensland board, who informed the commission that the board was a great success and that no one in the Queensland service now would think of returning to the old state of things.

Much opposition is anticipated in all quarters to the establishment of a permanent commission in New South Wales, principally from members of Parliament, who are supposed to be afraid of losing whatever problematical advantages they may gain from the existing system. Considerable interest will doubtless be felt by the other colonies in the issue of the conflict as the question is one which affects them all, and they are bound to be influenced by whatever action New South Wales may take.

POLITICAL PATRONAGE.

Few people have any idea of the extent to which political patronage is abused. "There is," said President Grant in his message to Congress in 1870, when he first brought the need of civil service reform officially before the country, "no duty which so much embarrasses the Executive and heads of departments as that of appointments; nor is there any such arduous and thankless labor imposed on senators and representatives as that of finding places for constituents." President Garfield declared later on that one-third of the working hours of senators and representatives was scarcely sufficient to meet the demands in reference to appointments, and Mr. Reid said in his recent budget speech, when dealing with the recommendations of the Civil Service Commission, that three-fourths of his correspondence was from persons wanting posts in the civil service. It will be seen at once that the creation of a permanent civil service commission would relieve Ministers of a very heavy burden which they ought not be called upon to bear. "It is time," said Mr. Reid in the famous speech referred to above, "that these conditions should come to an end in the civil service," and he declared his intention of appointing "a board of free and independent commissioners, responsible not to Ministers, but to the Governor-in-Council," to set about the work of reorganization without any delay.

HOW TO CUT DOWN THE COST.

Next to the establishment of a permanent civil service commission, the most important point which the commissioners had to consider was that of retrenchment. After a careful inquiry they came to the conclusion that "by a thorough rearrangement of departments, classification of the work and salaries of officers, and the economies that can otherwise be effected, a saving to the State of certainly not less than a quarter of a million sterling would result." The Premier evidently concurred in the recommendations of the commission on this head also, since he reduced the estimates by $500,000 for the ensuing half year, or at the rate of $1,000,000 a year.

The first question with which every permanent civil service commission has to deal is that of classification. In Victoria and Queensland that work has all been done, but in New South Wales the service is full of anomalies which a well-devised system of classification would remove.

THE PROBLEM OF CLASSIFICATION.

In the English service a hard and fast line is drawn between the ranks of civil servants—those who do the routine clerical work, the rank and file of the great army of red tape, and those who are placed in positions of greater responsibility and trust—the portals of the two divisions being the higher or lower examination tests. There is doubtless a broad natural distinction between intellectual and routine labor, although whether it can be accurately defined by means of a university examination is a moot point. There are, of course, and always will be, two kinds of workers in the world—those who do the work given to them ably, perhaps, but from a sense of necessity rather than of love; and those who from an instinct implanted in the very depths of their being create the work which the brief space allotted to them on earth is all too short to enable them to perform. It is probable that the proportion of the latter would be very small under any conditions, but under the false state of society which now prevails it is reduced to a minimum; and it is needless to say that men of that stamp do not join the civil service as a rule, and when they do they either have to live their real life in the scattered hours that remain to them after the office work is done or else seek elsewhere a more congenial sphere. As a matter of fact most of the clerical work required in the civil service of a country is of a purely routine and mechanical character, which any properly trained clerk could easily perform. A dividing line, similar to that characteristic of the English service, has been drawn in Victoria between the officers of the clerical division, and in the Public Works Department of New South Wales regulations have recently been approved by the Executive Council in which a similar distinction is made. The commissioners, however, did not think that such a distinction was necessary in the colonies, and contented themselves with recommending that the service be classified on the basis of salaries, that "all candidates for admission to the civil service should pass an examination, not of the elementary general character at present in existence, but devised for the particular branch of the service which they select," and that "heads of departments and superior officers holding important positions in

the service should receive liberal remuneration, as a strong inducement to qualify themselves for the discharge of their important duties; and that vacancies should be filled by officers in the service of the highest attainments, as well as of mature experience and practical capacity for business, who should be held directly responsible for the efficiency and good conduct of the staffs under their control."

SUPERANNUATION.

The superannuation question was another with which the commission dealt. There is an impression in the minds of many in New South Wales that pensions are a fraud and should be abolished without a moment's delay. The view held by the commissioners on the subject was one of "strong approval of the value both to the service and to the public of a scheme of superannuation," believing that its tendency is to attract to, and to retain in, the public service the best talent available, and that it affords a convenient means of dispensing without hardship with the services of officers whose usefulness has become impaired by age or infirmity," in which case they held that "the support of such a scheme should not be entirely the duty of the civil servants." In some of the colonies the experiment of compulsory insurance has been tried, but in New South Wales the civil servants are left to act as they please, and it is said that the insurance societies have no stronger supporters than they. In fact, it was entirely owing to the adverse vote of the civil service members of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, so I am informed, that Mr. James Robertson, one of the commissioners, lost the auditorship for the current year, and had it not been for his popularity in the other colonies a similar fate would probably have befallen Mr. Littlejohn, the president of the commission, who was a candidate for a seat on the board. The opinion of the commission on the superannuation question was looked forward to with some interest, as one of the commissioners was a well-known expert on the subject. The view held by the commission was that the retiring allowances were too large, and should be very much smaller than those provided by the existing act; that Parliament should be asked to assist the fund; that no future contributor should be admitted above the age of twenty-five, except at an increased rate of contribution corresponding with his increased age; that gratuities should be limited to cases of illness or accident; that the contribution made to the fund should be returned in case of an officer dying or retiring from the service, or being dismissed, except for misconduct, and that retirement before the age of sixty-five should not be insisted upon.

So much for the main lessons to be gathered from the commissioners' report. It now remains to be seen whether Mr. Reid will prove strong enough to carry the recommendations of the commissioners into effect, and above all, whether he will be able to give effect to his intention of appointing "a board of free and independent commissioners, responsible not to Ministers but to the Governor-in Council," with the mandate to set about the reorganiztion of the service on the lines of commerce and of common sense.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

A STATEMENT BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE.

THE present difficulty about the Manitoba school law is one which illustrates the complications arising under a federal system, where there is not an absolute division between federal and state, or provincial jurisdiction. Manitoba became a province of Canada in 1870. The constitution then framed gave to the Provincial Legislature power to deal with the subject of education with certain limitations. Legislation prejudicially affecting the rights enjoyed by any class at the union was prohibited. Legislation or administration affecting any rights acquired by a minority, Protestant or Catholic, after the union, gave such minority a right of appeal to the Governor-General in Council; in other words, to the Dominion Government. On appeal to the Dominion Government that body might deal with the rights affected, but not with the general subject of education except in so far as might be necessary to enable it to deal effectively with such rights. Should the provincial authority refuse to carry out the decision of the Dominion Government on appeal, then the Canadian Parliament has power to legislate to give effect to the decision, in so far as it is a legal and constitutional decision.

Before 1890 there was a dual system of schools, Protestant and Catholic. Protestant schools were, in effect, public schools, and not subject to sectarian management. Catholic schools were, in effect, Church schools and under Roman Catholic clerical control. Both were supported by rates and public grants. In the year 1890 the Legislature abolished the dual system and established a uniform system of non-sectarian public schools. The business executive was vested in the Provincial Government; the technical educational executive in a board consisting of gentlemen of special qualifications. Religious exercises are prescribed by the board. The exercises are colorless in respect of doctrine as far as possible;

they are held at the close of school and at the option of the trustees. There is a strict conscience clause, which is enforced whenever required.

The Roman Catholic people attacked the law of 1890 on the ground that it infringed rights enjoyed prior to the union. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council negatived this contention and held the law constitutional. The Roman Catholic people then took an appeal to the Governor-General in Council. There being doubts as to the competency of that tribunal to hear the appeal, the Dominion Government exercised its power of submitting questions to the court and asked for a decision as to its powers. The Judicial Committee decided that the appeal would lie.

The Dominion Government then heard counsel, allowed the appeal, and made an order directing the restoration of the rights of the Roman Catholics as they existed previous to 1890. The provincial authority, as it might lawfully do, declined to carry out the order. Thereupon the question arises whether, as a matter of policy, the Federal Parliament will legislate to carry the order into effect, in whole or in part. A few days ago the leader of the government party in the House of Commons stated, in effect, that parliament would be called again in January, 1896, and that in the meantime the government of Manitoba would be asked to remedy the grievances of the Roman Catholic minority, and if such requests were not acceded to the Dominion Government would bring in legislation in January to provide a remedy. Parliament has been prorogued and the request has been sent to the government of Manitoba. The reply to such request has not yet been made.

Different advocates of remedial legislation have, in effect, urged the following arguments:

That there was an understanding at the union that the Catholics should have separate schools.

That in its last decision the Judicial Committee affirmed the moral right of the Catholics to separate schools.

That the establishment and continuance of the separate school system for nineteen years gives a moral vested right that it should be maintained.

That separate schools are, on principle, the best way of satisfying the educational requirements of a mixed community of Roman Catholics and Protestants.

That it is unjust to compel Roman Catholics to contribute to the maintenance of public schools, to which their church forbids them to send their children, and of which, therefore, they cannot conscientiously avail themselves.

That the question has been fought out in other provinces and finally settled on the basis of separate schools, and that the same principle of compromise should now be followed in the case of Manitoba.

That, politically speaking, the Catholics may as well be granted separate schools now, because, being two-fifths of the population of Canada, they will, in time, force the hands of the authorities and accomplish their wishes.

To these arguments the opponents of remedial legislation reply :

That it has been proved that neither the negotiations for union, nor the constitution, stipulated for separate Catholic schools in Manitoba.

That the function of the Judicial Committee was to declare the powers of parliament and not its policy.

That the establishment and continuance for nineteen years of a system of schools inefficient in operation and wrong in principle gives no vested right to its perpetuation.

That the educational requirements of a mixed community, especially when, as in Manitoba, the people are poor in circumstances and scattered in location, can best be satisfied by a uniform system.

That neither Catholic nor any other sect can be permitted to refuse contribution to the support of an institution deemed for the best interests of the public by the majority, on the alleged ground of conscience. The admission of such a principle would render all legislation impossible.

It is further alleged that the Catholic people of Manitoba themselves are not deeply concerned about the matter, and would readily adopt the public school system if they were not led or coerced by their clergy into adopting an opposite course.

That the adoption of the separate school principle in Ontario and Quebec, wholly on account of political exigencies, forms no ground for the adoption of an unsound principle in Manitoba.

That the establishment of separate schools in Manitoba out of fear of possible political consequences in the future will be a virtual admission of the power of a minority to dictate legislation in their own interests, contrary to the true merits of the case and contrary to the clear convictions of the majority.

The question is purely one of policy. The courts will decide in every case whether the Dominion and provincial authorities in any past or future action are within their respective jurisdictions. There should not be the disposition in either case to act illegally or arbitrarily. If the fears which have been expressed of a disturbance of the peace of the Dominion are justified by events, it will be on account of reckless or arbitrary action by some one in authority. In view of the thorough training of Canadian public men in the methods of constitutional government and their pride in the observance of law, there should be no ground whatever to apprehend any such contingency.

CLIFFORD SIFTON.

WINNIPEG, August 17, 1895.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

A NEW PROGRAMME OF MISSIONS.

THE Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, editor of the *Missionary Review of the World*, takes as the text for the opening article in the September number of that periodical the suggestion offered as a solution of the missionary problem by Mr. Luther B. Wishard in his book, "A New Programme of Missions," recently published.

FAILURE OF THE "STATISTICAL" SOLUTION.

The old "statistical" solution of the missionary problem has been tried and found wanting. Says Dr. Pierson: "No doubt the combined churches of Protestant Christendom could, from 40,000,000 communicants, supply 500,000 missionaries, or one for every 2,000 of the unevangelized, and could furnish sinews of war in the shape of $600,000,000 a year for the support of this army of missionaries. But in view of the fact that, with all the tremendous facts of human need before the Church of Christ, and all the inspiring history of missionary labor and triumph to incite to zeal and sacrifice, we have as yet less than ten thousand foreign missionaries, and less than $14,000,000 a year to apply to the whole work, and even now are hampered by immense debts which threaten the whole work with collapse; we are compelled to abandon the hope of bringing up the Church to the point of supplying fifty times the present working force and forty-three times the present money basis for the work." Dr. Pierson therefore welcomes a solution from one who has for years been closely associated with the practical workings of international missions, and is qualified to speak with authority on the subject.

CONVERT THE COLLEGES OF FOREIGN MISSION LANDS.

Mr. Wishard's proposition, as he himself states it in his book, is: "Convert the colleges of foreign mission lands into strongholds and distributing centres of Christianity; make them academies of the Church militant, to train leaders for the present crusade of evangelization." Commenting upon this proposition, Dr. Pierson says: "This solution is not a new one, for it has already had practical trial both at home and abroad, as the Oxford Holy Club, the Haystack meeting at Williams College, the Yale revival under President Dwight, and the intercollegiate Y. M. C. A. have proven. But the *scale* on which Mr. Wishard proposes to have this method put into operation is new.

"It is now nearly twenty years ago that, on the Day of Prayer for Colleges in 1876, a rain of spiritual refreshing came down on Princeton College, which became the source of a new river of spiritual energy, which was parted into two streams; one was thorough *organization* of the Christian element in the colleges, and the other was *co-operation* among the colleges. Hence the so-called inter collegiate association work, whose sublime aim is to bring out every student fully upon the Lord's side, and then organize a vast student army for work in extending the kingdom. The three methods relied on for reaching these results are Bible study, joint prayer, and personal work for the unsaved.

"One inevitable outcome of this movement has been that students have been confronted with the question of missions. It is impossible to study God's word, draw near to Him in prayer, and come into close touch with needy souls, without having a passion for world-wide missions awakened. And hence the inter-collegiate work almost unconsciously took on a missionary department.

STUDENT VOLUNTEERS.

"Careful research reveals already results at once surprising and stimulating. Not only is it found that the Bible has never before been so diligently studied, but over 25,000 students have been turned unto the Lord since 1876, and fully three times that number have been enrolled in the association. Thirty-two hundred have been led into the ministry; and within nine years, since 1886, when the Student Volunteer Movement began at Mt. Hermon, Mass., over 700 have gone forth to mission lands.

"These student volunteers have adopted as their motto the cry of the new crusade which the writer of this article was strongly led to suggest: '*The evangelization of the world in this generation.*' Five hundred institutions, with over 30,000 students, are already embraced in the intercollegiate system, which now reaches out like a banyan tree, and bends down to take root in new soil. Ten years since it reached the University of Berlin, and has started a new Reformation in Germany.

"Six years ago God gave signs that so-called heathen nations were to take part in the new crusade. In the summer of 1889 the students, meeting at Northfield, Mass., were startled by a cablegram from the Sunrise Kingdom, in which the Christian students of Japan conveyed this sublime message: 'MAKE JESUS KING.' Great enthusiasm was kindled, and that message finding its way to Sweden, where it constrained Scandinavian diciples to call a conference of students in 1890, representing Norway, Sweden and Denmark, became another war cry of the new crusade.

"The students of Great Britain and Ireland have likewise united the university forces of their Western island empire, and the missionary volunteers already number hundreds there also, of whom 90 per cent. are in the foreign field.

"The awakening among Christian converts in the

Orient, as in Japan, naturally suggests a new plan for missions. To students in mission lands the work is one of *home* evangelization. Why not, then, organize in the colleges of lands, yet to us foreign missionary fields, *a student volunteer movement for home missions!* And so, while in the Occident we are raising a foreign contingent, rely on converted young men in the Orient to supply a *home* contingent, and together push the work of a world's redemption."

WORK ALREADY DONE BY CONVERTS.

But has any actual work done by such converted young men in heathen lands justified the hope that they will undertake such home evangelization? This question Dr. Pierson answers as follows: "Mr. Wishard has collated a few very convincing illustrations. For example, the *Sapporo Band*. When President Clark, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, taught for one year, and through an interpreter, a class for Bible study in the island of Hokkaido, thirty-two students openly confessed Christ and formed a society of 'believers in Jesus.' Six years since one-fourth of the students in the Hokkaido Agricultural College were professed disciples, and the city of Sapporo was permeated by their Christian influence. It was a letter from this body of students to their fellow students in the Massachusetts college, upon whose model the Japanese was formed, which first prompted the embracing of students in mission lands in the new movement or crusade started in America.

"The *Kumamoto Band*, in the Southern part of the Island Empire, furnishes another illustration of God's leading in the same direction. In 1871 an American teacher was put in charge of an institution which Dr. Davis, in his 'Life of Neesima,' states was founded and supported by professed opponents of Christianity. When the new instructor was hired on a five years contract it was not known that he was a Christian believer, and at first he had to proceed cautiously. But eventually the students, in order to be *furnished with weapons against Christianity*, consented to study the Bible, as did Gilbert West and Lord Lytton, for a like purpose, and with similar results. The opposition of unbelief and disbelief was slowly but surely broken down; and it was found by a few of the young men that they and others with them were secretly cherishing belief in Christ, until the avowed believers reached the number of *forty!* Their avowal brought a baptism of fire. But they endured it. In January, 1876, while the new revival in Princeton was starting the fire in America, they, on Flowery Hill, covenanted with each other and Jesus to be as a city set on a hill, which cannot be hid. Persecution ensued, and the school was disbanded; but thirty of these converts entered Joseph Neesima's school at Kyoto, and half of them completed in the *Doshisha* their theological course, and to-day the record of their character and work is written large over the Christianity of Japan.

"*The Doshisha revival* is a still further illustration of the possibilities of student work in the East. Some twelve years since a skeptical spirit prevailed in this college of the *Single Aim*, as to the personality and deity of the Holy Spirit, and there was a demand among the students for some adequate proof of His claims to being more than a vague Divine influence or effluence. Of course, such doubts do not go alone; the inspiration of the Word of God and the vitality of spiritual life were alike in peril.

"Now, our Lord teaches us in that significant word of His in the Gospel of John (3:8) that the Spirit breathes where He will, and, like the wind, can be known only by the sound of his going. Being invisible, He can be traced only by His *effects.*"

Tungchow College, China, and Pasumalai College, Madura, South India, are other illustrations of the plan for the evangelization of Oriental lands by converted and educated young men. The former institution, presided over for a quarter century by Dr. Mateer, has sent out over fifty graduates, not one unconverted; and the latter have, during a half century, given over 500 Christian workers to the field.

Mr. Wishard in his book tells us that Christianity is now firmly intrenched in nearly all Christian colleges in Japan, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Persia, Turkey, Egypt, as well as some of those in India. Outside of India the majority of such students are Christian communicants. He further states that Christianity has made some progress in Government institutions not openly under distinctive Christian control. For instance, in 1889 one-fourteenth of the three thousand students in the seven leading Government colleges of Japan were Christians.

Does this movement give promise of permanence, or is it an evanescent awakening of enthusiasm? "Only time," says Dr. Pierson, "can certainly answer this question. But meanwhile signs of permanence must be acknowledged. For instance, the aggressive spirit of evangelism pervading these Oriental student bands, as alike exemplified in Japan, China, among Armenians and Tamils. Witness also the persistency and energy of the Japanese and Chinese; the intensity of conviction, which leads to such tenacious holding fast the faith in the face of ostracism, caste prejudice and open persecution."

The Church in Japan.

The Reverend George William Knox, D.D., contributes to the *Missionary Review of the World* a short article on "The Year 1895 in Japan," in which he says that the church in that country has never had fairer prospects.

"It has had official recognition, and that counts for much. It is representative of that spirit of Christ which all the nation has honored in the work of the Society of the Red Cross. Confucianism in its stronghold has been shown unable to make citizens patriotic or officials honest. The influence of Christendom has been proved more effective in practical humanitarianism in a generation than was the influence of Budd-

hism in a millenium. The hostility excited by the old treaties against foreigners has been removed by the revision. Missionaries can reside and travel without restrictions. The Church responds to its new conditions and undertakes with zeal work at home and abroad.

"As the Church thus finds its opportunity, so does it find its difficulties increased. With Japan unevangelized, it must begin work abroad; as it comes on to self-support a minority deny the essential faith; with its increased self-consciousness and strength, it finds the greater difficulty in co-operating with foreign missionaries, and the foreign missionaries may well question whether their increased facilities are not too late for the most efficient service.

"Our prayer is that the Church may accomplish the work whereunto it is called. Our sympathies are all with it. Its triumph will be the vindication of foreign missions. Its success will mean hope and salvation to the lands beyond."

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

IN the *Forum* Clarence King reviews the history of Cuba from the time Diego Velasquez landed on its shores in 1511 with an expedition of 300 men, down to the landing of Campos with his army during the present year. This history as set forth by Mr. King, has been wholly one of oppression for the benefit of Spain. His article is an appeal for the recognition of the Cuban patriots as belligerents in the present struggle with the Spaniards.

THE ODDS AGAINST CUBA.

The material advantages of war are against the Cubans. All the harbors of the island and the roads within the theatre of war are held by Spain. She can, therefore, pour in the whole resources of the nation, men, supplies or munitions, without a moment's interruption or a shadow of danger. These resources are a peninsular population of 17,000,000 to draw from, and a standing army, which on a peace basis carries over 100,000, and reaches in nominal war resource something more than 1,000,000. The financial advantage is also wholly with Spain.

Cuba on the other hand has a population of about 16,000,000, of which more than half are in the garrison cities, and regions so overawed by the power of Spain that they cannot successfully rise. All told, the available fighting force is probably not more than 100,000. Impoverished by centuries of financial oppression, the Cuban patriots are poor. Their slender resources are the sum of innumerable small contributions. But though few in number and empty of purse they are undaunted. They are the same men who with the same slender resources for ten years held the arms and pride of Spain at bay, and then capitulated to promises, which were made only to be broken. "Of Spain the insurgents have no fear; but if the United States rigorously prevents the shipment of arms and munitions from our shore we can discourage, we can delay the triumph of patriotism, but in the end we cannot prevent it. In this war, or the next, or the next, Cuba will be free. Although these men are our near neighbors, although we are to them the chosen people who have won independence and grown great in freedom, yet they have never made the slightest appeal to us for active aid in their struggle. They expect no good Samaritan offices. They look for no gallant American Lafayette to draw sword for them and share the penury and hardships of their camps. They ask nothing. But I happen to know that they are at a loss to comprehend how a great people to whom Heaven has granted the victorious liberty for which they are fighting and dying, should let months pass in cold, half silence, without one ringing 'God speed!' to cheer them on into battle.

THE REAL CUBAN QUESTION.

"It is doubtless explicable enough that a people whose own business is so essentially materialistic as ours, and who mind it so absorbedly, should remain carelessly ignorant of the real Cuban question and the moral attitude of the island people; but is it fair, is it generous, is it worthy of the real blood of freedom that still flows from the big American heart? Already a change is coming, and isolated expressions of genuine sympathy are becoming frequent. The time will come, and that not long hence, when the voice of America will ring out clear and true.

"The Cuban war hangs before us an issue which we cannot evade. Either we must stand as the friend of Spain, and, by our thorough prevention of the shipment of war supplies to the insurgents, aid and countenance the Spanish efforts to conquer Cuba into continued sorrow, or we must befriend Cuba in her heroic battle to throw off a mediæval yoke. Let us not deceive ourselves! Spain alone cannot conquer Cuba; she proved that in ten years of miserable failure. If we prevent the sending of munitions to Cuba, and continue to allow Spain to buy ships and arms and ammunition here, it is we who will conquer Cuba, not Spain. It is we who will crush liberty!

RECOGNITION OF CUBA'S BELLIGERENCY NECESSARY.

"To secure victory for Cuba it is necessary for us, in my opinion, to take but a single step; that is to recognize her belligerency; she will do all the rest. That step the government will doubtless hesitate to take at the present state of the struggle, because as yet the insurgents have neither instituted a government nor established a capitol. In the last insurrection they did both, besides maintaining a state of war for ten years. That a state of war exists today is virtually admitted by the proclamation of Governor-General Campos, who in addition to the army under his command, consisting of about 60,000 regulars and 40,000 militia, calls for heavy reinforcements, and the Spanish war office has been obliged to order out the first class of reserves. Moreover, a

commander-in-chief routed in battle and fleeing, his 'rear-guard fighting bravely all the way into Bayamo,' to use his own words, connotes nothing less than war.

"When the Cuban government is set up, as it soon will be, we shall have equally as good international authority and precedent to recognize a state of war in the island as Spain did for our own Confederate insurgents forty days after the shot on Fort Sumter. We can return to her in the interests of liberty, the compliment she then paid us in behalf of slavery. The justice will be poetic. With all possible decorum, with a politeness above criticism, with a firmness wholly irresistible, we should assist Spain out of Cuba and out of the hemisphere as effectually as Lincoln and Seward did the French invaders of Mexico in the 'sixties. Moreover, according to American precedent, neither a state of hostilities nor the setting up of a civil or military organization is positively necessary to entitle a people to belligerent rights; for before either of these conditions were established in 1838, we went so far as to issue a proclamation for 'prevention of unlawful interference in the civil war in Canada.'

"Our record toward Spain is clear. We heartily approved when George Canning invoked the Holy Alliance to prevent her from recovering her American provinces, and in 1825 we refused to guarantee her perpetual possession of Cuba in exchange for commercial concessions to ourselves. Our obligations to her are measured by an easily terminable treaty, which, however, while in force, in no way prevents us from recognizing Cuba's belligerency. Is it difficult for us to decide between free Cuba and tyrant Spain? Why not fling overboard Spain and give Cuba the aid which she needs, and which our treaty with Spain cannot prevent? Which cause is morally right?—which is manly?—which is American?"

From the Spanish Point of View.

The Cuban situation from another point of view is presented by Senor Don Segundo Alvarez, ex-Mayor of Havana, in the *North American Review*. He declares that the insurrectionary movement makes no progress and that as soon as the rainy season is over the government will increase its efforts to bring it to a speedy termination; that the country at large is fully resolved to withhold support from a movement which must lead to ruin; and that whatever strength the movement has shown has been derived more than anything else from external aid, assisted by the involved financial situation of the country at present. But for these causes, says Senor Alvarez, the movement would have ended almost as soon as it begun. He admits that independence would be very grateful to the majority of the native born Cubans, but this, he declares, experience in the previous outbreak proved to be futile. Annexation in his opinion is absolutely impossible. The greater majority of the Cubans do not wish it, because they realize that should it be put into effect their individuality would disappear in a short time. The most thoughtful men of the island see no other solution than to continue belonging to Spain to live tranquilly under the national flag, and to endeavor to bring about all the reforms which may be necessary for the well-being of the country.

REGISTERING THE NEGRO IN RECONSTRUCTION DAYS.

THE *United Service* reprints from old series Captain Chester's "Recollections of Reconstruction," which, setting forth the difficulties attendant upon the registration of the newly enfranchised negro, and, by inference, his unfitness at that time to exercise intelligently the rights and privileges that had been accorded him, has an element of timeliness in view of the movement on foot in South Carolina to disqualify the negro from ever holding office in that State.

DIFFICULTIES AND METHODS PURSUED.

The following paragraphs give a fair idea of the difficulties encountered and methods pursued in registering the negroes in reconstruction days:

"Imagine a registration board in session. Crowds of negroes,—men, women and children,—a few mules, and any quantity of cur dogs surround the place. Registration is going on through an open window inside of which the members of the board are seated. The recorder, at a table provided with writing materials, is biting the butt end of his pen, and has an impatient look. The other two members are seated near the window, one on each side, prepared to do the questioning. The prospective voters have been gotten in line, and are instructed to keep their places and wait their turns. The women are interested, and, as it turns out, useful spectators. They arrange themselves in a dense mass as a background to the picture.

"Everything being ready, the first man is called up, and a bullet headed negro presents himself at the window. Nothing of him is visible to the board but his head. The chairman constitutes himself examiner, and, assuming what he considers a legal air, asks the applicant his name. 'George Washington,' the darky replies, in some trepidation, as he plucks nervously at an old felt hat which he holds in his hand, and listens to his own heart-beats, plainly audible in the death like stillness of the crowd. 'And what is your age?' continues the chairman, in a persuasive tone, as he glances at the recorder, who has now put his pen to its legitimate use. 'Don't know, boss,' says the elector expectant; ''spect I's forty.' This is manifestly an untruth, for the head has a decidedly youthful appearance. The chairman deems it his duty to cross-examine. 'How do you know you are forty? When were you born?' These are stumpers. The applicant becomes confused and exhibits some inclination to bolt, but, being hemmed in by the crowd, finds that impossible. He therefore takes refuge in silence. Nothing will induce him to venture any further opinion as to his age. The chairman becomes em-

barrassed, and the recorder resumes operations on the wrong end of his pen. Silence reigns for about a minute. Then a rather corpulent negress on the outskirts of the crowd, with her head done up in a yellow bandana, testifies as follows: 'I knows dat nigger eber since he was a pickaninny. He was borned on Mar's Pope's plantation de y'ar de sorrel colt bruk his leg.' This important piece of information was considered by the crowd conclusive as to age, but the chairman still seemed unsatisfied. This looked like obstinacy, and murmurs were heard. At last the chairman, driven to desperation, and determined not to have a failure in the first case, turned to the recorder and said, 'Put him down forty, Mr. Simons; put him down forty.' The recorder's pen having again done its legitimate duty, the recorder reads in a rather loud voice, 'George Washington, aged forty,' by way of information that to that extent the applicant has been registered. The chairman, then, anxious to get rid of George, puts the question as to residence very suggestively: 'Residence, Pope's plantation?' To which George gives his assent, and is hustled from the window just as the old auntie who settled the question of his age is beginning to take him to task for lying.

"The first registered voter no sooner left the window, than another, his exact counterpart, took his place. He also claimed George Washington as his name. His age, however, was only twenty-five. This was an improvement, and manifestly fifteen years nearer the truth than number one. The chairman was pleased. It might be possible to get down to hard facts in course of time. He was on the point of complimenting number two on his modest estimate, but gave up the idea. The possibilty of inducing further reference to the era of the accident to the sorrel colt stopped his mouth. George Washington number two was got on record, his place of residence being kindly suggested to him by the chairman.

"The board now began to brighten up. The business was fairly started. The chairman was particularly happy, and disposed to get facetious about the two G. W.'s. When the third bullet head presented itself at the window he straightened himself up in his chair, and, looking the applicant straight in the eye, said, in a tone of some severity. 'Perhaps you claim to be called George Washington, too?' The darkey promptly answered, 'Yes sah,' and the chairman wilted. His brain was fairly in a whirl. Perhaps they were all George Washingtons. The routine questions were asked mechanically and several voters registered before the chairman recovered complete consciousness. At last an old gray-headed darky gave the name of Julius Cæsar, and the chairman was himself again. The next, however, created more trouble. His name was Hannibal. He had no other name. He had never heard his father's name mentioned. His mother's name was Dinah. She had no other name. His old master's name was Johnson. Here a bright idea occurred to the chairman. The darkey's name should be Hannibal Johnson. He was so registered and so informed. Then the list was revised. George Washington number one became G. W. Pope; number two, G. W. Smith; number three, G. W. Calhoun, and so on. The same principle was followed throughout. It was a capital idea, and made the registration lists look respectable, whatever the voters did. I have no means of knowing if the names thus given adhered to the individuals, but I presume they did. I noticed that all the Julius Cæsars, Hannibals and Pompey's were old men, and that the George Washingtons were young. A horrible suspicion has haunted me ever since that the younger negroes never gave their right names. They had heard, perhaps, that George Washington was the father of the country of which they were to become adopted sons, and they may have thought it the right thing to mention the old gentleman's name on the occasion."

CAN WHITE MEN COLONIZE THE TROPICS?

MR. FREDERICK BOYLE writes in the *New Review* for September an interesting paper, in which he maintains, contrary to the almost universal opinion, that white men can colonize and cultivate tropical countries. Indeed, he expresses a strong opinion that it is precisely by peopling the tropics with white races that we are going to bring about the millennium. He admits that such colonies as those established in Ceylon and other hot countries where white men go out to employ colored labor have no future before them. He says: "It is not such a colony that I propose, but one of the earlier pattern, in which men settle to make a home by the labor of their hands—each in his plot of soil which he cultivates."

Mr. Boyle quotes a remarkable passage from Mr. Bates' book, "The Naturalist on the Amazon," to the following effect: "I hold to the opinion that, though humanity can reach an advanced degree of culture only by battling with the inclemencies of nature in high latitudes, it is under the equator alone that the race of the future will attain to complete fruition of man's beautiful heritage, the earth."

MAN ATTAINS HIGHEST DEVELOPMENT IN THE TROPICS.

But Mr. Boyle is not satisfied with Mr. Bates' declaration; he goes one step further than Mr. Bates and says: "In brief, it is my conviction that man the animal, like all other living things, attains his highest development in the tropics. And I am well assured that Mr. Bates is exact in foretelling that the perfected race of the future will appear in those latitudes."

Speaking of his proposed colony and its site he says: "Shortly it would be—at the beginning—a wooded upland, sparsely peopled, of which the inhabitants could be bought out mostly; they might return when things were settled. There are hun-

dreds of such districts. I would have the settlement compact above all. Strict power of discipline should be granted to the authorities—it is well to repeat 'at the beginning'—strict as were possessed by the founders of New England, Cape Colony, and all other emigrations which have been conducted reasonably, and so have flourished in a wholesome way. These authorities would have no more right to meddle in private affairs than has a magistrate at home. But they would be empowered to deal with any public act, conduct, or behavior detrimental to the well-being of the community at large. Idleness, for example, would be a misdemeanor, because, if unchecked, it must lead to vagrancy, and this to trouble with the natives. The incorrigible would be expelled."

A SECRET OF HEALTH AND SPIRITS.

He asks the question: "Can white men labor in the tropics regularly, day by day, hard enough to gain their livelihood? To a question like that one best replies by citing examples. But in this age of the world they are not easily produced, owing to circumstances. Individual cases abound, but they will not do."

He calls attention to the success with which white men have worked and work to this day in Costa Rica, the history of which he hopes is a foreshadowing of that of his own tropical colony: "For it is to be observed that these Costa Ricans tend their own plot of banana and cacao in the damp heat of the *Tierra caliente*. But they are working for their own interest, not for wages. So are those individual Europeans scattered up and down in Tropical America. And it is my impression that a great secret lies here. A man will keep his health and spirits where he is tilling his own land under conditions which would prostrate him if he were toiling for another. The belief that white men degenerate in the tropics is founded especially on the case of the Portuguese. It will not bear scrutiny."

For this obvious reason, among others, that the Portuguese have deteriorated in their own country quite as much as abroad. Mr. Boyle maintains that the finest races in the world live in the hottest countries.

No, Says Mr. Silva White.

Mr. Silva White, in an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, discusses the papers read at the recent Geographical Congress as to the possibility of colonizing tropical Africa. His verdict is adverse: "In tropical Africa, however, there can be no talk of Europeans displacing the negro: because colonization by the white races is impossible, and the feeble forms of administration to be set up in the future must depend largely on the co-operation of the negro. Nature has, in short, marked off tropical Africa as the abiding home of the negro and indigenous tribes. The bulk of the continent is still untouched, though not untainted, by Western civilization. I cannot, therefore, believe that tropical Africa will ever be brought within the pale of Western progress."

GLAVE, THE AFRICAN EXPLORER.

IN the October *Century* Mr Robert Howard Russell has a short sketch of the career of Edward J. Glave, the daring young Englishman who recently died of fever after traversing the Dark Continent from the East to the West. He was fathered in this project by the *Century Magazine*, the editor of which appends to the article an appreciative note and gives the glad news that the dauntless young explorer brought such photographs and records out of the heart of Africa as made his last journey well worth the while.

"His purpose was to proceed from Zanzibar to the strongholds of the Arab raiders far in the interior of the Dark Continent, and there to obtain such exact information as to the strength, system and source of supplies of the African slave dealers as would enable the civilized powers now interested in Africa to proceed intelligently toward the eventual suppression of the horrors of the cruel traffic in human lives carried on by Arab man hunters. Entirely alone save for a dozen native carriers, he was to make his way past the great lakes and deadly swamps to the head waters of the Congo, and thence across the continent to the West coast, relying almost entirely upon his skill with the rifle to provide food for himself and his followers; for it was only by going in this way, in the guise of a hunter, that he hoped to obtain the information he wished. The Arabs would not be likely to molest a single hunter, whereas they might attack and destroy a small armed force coming among them, or flee from a superior force, in either case defeating the ends of the expedition."

Glave had been a counting house clerk in London, but became imbued with a love of travel, and by persistent work obtained a place under Stanley. The latter became much impressed with Glave's ardor and success.

"Toward the end of August when all the preparations were completed and Stanley was leaving for his long and perilous voyage on the upper waters of the Congo, Glave was summoned to the presence of the great explorer, and was told he was to be given the command of one of the new stations. 'I will give you the choice of two,' said Stanley. 'One has been occupied by a European officer; comfortable houses have already been built; there is a fine flock of goats, plenty of fowls, and well stocked gardens; and the natives of the surrounding villages are good natured and peaceful. Now, the other station is entirely different. No white man has ever lived there; in fact, the place I wish to occupy is a dense forest as yet untouched by human hands. It is about three hundred miles from Stanley Pool, in the district of Lukolela. It will require a lot of hard work to make a settlement there, as you will have to commence right at the beginning. Now, Glave,' said Stanley, 'make your choice.'

"'I prefer the latter, sir,' replied the young man, unhesitatingly."

Glave had further experience in the wilds of both Africa and America before he departed on his last journey with its humane instigation. Midway in it he wrote a letter to his American patrons descriptive of his work, from which we quote below:

A LETTER FROM THE HEART OF AFRICA.

"There is no post office at above address. I must carry this letter myself for another three hundred miles before I can dispatch it. I am just now in a very wild part of Central Africa. I am traveling up between the Luapula River and the Bangweolo Lake toward Lake Moero. Upon reaching this I shall turn to the East again, and strike the south end of Tanganyika; thence I cannot say for certain, but I hope to descend the Congo and come out on the West coast. I have covered a lot of new ground, and got together a budget of manuscript, new, and I think of some value as throwing considerable light upon the slave trade.

"I have had splendid hunting—bagging lion, zebra, eland, and all sorts of buck and antelope. I have kept fifty men supplied with fresh meat for three months, besides feeding many a hungry native. My journey has thus far been most successful, in so far that I have not had the slightest trouble with any chief or his people. I have succeeded in making friends everywhere. My men, a rag-tag-and-bob-tail lot, have behaved splendidly; but I am not out of the woods yet.

"I shall have a fine collection of photographs if I get out all right—some of considerable value. I feel confoundedly lonely at times without a white companion, and I have not spoken any English for months. My object all along has been to do a share toward the suppression of slavery, and the information I have gathered on this trip in regard to the subject will to some extent aid the cause. I should like to return to Africa, to this section of the continent, and take some active part in the suppression of slavery. I have now only four rifles besides my personal weapons; but with three hundred rifles I could rid the whole land between Lake Nyassa on the East and Lakes Moero and Bangweolo on the West of lawless slave raiders. With my present information I know where the murderous crews could be hit the hardest.

"The cattle plague has played dreadful havoc among the domestic and wild animals throughout Central Africa. A year or two ago vast herds of buffalo roamed throughout the country I have traversed, but I have not seen a single one. I have also been unfortunate in failing to see a rhinoceros, although I have seen their tracks dozens of times, some quite fresh, which I have followed, but with no success.

"Twice in the journey the grass has been covered with frost in the morning—very miserable for my poor blacks, with their bare feet and legs, and only a flowing rag around their loins; but as soon as the sun is up the air becomes more genial. I have enjoyed remarkably good health, and I feel that I am as tough as piano wire. . . ."

AMERICAN MIGRATION TO THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

AN important and suggestive article by Mr. S. A. Thompson on the recent movement of farming population from some of our Northwestern States to Canada appears in the *New England Magazine* for October. (It will be remembered that Mr. Thompson contributed an article on "The Possibilities of the Great Northwest," to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for November, 1893.)

Mr. Thompson had his attention directed to the emigration question by statements in the daily press to the effect that at times within the past two years the "gates of Castle Garden have swung outward." He found, on investigation, that the emigration was in another direction.

"Viewing the matter in the light of all obtainable information, I was led irresistibly to the conclusion that the alleged emigration to Europe was either non-existent, or at least not proven. It was with surprise, therefore, which was almost a shock, that I learned on undoubted authority that American citizens by the thousand are leaving the United States for another land, going not as sojourners, but to make new homes, and taking with them for that purpose not only their families, but household goods, live stock and farm machinery by the trainload When I found further that they were moving neither to the East, the West nor the South, but to the North ; that most of them are taking up land under a homestead law that involves the exchange of a republic for a monarchy, the surrender of citizenship in the United States to take the oath of allegiance to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, I said to myself, 'Here is indeed an emigration question, and one that is worthy of serious study.'

"Little reflection was needed to make it evident that the subject could not be satisfactorily studied at long range, so I decided to follow these American emigrants to their Canadian homes in order that I might learn from their own lips the conditions out of which they have come, and see with my own eyes the conditions into which they have gone, and thus be enabled to reach intelligent conclusions concerning the two great questions to which all others connected with the inquiry are subsidiary. These are :

"First, are the causes underlying this movement local and temporary, or widespread and permanent, —or, in other words, is emigration from the United States likely to decrease and disappear or to continue and increase in volume ?

"Second, if the stream of American emigration is to be perennial, is it likely to continue to flow in

the same direction; that is to say, is there an area of unoccupied land in the Canadian Northwest sufficient to accommodate a great volume of immigration, wherein the soil, climate and other conditions are such as to provide support and promise prosperity for a large population?

"Accordingly a number of weeks were devoted to a journey through Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta and a portion of British Columbia, during which, in addition to the necessary travel by rail, many hundreds of miles were traversed by wagon in order to meet and talk with the settlers, some of whom live fifty miles or more from the nearest station. The facts and conclusions of this article are presented, therefore, as a result of this personal investigation, supplemented by correspondence and a study of the records and reports of the various departments of the Dominion Government."

EXTENT OF THE MIGRATION.

Mr. Thompson found that while there has always been a gradual interchange of population going on between Canada and the United States, the census reports showing that there is not a State or Territory in the Union without citizens of Canadian birth, nor a single electoral district from Halifax to Vancouver without residents American born, the particular movement from the United States to the Canadian Northwest as distinguished from the older portions of the Dominion began in the early '80's. Records were not kept previous to 1891, and no reliable statistics for the earlier years can be obtained. "Even in 1891 no official record was kept, but the Commissioner of Dominion lands estimates the number of American settlers during that year at four hundred, which would represent some twelve hundred souls. In 1892, no less than five hundred and thirteen homestead entries were made by settlers from the United States, representing fifteen hundred and fifty-two persons. During the same year the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company sold five hundred and forty-eight quarter sections or eighty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty acres of land to four hundred and fifty separate American purchasers coming from twelve different states. It is impossible to determine what increase of population is indicated by these latter figures, as some purchases were made by homesteaders who desired additional land, and some by persons who bought as an investment without intention of settlement. . . .

"In southern Alberta I found a settlement containing a population of about one thousand, of whom seven hundred are Mormons, all of whom came from the United States except the children who have been born since the colony was founded in 1887."

Mr. Thompson canvassed all the settlers he met to learn their motives for removing from "the States."

"Almost every one who was interviewed had some special reason to give for his change of location. Some of these reasons grew out of personal likes and dislikes, and some, while they rest on a broader foundation, can receive but the briefest mention, if space is to be left for the discussion of two additional causes of emigration which are fundamental. Some told of rain and floods in Western Washington and Oregon; some of the low price of wheat in central Washington and North Dakota, regions which they considered not adapted to mixed farming; some had raised fine crops of fruit, only to see it rot in the fields because the great railroad strike made it impossible to reach a market; some from the Dakotas complained of blizzards; some from Kansas and Nebraska of cyclones and ceaseless winds; some of wet lands on the Minnesota side of Red River; some of extortionate railroad rates and the growth of trusts and monopolies. One man even thought that the railroads and money power have the people so firmly in their grasp that there will never be a change until there is a revolution."

CAUSES AND REMEDIES.

The two great causes of emigration, however, Mr. Thompson finds in the exhaustion of land rights—pre-emption and timber culture—and the practical exhaustion of all the public lands available for individual settlement and cultivation by ordinary methods—without irrigation.

"Two lessons seem to be too plain to need a word of argument. We must turn back the ever-rising tide of immigration and hasten the reclamation of our arid lands. Meanwhile it is a cause for gratitude rather than of regret, that so large an area of fertile lands lies vacant at our doors. To view the matter from no higher standpoint, the unoccupied lands of the Canadian Northwest will act as a safety valve which will prevent the pressure of population from reaching the danger point while we are adjusting ourselves to new conditions.

"For Canada the hour of destiny has struck. She has the physical basis for an empire; and the stream of immigration which has now begun will swell into a mighty movement of population like that by which our central West was occupied, until her fertile lands shall be the home of millions of prosperous people. Thus far American immigrants are largely in excess of those from other lands outside of the British Empire, and American thought will have a mighty influence in molding the character of the coming commonwealths of the Canadian Northwest. The English speaking immigrants outnumber many fold all those of other tongues; and thus it is made sure that both the Great Republic and the nascent nation of the North will be loyal to the ideals of constitutional liberty and, standing side by side, will work together to advance that Anglo-Saxon civilization which seems destined to dominate the world."

BURLINGAME PUBLIC

THE FETE DAY OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING WORLD.

ADVOCATES of the reunion of the English speaking world perceive that their dream might be better realized if some day were set apart which could be kept as the common festival day of the whole race. The Queen's birthday does very well in the British Empire, although it has the disadvantage of being a movable feast, which varies with each change of sovereign. It would, however, be impossible to expect the whole of the English speaking world to accept as the fête day of the race the birthday of the sovereign who happened at the time being to be reigning over a fragment of that race. The day on which the Magna Charta was signed, which goes back far beyond the time when our race split up into its two great sections, has the disadvantage of being popularly unknown and absolutely uncommemorated. There remains still another suggestion. It is that the British section of the English speaking world should, as a great act of international fraternity, and also as a tribute to the memory of patriots whose allegiance to liberty and truth compelled them to revolt against the mother country more than one hundred years ago, adopt as the common festival day of the whole English speaking race the Fourth of July. The Fourth of July is as near midsummer day as could be desired; it is admirably suited for holiday-making and for the enjoyment of out-door life. It has no associations, whatever, which jar upon any of the British colonists or upon the great majority of the English at home.

AN ENGLISH FOURTH OF JULY.

A beginning has already been made in this direction, to which reference is made in an article which Mr. W. T. Stead contributes to the current number of the *Contemporary Review*, entitled "Jingoism in America." After dealing with the various causes of dispute supposed to exist among the English and American peoples, Mr. Stead concludes as follows: "The happy idea occurred to the Warden of Browning Hall, Walworth, to invite representatives of all the English speaking communities to celebrate the Fourth of July in a place associated with the early days of one of the greatest of modern British poets. The idea was so happy and so entirely in accord with the best sentiments of these latter days, that I venture to believe that the Pan-Anglican celebration of the Fourth of July will become one of the established festivals of the English speaking race.

LETTER FROM THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

"The American Ambassador, Mr. Bayard, who was invited to attend, but who was unavoidably detained at the regular American Fourth of July celebration, wrote the following letter:

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, June 11, 1895.

SIR.—I have to thank you for your invitation to attend a meeting in the Robert Browning Hall on the evening of July 4, to be held in testimony and promotion of the fraternal sentiment that you deem so desirable among all members of the English speaking race and especially between the United States and the United Kingdom.

I heartily concur in your desire to strengthen such ties, which would indeed be incomplete and defective unless the working classes, who constitute so vast a majority in both countries, should be efficiently enlisted in their support and maintenance.

The literature of the English language is one of the strongest ties between my countrymen and the people of these kingdoms, and Robert Browning is one of the great poets and leading interpreters of the human thoughts and feelings common to us all.

Were it possible, I should with pleasure have accepted your invitation, and been present to take part in your proceedings on the evening you have indicated; but I have already made such engagements with my fellow-countrymen in London to commemorate the natal day of our national independence as to preclude me from being with you on the occasion.

Regretting my compulsory absence, and with thanks for the courtesy of your invitation, I am, Sir, with entire respect and sympathy for those whom you and your associates represent, your very obedient servant,

T. F. BAYARD.

"On the platform were representative men and women from the United States of America, the not yet United States of Australasia, the Dominion of Canada, and other communities of the English speaking race. The proceedings were harmonious and enthusiastic throughout.

THE RED-LETTER DAY OF THE RACE.

"The chairman insisted strongly upon the importance of recognizing the Fourth of July as a red-letter day for the whole English speaking world, certainly not less in the old country than in the great Republic of the West. There is a great need among the ocean severed members of the Anglo-Saxon race for a festival which would be to them what the Fourth of July is for the citizens of the United States. There is no other date than the Fourth of July which would serve so well for that purpose. The adoption of such a date by Great Britain would indicate better than anything else the entire extinction of the old feud, the burying of the hatchet, and the generous and enthusiastic recognition of the independence which was so violently asserted on the Fourth of July when the famous declaration was signed which brought the United States into being. There is not a British colony or a British county in which the Fourth of July is not as frankly recognized as in any state in the American Union as one of the red-letter days of the world's freedom, and as marking a great era of the world's progress. What, then, could be more appropriate, of better omen, and more likely to serve as an exorcism of the Jingo fiend on both sides of the Atlantic than the adoption of the Fourth of July as the day on which all members of the English speaking race made their substantial unity recall the glories of their common history and emphasized the responsibilities of their incalculable future?"

A Suggested Reunion Day

The same subject has been exercising the mind of Mr. J. Astley Cooper, who has a paper in the *Nineteenth Century* upon the Americans and the Pan-Britannic movement. His article is really a report upon the progess which has been made toward realizing his great idea of a quadrennial festival in which all branches of the English speaking race would take part. Naturally in discussing this question Mr. Cooper has stumbled across the difficulty of the festival day, and although it does not seem to have occurred to him that the Fourth of July might be adopted, he recognizes that no one has any objection to that day in England. Arguing the case from an altogether different point of view he comes to the conclusion that the first week in July would be the best date for this festival, and he proposes that it should be called Reunion Day. Mr. Cooper says: "A petition recently addressed by the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute to the government pointing out whereas other nations have annual days for national celebration, such as the Fourth of July in the United States, and Dominion Day in Canada, there is no such day for the Empire, much less for the English speaking race, is an emphatic approval of the suggestion which I put forth in connection with the 'Pan-Britannic' scheme that the sixth day of the gathering should be a general holiday throughout the Empire, and, if possible, throughout the English speaking world. The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute prayed (I quote from the annual report) that one day in the year should be set apart for the purpose throughout Her Majesty's dominions, or at least throughout all portions of those inhabited by people of our race and language, and further suggested that no day in the year would be so popular and appropriate for such a celebration as the birthday of the Queen. Lord Rosebery, however, stated in reply that he thought the matter one in which the community generally should take action, rather than the executive government; that so far as the public departments in England were concerned, the day in question was already kept as a holiday; that Her Majesty's birthday usually falls about the same time as Whit Monday, which is already a recognized bank holiday; and that there are obvious objections to appointing another public holiday at that season. This petition, it is admitted, emphasizes the want of a day on which the whole Empire and race may holiday together. If the several features of the 'Pan-Britannic' scheme are carried out by the governments, it is a natural deduction that the morning of the Saturday afternoon of the festival week might be added to the usual Saturday afternoon holiday, now a common custom throughout the Empire and the United States; and as the time suggested for the gathering is in the first full week of July, midway between Whitsuntide and August bank holiday, the ex-Premier's objection will not hold good in case of my suggestion being carried out. If the proposed gathering did grow beyond imperial limits, and our kinsfolk of the United States did join heartily in the celebration, the holiday might be called *Reunion Day.*"

THE OPINIONS OF TWO PRIME MINISTERS.

Among other things he has stowed away the opinions of Lord Rosebery and Lord Salisbury on his scheme as a whole: "Perhaps it is fitting here to add that a much more detailed scheme than I have yet put before the public has been submitted to a large number of leading men, and that the ex-Premier is among those who heartily support its general scope, and he is sure that the general passion for athletics and for closer communication between the Anglo-Saxon race might well take such a form as that which I contemplate. Lord Salisbury, while approving of some parts of the scheme, thinks they are much more likely to be carried out as separate entities than in a concentrated and as a perfect whole, which is my object. The present Premier, in his further criticism of the scheme lays stress upon the fact that one of the most conspicuous features about it would be the fact that it includes the American people, and would involve, if he chose to accept it, great honor to the President of the United States. Such then is a brief summary of a portion of the scheme in which not only the Empire, but the whole English speaking race might take part at the fourth yearly and chief celebration."

THE FINANCIAL INCIDENTS OF A COLONIAL WAR.

IN the *Canadian Magagine*, Mr. A. C. Galt presents a strong negative argument in favor of the federation of England and her colonies by pointing out the financial losses which would occur in event of a colonial war, and which it is the leading object of imperial federation to mitigate or prevent. The losses to England would be chiefly in damage to her export and import trade, which in 1894 amounted to $3,415,500,000, and in the $5,000,000,000 and more of capital outstanding on colonial securities.

These losses would be, of course, felt by the colonies quite as severely. Besides, says Mr. Galt, "there are other considerations specially applicable to the colonies which teach the same lesson and point to Imperial Federation as an urgent necessity. 1. The present insecurity of the colonies and their liability to capture in case of war. 2. The enormous losses they would sustain even in successfully repelling an enemy."

"Whether the question be regarded from an English or from a colonial standpoint, the advisability of a federation by means of which the defenses of the empire can be taken in hand and strengthened is abundantly clear. The case of an out-and-out war is a matter in which both England and her colonies would have a joint liability. No one can foretell where the theatre of such a war would be. It might be in a colony or a group of colonies."

CLOSING NEW YORK SALOONS ON SUNDAY.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, of the New York City Board of Police Commissioners, contributes articles to the September *Forum* and October *McClure's* on the subject of law enforcement in the matter of Sunday saloon closing. In connection with New York's experience in excise legislation, Mr. Roosevelt, in his *McClure's* article, offers one or two suggestions which other communities may consider with profit.

One of the chief obstacles to enforcement, he says, was in the terms of the law itself. "I wish much it were possible to impress not only the legislators. but also the bulk of their constituents, with the fact that a law is good for what it accomplishes, and not for what it makes believe to accomplish. It often happens that the temperance people will work hand-in glove with the liquor sellers by accepting an act which makes a great pretense of severity in exchange for striking out the provisions which would render its enforcement possible. The excise law which we are enforcing in New York city contains two or three provisions which were put in for the purpose of rendering it largely nugatory. The men who enacted it were swayed by two motives. They did not themselves have the slightest desire to keep the saloons closed on Sunday from principle. On the contrary, they were largely drawn from the class in which the saloon-keeper is the recognized social and political leader. They felt no opposition to the saloon, and no objection from the standpoint of morality to the saloon being open on Sunday. But they were swayed by two powerful motives in deciding that the saloons should not be allowed to be open on Sunday. They wished to keep the saloon-keepers in their power, so as to secure their fealty, and they feared to offend the very large number of people who objected to Sunday opening. They feared lest the ordinary church-going citizen, who did not like the saloons, would become irritated at any avowed permission to open them on Sunday; but they believed that this same citizen would be too stupid and too indifferent to care what was actually done by the saloons, provided only the policy was not openly avowed.

"The present law, which was passed in 1892, at a time when the machinery of the New York State government was dominated by Tammany Hall, was put upon the statute books with a twofold purpose; first, of securing the allegiance of the church-going people by the hypocritical putting on the statute books of a law which was not meant to be observed; and, second, of providing a trenchant weapon wherewith to blackmail and browbeat the saloon-keepers into the support of the then dominant power in New York city."

And yet under this law the saloons have been closed by Commissioner Roosevelt and his colleagues impartially. The *Forum* article closes with this prediction: "In the end we shall win, in spite of the open opposition of the forces of evil, in spite of the timid surrender of the weakly good, if only we stand squarely and fairly on the platform of the honest enforcement of the law of the land. But if we were to face defeat instead of victory, that would not alter our convictions, and would not cause us to flinch one hand's breadth from the course we have been pursuing. There are prices too dear to be paid even for victory. We would rather face defeat as a consequence of honestly enforcing the law than to win a suicidal triumph by a corrupt connivance at its violation."

THE CAUSES OF VAGABONDAGE.

IS the shiftless, roving disposition of the tramp inherent in him, acquired, or thrust upon him? Can the tramp be domesticated, or is it a case of "tramps will be tramps," and "once a tramp always a tramp?" These questions suggest the scope of two articles appearing in the periodicals this month, —one by Professor J. J. McCook in *Lend a Hand*, and the other by Josiah Flynt in the *Century*. Both writers, as is well known, have given special attention and study to this troublesome element in our population.

FLUCTUATIONS IN THE LABOR MARKET AS A CAUSE.

Professor McCook, in his investigations, has discovered a large increase in the number of tramps during the years 1874 and 1894, and attributes this increase directly to the panics of 1873 and 1893. It was brought about in this way: "When business falls off and the pay-roll must be cut down, the average drinker is the first to be dropped; then follows the indifferent or negligent workman; then the good single men, and, last of all, sober and industrious married men. This, I find, is the uniform custom in all of these establishments. And when times brighten and orders increase, men are taken up again in exactly the reverse order; married men, good single men, ordinary workmen, drinking men.

"Here, then, is, as I believe, a key to the situation as revealed in those curious forward leaps of vagabondage after 1873 and 1893. Men had to be discharged. Drinkers went first, single men afterward, married men last of all. But the tramp is generally a drunkard self-confessed; and an unmarried man by his own admission. So he was the first to be dismissed when the crash came, and the last to be taken back when the skies brightened.

"This, however, is not the whole of the case. If there were no further complications of the problem we should find the figures going back again promptly with the return of good times. And such is not the case. The rise in 1874 was followed in 1875 by a further rise of 31.4 per cent. The flood had not yet reached its height. But in 1876 there was a still further rise, though slight,—3.6; and in the following year the fall was only 10 per cent., which was far more than compensated by the rise in 1878.

"Similarly, twenty years later, in 1895, we find a

rise of 24.7 per cent. above the mark of 1894—note the resemblances. In 1874 a rise of 75 per cent.; in 1894 of 63.9; in 1875 a rise of 31.4 per cent.; in 1895 of 24.7. Further in the comparison we cannot go, but if the likeness is to hold we shall witness a gain in 1896 of not far from 3 per cent., corresponding to that of 1876, and then the waters will begin to subside.

"If the likeness is to hold, they will never fall back to their former level; and in any event, if human nature repeats itself, they will reach the old level only to make another and a stronger start later on."

But why does not reviving business, why does not business activity, far outrunning the growth of population, bring back the tramp to steady industry?

"For the same reason," says Professor McCook, "that the horse, which has once run away, runs away again when he gets the chance. It is against nature for the horse to work in harness. He does it, however, because, while he is still young and green, the cleverer animal, man, convinces him that man is the stronger. When the horse discovers the contrary, it is all over with his domesticity. He is ruined as a servant.

THE FATAL DISCOVERY.

"Similarly, the average man grows up to live a regular life and to work as a part of it. Somebody began it, of course, long ago, with most of us; and from the time we know anything, we are taught to believe that there is a necessary relation between doing our daily tasks, eating our regular meals, going to bed in a fixed place, rising at a prearranged hour, wearing a certain kind of clothes,—that there is between all this and being 'good,' an unalterable relationship; as also between being good and being happy. Religion gives its awful sanction to this theory; habit fortifies it; successive generations of what we call civilization even creates an instinct which makes us think, or at least say, we like it;—when suddenly to one of us comes the discovery that we can stop all this and yet live—nay, grow fat, perhaps, and vigorous and strong; drop worry and responsibility in health, have the best of care when sick, go everywhere, see everything, choose his own company, read the newspapers, vote often, commune with nature, live and die the lord of creation again.

"And when that discovery comes it is apt to be fatal. There are to many, it is true, complete returns to orderly life. The old habit overcomes revived nature—the horse never runs away again. But to many others, apparently to most, it is all over with the artificial man. The original savage resumes sway. Nature is triumphant."

Summing up Prof. McCook says: "Here, then, is the problem. Look at it. Industry liable to fluctuations; taking on, when it must, men of all sorts; dropping, when business becomes slack, first drunkards, next single men, last of all married men; a class of men employed by industry, of at least average ability and skill, but mostly hard drinkers, nearly all single; these men, when dropped, ascertaining that they can live and be fairly happy without work; when business revives, the same men left out until the last, partly through the determination of industry to use their kind only when it must, partly through their loss of the habit and disposition to consecutive labor. To this great army a contingent is added from the ranks of strikers and of sick persons who, during enforced idleness, have made the fatal discovery of the others, that living and labor are not interchangeable terms. The law, stepping in, scatters this host, but neither destroys nor subjugates nor converts it. It is soon back again, with firmer tread and more confident air, moving apparently to new and more dazzling victories."

METHODS OF SOLUTION.

Given the causes it is easy to suggest methods of solving the problem. The solution itself is not so easy. Following are Prof. McCook's suggestions: 1. "Stop letting people get drunk when they like." Until something is done in this direction, there is really no use in talking about the thing at all. 2. "Don't let people make the fatal discovery that they can live without work" This implies, of course, that everybody must stop giving food, clothes and money to the casual beggar, unless he does a certain amount of work for it, which should always be in excess of that which a man regularly employed in the same occupation has to do to get the same accommodation. 3. "Make good laws and enforce them." 4. "Abolish industrial booms, financial crises, business slumps, encourage marriage." How all this can be accomplished Professor McCook is not even able to suggest. 5. "Help the railroads in putting a stop to universal and unlimited train jumping."

Josiah Flynt's Observations.

Josiah Flynt has tramped with the "hobo," and shared his lot, throughout this country and England, with the view of discovering a solution to the tramp problem. He agrees with Professor McCook that whiskey is the root of the evil of vagrancy, but does not believe that the American tramp is in any sense the result of fluctuations of the labor market. The American tramp, as he has found him, does not want to work as a rule. Under the influence of drink he becomes a sort of voluntary idler. If he could rid himself of this vice, however, Mr. Flynt is convinced that he will go to work and could be made a valuable citizen.

Mr. Flynt sums up as follows the principal causes or sources of vagabondage as he understands them: "1. The love of liquor. 2. Wanderlust. 3. The county jail, owing to the promiscuous herding of boys and homeless wanderers with criminals. 4. The tough and rough element in villages and towns. 5. The comparatively innocent but misguided pupils of the reform school.

"Though not, properly speaking, a cause of vaga-

bondage, the non-enforcement of law is its nursing mother, and misguided and misapplied charity its base of operations. The tramp evil is not so much a disease as a symptom of public ill-health. As such, and all the more because it is such, it deserves to be more thoroughly investigated, more reasonably apprehended and more boldly treated."

THE CHICAGO STRIKE OF 1894.

PROFESSOR EDWARD W. BEMIS writes a calm and unbiased review of the great strike instituted by the American Railway Union last year in a recent number of the *Revue d'Economie Politique*, of Paris.

Professor Bemis begins with a careful account of the situation at Pullman, based on the testimony given before the national commission. As to the source of the Pullman company's profits just previous to the strike, and its bearing on the question of wages, he says:

"If there be a moral claim on the employer, such as Mr. Pullman did not acknowledge, it does not appear much weakened in the case before us by the fact that the profits of the Pullman company were chiefly made by the operation of cars and not directly by the work in the Pullman shops. In these shops about 36 per cent. of the work in a normal year, and perhaps 90 per cent. in 1893-4, according to the company, was work in constructing and repairing the Pullman cars which rendered possible the large profits of operation. Wages were reduced upon this work equally as upon the contract work above mentioned."

As to rents in the town of Pullman, after the reduction of wages, Professor Bemis can see no reason why they should have been maintained at their former level.

"The other serious grievance of the workers was that competition was appealed to by the company to fix wages, but not rents, which remained unreduced and from 15 to 30 per cent. higher than similar tenements in adjoining towns, where, however, the street paving and sewerage were inferior. Although only two-thirds of the employees lived at Pullman and so were personally affected, it is probable that the same proportionate reduction of rents as of wages would have prevented the strike.

THE TOWN OF PULLMAN AS A SOCIAL EXPERIMENT.

"There is general agreement even among the strongest friends of Mr. Pullman that his experiment, wholly aside from the strike, is not sufficient of a success to warrant its being copied. Where all industrial power is lodged in one company, which owns the land, houses, water, gas and streets, all discontent even if really due to general industrial depression is dangerously concentrated on the management, while the inability of the men to buy land and build homes makes the Pullman experiment less educative of independence and other valuable features of character than would a different policy on the part of the management."

Passing from the original Pullman grievances to a consideration of the general attitude of the American Railway Union as shown in the strike, Professor Bemis concludes: "But while the haughty attitude of Mr. Pullman, the partial destruction of competition for labor among railroaders by the General Managers' Association, and the unfair advantages possessed by our moneyed classes in many legislative bodies have aroused much sympathy for the strikers, yet the thought of what might have happened had they won appalls one. The American Railway Union would not have used its power any better than the General Managers' Association, if as well. Neither one can be trusted. Public control, in some way, of the relations of labor and capital in our enormous transportation lines has become a necessity. President Debs of the American Railway Union in his opening address to the first convention of his organization in June, 1894, said: 'I do not hesitate to believe that the time will come in the history of the American Railway Union, if indeed it has not already come, when if coal miners strike for honest wages, no A. R. U. man in any capacity will contribute to their defeat by hauling a pound an inch mined by non-union labor.' It is singular that the strike commission did not get hold of this. Another high officer of the union told the writer before the Pullman strike, that when this union was developed its members would not haul the freight of any employer who might otherwise successfully refuse what the union should consider the just demands of his employees. . . .

SOME GROUNDS OF HOPE.

"We may say in closing that the strike would never have been possible without widespread unrest and discontent. This has been increased by the strike and the continuance of the industrial depression. It is rendered serious by the generally admitted lawlessness of some of the wealthy in the West, the inequalities of taxation and the corrupt character of our city and state governments, and by the absorption of nearly all in money making, to the neglect of civic duties and public spirit. A large portion of the wage-workers, too, are the immigrants or the children of such from Ireland, Germany, Poland, Italy and all the parts of Europe, and are largely ignorant of American institutions and of their true interests and led in too many cases by unscrupulous demagogues. Yet there is much hope in a wave of municipal reforms and interest in economic and social problems, that is now rapidly spreading among our professional and middle classes, which may be powerful enough to secure a peaceful and gradual introduction of moderate but greatly needed social reforms and to render less bitter the relations between capital and labor."

WHY WOMEN DO NOT WANT THE BALLOT.

THE Rt. Rev. William Croswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, sums up the case against woman suffrage, in the *North American Review*, as follows:

"1. Suffrage is not a right of anybody. It is a privilege granted by the constitution to such persons as the framers of the constitution and the founders of the government deem best.

"2. The old political proverb, 'No taxation without representation,' is utterly inapplicable to this question. It grew out of the tyrannical action of a government 'across the sea,' in which no one of all the people on whom the tax was levied had the faintest voice in the framing of the laws or in the choice of the government. We may be said to have in this country a great deal of representation without taxation, because in thousands of instances voters and indeed the very men who impose the tax own no property at all. But women who are taxed *are* represented by their relatives, by their potent influence, and by men's sense of justice, amounting even to chivalry, which the woman's suffragists are doing all they can to destroy, but which has secured to them far more protection, far more independent control of their property, than men have reserved to themselves. The complement and object of taxation is not the right to vote, but the protection of property. And women's property is better protected than men's.

"3. Equality does not mean identity of duties, rights, privileges, occupations. The sex differences are proof enough of this. The paths in which men and women are set to walk are parallel, but not the same. And the equilibrium of society cannot be maintained, nor the equipoise of the body, unless this is recognized. As St. Paul put it forcibly long ago: 'If the whole body were hearing, where were the smelling?' Overstocked professions, men and women crowding each other in and out of occupation, neglected duties, responsibilities divided until they are destroyed, must be the result if this unnatural idea be enforced.

"4. The theory of increased wages for women, to be secured by giving votes to women-workers is equally preposterous. Wages like work are regulated by the unfailing law of supply and demand. Work cannot be created and wages cannot be forced up. If there are too many workers there will be less employment and lower pay.

"These are some of the fundamental and axiomatic truths of the argument.

"It is important, too, to guard against the specious method of mixing up things that have no relation to each other. A man or a woman who opposes the forcing of the ballot upon women is classed with the people who dislike female bicyclists and the bloomer costume—questions of taste about which we may differ, but which lie upon the lower plane of æsthetics. The unattractiveness of an ugly dress or an ungraceful movement may repel a man's feelings and lessen the charm of a woman, but there it ends. Women may ride bicycles and wear bloomers without violating any political principle, provided they neither ride *on* the one nor walk *in* the other to the polls.

"It is still more important to draw another distinction. The slavery of American women exists only in the warped imaginations and heated rhetoric of a few people, who have screamed themselves hoarse upon platforms or written themselves into a rage in newspapers. There is no freer human being on earth to-day, thank God, than the American woman. She has freedom of person, of property, and of profession, absolute and entire. She has all liberty that is not license."

REVOLUTION, NOT EVOLUTION.

Of the changed relations between men and women that would result from the granting of the suffrage to women, the Bishop says: "With women mingling in the rough strifes and contests of political life, and assuming positions and duties hitherto unknown to them, there will inevitably come the quenching of that chivalrous feeling of men toward women, born of the protection hitherto expected by women and afforded by men, which is the inspiring cause of so large a part of the amenities of lifeand the politeness of manners. And yet, just because woman is physically weak, and man physically strong, there will be no change in the real necessities of things. One may well look with grave anxiety at what is really *a revolution of* the natural order, utterly unable to conjecture what the results may be when women shall have become, not only *votresses*, but legisla*tresses*, mayo*resses* and alder*women*. It is the favorite habit of women arguing this cause to deal with it as though woman's suffrage were an evolution. But it cannot fairly be considered as, in any way, a progress along the line of that steady advance in the power and position of women which has been wrought out by Christian civilization. It would not be progress, it would be retrogression. And it is not the least after the manner of growth and improvement in the character, the education, or the opportunities of women. It is a new departure, an entire digression, a violent change, and the appeal of this article is in a way 'from Philip drunk to Philip sober.' Certain women have said so loudly, and so often, that they are 'enslaved,' 'reduced to a level with idiots,' 'classed with criminals,' 'deprived of natural rights,' 'down-trodden and oppressed,' that they have really come to believe it and to make some sensible people believe it. I trust that wiser counsels may in the end prevail."

Bishop Doane urges the women of New York State "to see to it that, in the approaching elections for the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, men shall be chosen who will defend them from this wrong; and when the elections are completed, to let it be known and felt in Albany that what some women claim as a political right, they consider a personal grievance and a public harm."

SOME LONDON SETTLEMENTS.

THE Rev. T. C. Collings in the *Leisure Hour* describes two Settlements which have been founded in South London by the Wesleyans and Congregationalists. The first is that of Bermondsey, which is established in the midst of a population of 150,000 under the presidency of Rev. J. Scott Lidgett. At Bermondsey the session of the workingman's college commences in October. There were about 800 students last year who came from all parts of Bermondsey and Rotherhithe. Bermondsey Settlement, we should have mentioned, is situated in Farncomb Road off Jamaica street. University Extension lectures are held. There is also a musical society. While Oxford House and Toynbee Hall rely more upon the spoken word, the Wesleyans of Bermondsey prefer the attraction of music. The warden and two lady residents are members of the local board of guardians. Every Saturday a party of children selected from the six nearest schools in turn are taken by young ladies to visit the Tower, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, the museums or for rambles in the parks. Happy evenings for girls are conducted in the winter time in the nearest board schools. A lady, Miss Crawford, organized games in the playground of the Settlement, and also in those of the neighboring board schools. She taught the children to play rounders and many other games; but unfortunatly was drowned during a summer holiday in Switzerland.

THE MINISTRY OF PLAY.

The following passage from the warden's report may be taken to heart elsewhere than in Bermondsey: "Many a time I come home saddened and ashamed of what I have seen and heard from the groups of children for whose play-hours no one cares. Yet how easy to remedy this! There stand the schools, which would become better places for learning if they suggested not only thoughts of lessons, but also of joyful play; and all around us in prosperous homes are multitudes of youths and maidens, full of joy and fun, of zest in all kinds of sport, wanting only the highest happiness, that of sharing their joy with the little brothers and sisters of Jesus Christ whose pale faces, rough voices, and horse-play in the streets tells us how little brotherly and sisterly love they have known. Multitudes of other little ones there are, whose voices are never heard in the streets, who are screened by thoughtful parents from contamination; but great is the price of dullness paid for security from harm. Many well-to-do young people shrug their shoulders at what seems to them the restless meddling of philanthropists, or at least feel that they themselves are not qualified to *work* for others. But can you not *play* with them, and for them, I ask? Scatter the gloom of our philanthropy by spreading the brightness of your laughter. There is Christ's work for you. I see unbounded possibilities of every kind of good if the children of the rich would come down to our courts and alleys to share their play and hand it on before they are tired of it to the children of the poor.

THE METHOD OF OCCUPATION.

"Residents come for a year, or shorter periods, and take part in the work. These gentlemen are provided with accommodation at the Settlement, the tariff of charges for which is: For two rooms, use of common rooms and board, 28 shillings weekly; for one combination room, with ditto and board, 24 shillings weekly; for bedroom with ditto and board, 21 shillings weekly. Besides the residents there is a large staff of helpers, most of whom come for a day or evening each week. There are now about fifty workers, without counting old inhabitants of the neighborhood, who in many of the enterprises are giving their hearty support. The Women's Settlement is also progressing very favorably, and at the date of the publication of their last report the Resident's house was fully occupied. All the agencies of a vigorous evangelical work in the midst of a poor population are being actively carried on. Three companies of the Boys' Brigade meet in the neighborhood—one at Silver Street, one at Southwark School and one at the Settlement. Besides military drill, they learn swimming, football and cricket. In the summer a seaside camp is a great attraction. The boys are watched in business and sickness. Every Tuesday evening a training class for officers is held. The Southwark Pupil Teachers' Association also meets here, and every Saturday fifty of them are taught gymnastics, and then entertained to tea. A factory-girls' club, a local Parliament, a private labor agency and a theological guild also do good work."

Last May a city firm having bought up some property in West Lane, near the Settlement, found themselves in possession of a public house. One of the partners having conscientious objections to maintaining the license sacrificed it and paid compensation for the diminished value of the estate. The public house was then opened—without intoxicating drinks, gambling, Sunday games or politics as the St. George Social Club.

Mr. Collings' sketch of the new Social Settlement at Robert Browning Hall, Walworth, gives evidence of owing much to imagination. One of many misleading suggestions may be pointed out. The Settlement is not, as Mr. Collings seems to imagine, managed by "members of the brotherhood of local labor;" it is like other Settlements, "under the guidance of graduates."

Two Garrisons of Women.

In *Good Words*, Mrs. Mace has a very brief paper describing some Women's Settlements in Bethnal Green. There are two of them—one, Mayfield House, established by Cheltenham Ladies' College, and the other St. Margaret's: "The residents in these two settlements are ladies who give them-

selves voluntarily to the work for longer or shorter periods, paying from $5 to $6.25 a week for board and lodging. The houses can accommodate about ten residents each and are nearly always full. The ladies have districts to visit in the surrounding parishes; they hold Mothers' Meetings, manage Bands of Hope and Girls' Clubs; they teach in Sunday schools and have Bible classes for men and women. They have classes for nursing and first aid for mothers; cooking and dress-making classes, for which the County Council provides teachers; classes for home industries—*e.g.*, wood carving, brass and iron work, painting and art needle work. They have classes for singing and elocution and debating, for young pupil teachers and others. Some of the ladies give nearly all their time to Charity Organization work; others read to the inmates of the workhouse, and visit the patients in the hospitals. Forlorn and neglected children are gathered in from the streets to a weekly class, where the simple curriculum includes, 'Needlework, a Bible story, hymn singing and good romping games;' a pleasant resting place this for many a little pilgrim along life's rugged ways, where he may pause to gather strength and courage before setting forth upon what we may hope will prove an upward climb. At Mayfield House there is another class each week, for invalid children who cannot go to school."

The widespread interest which is beginning to show in these Settlements is attested afresh by the *Schweizerishe Zeitschrift fur Gemeinmitzigkeit*, the organ of the Swiss League of Social Service, which publishes an article by Mr. Joseph King descriptive of University Settlements in England, and in especial of Mansfield House in Canning Town.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Some interesting facts about the Bank of England and its history have been gathered by the *Social Economist*.

It will be remembered that on January 1, 1895, this institution celebrated its second centennial anniversary. It was organized to relieve William III from the difficulties he experienced in raising funds to prosecute the war against France. William Patterson, a Scotch merchant, was the original projector of the enterprise.

"The terms of the charter were that the sum of £1,200,000 ($6 000,000) should be raised, and that the subscribers should form themselves into a corporation styled 'The Governor and Company of the Bank of England.' The bank was also to have the privilege of keeping the accounts of the public debt, paying dividends, issuing notes, etc., for which an allowance of £4,000 a year was granted. The whole of the capital was to be loaned to the government at 8 per cent. This interest, together with the £4,000 allowance, gave the bank a revenue of £100,000 per annum.

"At its very outset the bank was a servant of the government, and it has retained that character, but in somewhat diminished degree, through all the ages of its subsequent history. It is a curious fact that, although founded by a Scotchman, Scotchmen are eschewed by the bank. What the first of the race did to entail the ban upon his fellow countrymen is not recorded, but it is commonly said in London that three descriptions of persons are excluded in practice from employment at the bank—namely, Scotchmen, Jews, and Quakers."

In the basement of the bank building are barracks in which are quartered thirty soldiers daily. It has been the custom to station soldiers at the bank ever since the riots of June, 1780, when an attempt was made to sack the bank.

"The Bank of England first issued notes in 1695, which were for £20. The £10 notes were issued in 1759, and the £5 notes in 1793. At one time during the early years of the present century notes of £1 and £2 were issued, but in 1844 they were all withdrawn from circulation, and no notes are issued for less than £5, and none higher than £1,000.

"These notes may be said to be the safest pieces of paper in the world, as under any circumstances the bank could pay with gold any one in circulation without one pound of the capital of the institution being touched. They are a legal tender everywhere in the United Kingdom except at the bank itself, where they must be paid in gold.

"The bank started with a capital, as stated, of £1,200,000. In two years this was increased to £2,201,000. In 1710 it was again increased to £5,560,000. On June 29, 1816, it was increased to its present sum of £14,553,000, equal to about $72,700,000. No reports of the bank are made beyond the regular weekly statement.

"The Bank of England has sometimes been in difficulties. It failed in 1696, and in its earlier years it was subjected to many runs, some organized by the jealous private bankers, some the result of political causes. . . .

"The present Governor of the bank and the Deputy Governor each receive a salary of £1 000 a year. The bank has 24 directors, each of which must hold £2,000 of stock, and who receive £500 a year compensation. There are in all 1,050 persons employed in the various departments of the institution, and their united salaries amount to about £1,400,000 a year.

"Up to 1826 it was the only joint stock bank in England, and until 1835 it remained the only joint stock bank in London. At that date the London and Westminster Bank was founded, and at the same time forty other joint stock banks were established in Great Britain. . . .

"The Bank of England is not only the banker of the government, but it is also the bankers' bank. All other banks keep their bullion reserves at the Bank of England, and this is one fact that gives the establishment its special importance as the centre of England's monetary system. This reserve is seldom allowed to fall below £10,000,000, a fair average being from £10,000,000 to £14,000,000. The daily transac-

BURLINGAME PUBLIC LIB

tions of this institution sometimes run as high as £6,500,000.

"The number of persons receiving dividends is nearly 284,000. Nearly £25,000,000 ($124,000,000) are annually paid out by the bank as dividends on stock annuities reaching the enormous sum of £775,000,000 or say $3,873,000,000.

"During the year 1892 the stock of the bank sold as high as £344 per share, and as low as £325. The highest dividend ever paid was in 1697, 27½ per cent., and the lowest during the years 1753-63, 4½ per cent. For twenty years the dividend has averaged about 10 per cent."

THE COMING BANKRUPTCY OF INDIA.

MR. A. J. WILSON, in the *Investors' Review*, writes upon Indian finance in his accustomed fashion. He deplores what he considers to be the extravagant imperial annexationist policy of the successive Indian governments, and declares that England is digging the grave of her own Empire with perverse persistency.

After describing the extreme poverty of the people of India he says: "Upon this substructure of poverty, we repeat, has the magnificently extravagant imperial power of England in India been built up. It is a power that has meant well many a time, and which has done well in not a few instances; but all its merits are eclipsed by its abominable waste, and its end must be that of all empires which have preceded it. Should it not die from internal convulsions, or from foreign wars, it will dwindle and perish from the exhaustion of the people it rules and sucks dry of their life's substance, or it will collapse smothered in its debts. A spirit of true economy might have prolonged its existence for centuries,—caused it to fade away into the great self-governing nation of which Indian philanthropists and reformers dream. Dominated as its rulers now are by a spirit of conquest, a mania for spending the substance of the people in things that profit not, it is liable to founder in the first storm which succeeds in breaking the united web of credit by which the world is held bound to the usurer.

ENGLAND'S POLICY OF SELF INTEREST.

"The mind cannot contemplate a future so full of risks and sinister probabilities without sadness. So much good has been meant to India, so much good done by its English masters, that we could hope still for the future were their ideals even now changed. Were real economy to give place to the present system of pillage; were the interests of the people studied first, and our own imperialist follies and vanities put out of sight forever; were the abuses of the India Office in London and its hideous robberies abated or swept away; were the cost of the army brought down to the limits necessary to keep our present territory in order, and all conquests henceforth eschewed; were the internal administration opened more fully to natives, so that the swarms of Europeans now eating up the land as officials or pensioners might be diminished; were the burdens of interest involved by the railways gradually diminished, and in all directions economy and retrenchment enforced—our sway over India might even now be consolidated and made enduring. But the refusal to take this path and the continuance of our present habits and policy mean that our power in India is digging its own grave. And all the glory of our mighty Empire hangs by our prosperous continuance there."

BY BALLOON TO THE NORTH POLE.

THERE is an entertaining article by Flora Klickmann in the *Windsor Magazine* upon "How to Reach the North Pole." It is copiously illustrated and describes the various methods that are at present being adopted for the purpose of solving the great mystery of the North. Miss Klickmann gives some interesting facts concerning the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition; but the most interesting part of her paper is her explanation of the scheme by which M. Andrée proposes to reach the North Pole with the balloon. She says: "M. Andrée informs me that, starting from Norsk Islands, off Spitsbergen, traveling at the same rate as on some of his previous balloon expeditions and given a favorable wind, he ought to reach the North Pole in *ten hours*. But even if he does not travel more than twenty-seven kilometres per hour—which is the mean speed of the wind at the particular elevation he proposes to adopt—forty-three hours should suffice to carry him to the coveted goal. So far as the Polar regions are concerned, the natural characteristics which are detrimental to exploring on the earth's surface serve to facilitate balloon exploration. The total absence of vegetation enables the balloon to travel steadily, there being no danger of its tow lines becoming entangled in trees. This consideration is of great importance, seeing that photographs are to be taken during the whole of the voyage, and constant jerks would be disastrous to the work on board. The continual sunshine serves to maintain an evenness of temperature, and consequently the variations in the carrying power of the balloon will be very slight. The snowfall in summer is not heavy, and there is no likelihood of the balloon encountering thunder storms, as in warmer regions.

"'All these points unmistakably indicate the superiority of a balloon over a boat or sledge for exploring such a country,' said M. Andrée, 'and they are not merely scientific deductions, but the result of personal experiments, therefore I feel I am justified in putting them forward.'

M. ANDRÉE'S PLANS.

"M. Andrée proposes to start, with two others, in the early summer of 1896. He will take the balloon as far as the Norsk Islands, where a large shed will be erected in which the balloon will be filled with

gas; here he will await a favorable wind to start into the unknown. The car will contain a dark room for photography and well-protected sleeping accommodation for the three travelers. The roof of the rooms will be boarded to form the floor of the upper story, which will have a balustrade and serve as a promenade. Photography being an important feature, 3,000 plates will be taken, though these will not be developed till they arrive home again. The balloon will be provisioned for four months, and it will also carry canvas boats, sledge, tent, life-saving apparatus in case of any mishap, scientific instruments, an electric battery, also an electric cooking stove. The explorers hope that a favorable wind will carry them right across the Pole. M. Andrée has already experimented in the matter of steering a balloon, and has so far succeeded that he can divert its course to the extent of over 27 degrees from the direction the wind is taking. This may be an immense advantage to him."

THE NAVAL WAR OF THE FUTURE.

A Dream of Automatic War.

MR. JAMES EASTWICK contributes to *Longman's Magazine* for September a brightly written description of naval warfare as he believes it will be when all ships are fought by automatic guns, utilizing the recoil in such a way as to obviate the necessity of having any man exposed to the enemy's fire. Mr. Eastwick maintains that the fumes of the melinite shells will suffocate more men than the splinters of the shells will kill or wound, and therefore he describes in the form of a tale entitled "The New 'Centurion,'" the kind of fighting ship which he thinks will supersede all other types.

THE IRONCLAD OF THE FUTURE.

He tells us what he thinks ought to be done by narrating as an historian the changes which were made in the "Centurion:" "Her old boilers have been taken out and replaced by new water tube boilers, and her engines improved to match; she is said to log her nineteen knots easily now. Her old 12 inch and 4 inch belts have been taken off, and in their place she has a belt of a uniform thickness of 8 inch Harveyed steel. Inside this there has been built a sort of turtle back over her engines, boilers and magazines, but it is not a turtle back exactly, for two reasons. First, it does not come quite to the sides, the space left affording room for excellent shoots between the upper and lower bunkers, so that we shall have no trouble about getting the coal to the furnaces. The second curious thing is that over the passage between the longitudinal bulkheads there is no armor at all; the turtle back instead of being continuous, is as it were split open, and turned up into two solid combings along the line of the bulkheads, which are carried up above these combings as far as the main deck. The passage itself, instead of having two decks has three, the lowest of all being a magazine deck, that immediately above it being fitted with electric gear which I could not make out, while above this again is a mere grating clear of fittings, but communicating with the upper works by broad and easy stairs. Forward and aft are, of course, the barbettes. They had been rebuilt and were smaller at the base than they had been. Our old 29-ton guns were gone, and in their place we have two pairs of much longer and heavier pieces, presumably the new 49-ton guns. They have made a clean sweep of every other gun on board — guns, casements, shields and all, and in their place have given us an array of Maxims, 3-pounders and 12-pounders, without any sort of protection whatsoever. Even our old military masts have gone, and in their place we have two light masts, not very unlike those of a Castle liner, with three Maxims in each top, but no shields. The decks or flats along the passage between the central bulkheads in close action will hold the bulk of the ship's company, and from there the Maxims are to be fought by electric gear."

A NAVAL DUEL.

In the present paper we have only the first part of the adventures of the "Centurion." She attacks and destroys two French *torpilleurs*, and then intercepts the *Depuis de Lôme* as she was pursuing an English passenger steamer. For some time previous, all the ship's company had been trained to exercise their guns from below water-line, the sights being fixed by the aid of mirrors. When the fight came on, however, the narrator, for the purposes of the story rather than from any necessity, obtained leave to fight his gun from above, and this is what he saw. He was standing in the mainhole telephoning to his subs below to load and work the guns while he held the fire lever in his hand. He says: "'Engage as your guns bear,' said the tiny voice of the telephone from the conning house close to my ear. The words came, 'Fire upon the enemy,' and I fired. Her broadsides sounded at the same moment as our guns, and there was a crash and a rattle somewhere about our decks. All that I knew or could think of was the task of watching those sights and firing as they bore. The French ironclad swept quickly past, and it was not easy to see one's mark with the bright blaze and drifting smoke of the two great guns always before one's eyes, and the reeking fumes of the cordite eddying round one every time a breech was opened. Presently there came a pause in our fire, and at that moment she vanished from my sight behind the bridge, though I now could hear the Maxims roaring like rushing water and the boom of C——'s guns thundering every five seconds or so like the taps of a big drum. We were in firing gear again just as the ship stood well across the enemy's stern and brought my guns once more to bear. I was actually pulling down the firing lever when the tiny voice at my ear said

'Cease firing.' Then I looked at the enemy and saw that her colors were gone Her foremast had been shot away and had fallen all along her decks. Her great funnel had been wrecked, either by our fire or by the fall of the foremast, and her upper works had been frightfully cut up. Boats were called away and the first lieutenant boarded her, and soon we saw the white ensign flying over the tricolor.

THE RESULT OF QUICK FIRING.

"As we neared her we cast off the lines and then boarded her, with a great deal of difficulty, for she was almost out of control, and the heavy seas breaking on her sides made it dangerous work to go near her. Once on board we stood dismayed at the ruin that those brief seconds had wrought. Of the destruction of her upper works we had all seen something, but of the state of her main deck we had entertained no conception. She is clad all over, as you may know, with four inch armor—not thick enough to be of the slightest use against our heavy guns, but just thick enough to make every shell unfailingly burst inboard. And certainly every shell that hit had burst with awful effect. Spar and main decks were started; every turret was wrecked; not a man seemed to have escaped from her main deck; those on her spar deck had been mown down by the Maxims as by fiery scythes. She was leaking all along her water line, notwithstanding her coffer dams, and, indeed, if no help had been near, she must soon have foundered. Our prize crew had got to work already to rig a jury funnel, and as soon as that was done the first lieutenant was confident that he could get the steam pumps to work and manage to keep her afloat."

This frightful damage had been inflicted on the Frenchman without the "Centurion," suffering anything beyond two or three shells having burst on board. Two or three Maxims had been displaced, and but for the traces of the shells they might never have been in action at all. The story goes on to an engagement between the "Centurion" and three line of battle ships off Gibraltar; but the end of the story is reserved for next month.

MR. EDWARD ATKINSON, writing on "The Signs of the Times" in the *Engineering Magazine*, gives us a forecast of great industrial activity in the United States, especially in the matter of railway building. He says: "Dating from January 1, 1896, it will become necessary to add railroad mileage to our present service at the rate of not less than 5,000 or 6,000 miles a year for many years to come, in order to give a partly adequate service to these very productive areas of our national domain, which are now suffering from their own discredit. Not less than 100,000 miles of new railroad must be constructed in the next fifteen or twenty years. This extension will not consist of great through lines, which may be called the warp of our system, but of cross lines and connections which make the weft."

THE LONDON TIMES.

McCLURE'S for October publishes a sketch, by James Creelman, of that world famous newspaper the London *Times*. The article has especial value in that it was revised by the hand of John Walter the third, a few months before his death.

In the opening paragraph Mr. Creelman thus characterizes the great London daily which now for more than 110 years has been owned and managed in unbroken succcession by three generations of Walters, father, son and grandson. "It is the most arrogant, the most unbribable thing in Europe, sober, serene, exasperatingly honest, not to be hurried and not to be delayed, but going its own serious pace, more British than Queen Victoria, more ubiquitous than the Vatican. It has fomented great wars and proclaimed peace. Governments have been overthrown, armies halted and kings made powerless at its command. It has been recognized again and again as the voice of Europe, speaking with knowledge and authority. And this mighty power has been built upon the intelligence, conscience and courage of these three conspicuously sane Englishmen. Strangely enough, they have been so free from literary vanity that not one of them has ever wished to be known as the author of any article in *The Times*."

John Walter the first bought Printing House Square in 1784, and a year later issued the first number of the *Daily Universal Register*. In 1788 the name of this paper was changed to *The Times*. It was in its early days a pugnacious little sheet, bristling with personalities.

JOHN WALTER THE SECOND.

But the really historic career of *The Times* began in 1803, when John Walter the first retired from the management of the paper to be succeeded by his son, John Walter the second, then twenty-eight years old. This young man, who was destined to be the father of modern journalism and creator of the most powerful and independent political engine in Europe, brought to his task a sound mind and body, an Oxford training, the heart of a lion, and a lofty and prophetic conception of the future of his calling. The journal was at that time losing money, and might have been abandoned had it not been for the new manager's faith in the enterprise. From the very first he declared *The Times* to be a moral autonomy, independent of all governments and all factions. Mr. Walter remodeled the establishment and organized a staff conspicuously fit to aid him in raising the proletariat of scribblers to the rank of a profession, so that even with the scanty means at his command he began to make society feel that a new power was born with which it must reckon for all time to come. His rare knowledge of human nature enabled him to select writers who would not yield to cajolery on the one hand nor private pique on the other. Every man in the service of *The Times* seemed to be inspired by the indomitable English qualities, the conscience and the enterprise

of the young leader. At the very outset of his career he seemed to understand that journalism was essentially the voice of the public. His impregnability was his strength. *The Times* could not be influenced. Its methods were shrouded in mystery, and its innermost councils were inscrutable. Europe was then one vast field of war, and the thunder of Napoleon's artillery drowned out all but Titanic voices ; but *The Times* made itself gradually heard until its opinions filled the ear of England, and were gravely discussed in every continental capital. Its rivals were divided into two classes—those who supported the Ministry and those who opposed it. Mr. Walter stood aloof from all parties. From that day to this the paper has never knowingly accepted anything as a matter of favor from either a government or an individual. Its insistent note of truth has been uttered in spite of kings and cabinets. At the close of the Peninsular war, the King of Spain sent a table service of solid gold to Mr. Walter as an acknowledgment of the services rendered by the paper, but the present was promptly returned to the King. In 1810 the government tried to curb the independent tone of *The Times* and no letters intended for it were allowed to come into the country. The captains of all incoming ships were compelled to surrender dispatches addressed to the paper. But the special correspondents and couriers employed by Mr. Walter outstripped the official messengers and the angry ministers often got their first inkling of great military and political events from the very journal they tried in vain to crush. The goverment did everything in its power to delay or withhold its correspondence. At the same time Mr. Walter was informed that he could have his dispatches promptly delivered as a matter of governmental favor. His sole answer was to send out more special correspondents and to beat the official dispatcher oftener than ever. Before long the merchants of England began to regard *The Times*' foreign news as the only safe basis for trade. The powerful commercial classes rallied to its support. The sale of official news to Lombard street speculators became a thing of the past. No one would believe a government report when it conflicted with *The Times*.

"Until 1816 Mr. Walter lived almost exclusively in his comfortable residence in Printing House Square, but in that year he bought Bearwood, a large estate forming an outlying part of Windsor forest. Here he went to live, traveling thirty-four miles each way to and from London by stage coach twice a week. He converted Bearwood into a princely domain, half park, half farm. Then commenced the patriarchal system which has helped to give *The Times* establishment an atmosphere unlike anything else in the world. The children of the Bearwood tenants and laborers were taken into the service of the great paper as soon as they were old enough to work, and served until they died, as compositors, pressmen, mechanics and what not. Their children, and their children's children succeeded them. To-day you may see three generations of the same family, all born at Bearwood, working side by side in *The Times*. Generation after generation is born into the establishment and dies out of it. Every brick in the huge building was made at Bearwood. From roof to cellar *The Times* is a monument to the hereditary system. Now and then the manager receives a note from the master of the school built at Bearwood by Mr. Walter, saying that William Jones or John Smith has made good progress at his studies and is almost old enough to go to London and begin work in the office.

SOME OF THE GREAT DEEDS OF "THE TIMES."

"In these days of blatant journalism it is refreshing to recall some of the great deeds of *The Times* and to remember that they were allowed to speak for themselves. It organized the historic campaign against the Corn Laws, and put victory into the hands of Richard Cobden ; it crippled the French Republic of 1848, and aroused England against the situation so that more than two hundred thousand volunteer constables were enrolled against the Chartists; it preached a crusade against Russia, and even when the Crimea was invaded it indicted the generalship of the British commander-in-chief and compelled the Prime Minister, Lord Aberdeen, to resign his office. From the time of the Duke of Wellington to the time of Lord Wolseley, its world-wide corps of correspondents has penetrated into the secrets of camp and court alike. All this has meant the employment of first-rate talent and the expenditure of vast sums of money. Yet not one word of boasting has ever appeared in the columns of *The Times* in the present century. Its mechanism has never been paraded before the public.

JOHN WALTER THE THIRD.

"The power of *The Times* grew. In 1847 John Walter the second died of cancer in the throat. His eldest son, John Walter the third, took his place in Parliament and at the head of the paper. He was until his death, last year, the absolute master of *The Times*. For forty-seven years he controlled that vast organization, and during thirty-five years of the time he served his country in Parliament. Like his father, Mr. Walter was intensely British. Under his administration *The Times* remained the first newspaper in the world; but, above all, it deeply impressed upon its readers the indivisibility of the British Empire, and pleaded powerfully against every attempt to disintegrate it. That idea overshadowed all others in its columns. The device at the head of the editorial page represents three books —times past, time present, and times future. The pages of the past and present are open, the book of the future is closed. This symbolizes the policy of *The Times*. It aims to represent and support day by day the known will of the British majority when the popular mind does not conflict with sound morals or the principle of constitutional monarchy.

Mr. Walter was a grave, well-read man, with strong convictions. There was something leonine about his head and face, and still there was not a gentler heart in England. His generous, patriarchal nature was reflected throughout the system over which he presided so wisely, so moderately, and so incorruptibly. Scores of gray-haired pensioners were protected by his charitable hand. The sternness of *The Times* is shown only to the public. Its private bounties are countless. Children are born at Bearwood to serve in its ranks, and they die blessing its name. During the Tae-Ping rebellion in China, Mr. Bowlby, the special correspondent of *The Times*, was seized and imprisoned with Sir Harry Parke, the British Minister. Mr. Bowlby had dared to tell the truth and he was slowly tortured to death. The story of his horrible fate was printed in *The Times*; but, after the regular edition was printed, the presses were stopped, and a single copy of another edition, containing a mild account of the death, was struck off and mailed to the correspondent's aged mother—so that she might never know how her son died. That touching incident illustrates the feeling of mutual consideration and the *esprit de corps* that permeates the service. There are men now in the office who have toiled there continuously for over half a century. Most of the employees in the mechanical departments are related to each other by blood or marriage. There is one man of eighty-two years. Thirty-six men are over sixty years old and ten are over seventy. Notwithstanding this, the active management has always been in the hands of young men. Mr. Delane, for instance, was twenty-four.

"To some extent *The Times* is managed without regard to profit. Ten columns of news from Uganda, for instance, cost more than eleven thousand dollars. Six thousand dollars were spent in two days' telegrams from the Argentine Republic. The foreign news alone foots up many thousands of dollars a week. At the same time, the manager rejects every year something like thirty or forty thousand dollars' worth of advertisements that would be published in almost any other newspaper.

"'How much money will it take to buy *The Times?*' asked Mr. Astor.

"'The money never was coined that could buy *The Times*,' replied Mr. Arthur Walter.

INDEPENDENT OF FRIENDSHIPS.

"Norman pride of ancestry and Saxon love of truth show themselves in every page of the paper. It is not enough that *The Times* shall be free from the influences of corruption and hatred, but it must be strictly independent of friendships. Its representatives must accept no decorations from princes or governments. They must make no embarrassing personal alliances, must take no favors and promise none. Anglo-Saxon journalism is in its most important forms usually free from venality. But there is one form of corruption to which it yields. A man may buy the favor of a great newspaper by giving it news. Many public men understand this fact and profit by it. In this respect *The Times* is unique, and a single illustration is sufficient to show the spirit of its ethics.

AN INCIDENT OF THE "TIMES'" IMPARTIALITY.

"At midnight on December 22, 1886, Lord Randolph Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Salisbury's administration, drove to the office in Queen Victoria street and sent his card to Mr. Buckle. When he was admitted to the editor's presence he announced that he had decided to resign his office as a protest against the Premier. *The Times* was to have the privilege of announcing the news in the morning. Mr. Buckle urged the Chancellor not to take such a rash step, but his arguments had no effect.

"'Of course you will be friendly to me?' said Lord Randolph.

"'Certainly not,' answered Mr. Buckle.

"'But there is not another paper in England that would not show some gratitude for such a piece of news.'

"'That may be true,' said the editor, 'but you cannot bribe *The Times*. This news is enormously important. It will make a great sensation. But if you choose to have it so, you can give it to some other newspaper, and not one line of it will appear in our columns to-morrow.'

"'Surely you will let me see what is written about it editorially to-night?'

"'You cannot see a word of it before it is printed.'

"'Well,' said the astonished minister, '*The Times* is the most extraordinary and the most ungrateful newspaper published. You may announce my resignation, but I consider this very harsh treatment.'

"When the paper appeared in the morning it contained the news of the resignation and a dignified editorial censuring the Chancellor for deserting his leader.

"*The Times* has nearly always supported the party opposed to the governing classes and has made almost incredible sacrifices out of pure conscientiousness. No man of the Walter blood has been afraid to speak out according to his conscience right or wrong.

ARTHUR WALTER.

"There was a fourth John Walter born, and he was educated to take his father's place; but on Christmas eve, 1870, in his twenty-fifth year, he was drowned by an accident on the ice in the lake at Bearwood. His next brother, Arthur Walter, has succeeded to the inheritance. He is a serious, wise and well-informed man, who looks upon *The Times* as a great trusteeship, and is determined to continue it according to its splendid traditions.

"It is a common story that each John Walter in turn has declined a peerage, but I have it on the authority of the last of the three that there is no truth in the report. Mr. Walter regards it as a su-

preme compliment that no Prime Minister has ever approached him with such a bribe. To be a peer would add to the dignity of his position, but would compromise his independence."

THE EVOLUTION OF FICTION.

THE following account of the evolution of fiction we take from Mr. Herbert Spencer's article on "Professional Institutions," in the *Popular Science Monthly* for September.

"That fiction has developed out of biography scarcely needs proof. Unless a biographer is accurate, which even modern biographers rarely are, and which ancient biographers certainly were not, it inevitably happens that there is more or less of fancy mingled with his fact. The same tendencies which in early times developed anecdotes of chiefs into mythological stories of them as gods, operated universally, and necessarily produced in narratives of men's lives exaggerations which greatly distorted them. If we remember the disputes among the Greeks respecting the birthplaces of poets and philosophers we see how reckless were men's statements and how largely the actual was perverted by the imaginary. So, too, on coming down to Christian times it needs but to name the miracles described in the lives of the saints to have abundant proof of such vitiations. As in our own days the repeater of an anecdote, or circulator of a scandal, is tempted to make his or her story interesting by making much of the striking points ; so, still more in early days, when truth was valued less than now, were stories step by step perverted as they passed from mouth to mouth.

AUTHORS' ORAL FICTION.

"Of course, the narrator who gave the most picturesque version of an adventure or achievement was preferred by listeners; and, of course, ever tempted to increase the imaginary additions, passed insensibly into a maker of tales. Even children, at first anxious to know whether the stories told them are true, by and by become ready to accept untrue stories; and then some of them, thus taught by example, invent wonderful tales to interest their companions. With the uncivilized or semi-civilized a like genesis naturally occurs among adults. Hence the established class of story-tellers in the East—authors of oral fictions. And how gradually by this process fiction is differentiated from biography is shown by the fact that at first these stories which, as exaggerations of actual incidents, are partially believed in by the narrators are wholly believed in by the listeners. In his "Three Years in a Levantine Family" Mr. Bayle St. John tells us that when "The Arabian Nights" were being read aloud, and when he warned those around that they must not suppose the narratives to be true, they insisted on believing them: asking—Why should a man sit down to write lies? So that after fiction comes into existence it is still classed as biography—is not distinguished from it as among civilized nations.

THE SECULARIZATION OF STORY TELLING.

"The early history of these civilized nations shows that in the genesis of imaginary biography the priesthood at first took some part. In Henry I's time Wace, a reading clerk, was also a romance writer. So, in the next reign, we have Walter Map, chaplain to the king, who wrote religious and secular romances; and there are subsequently named romances which probably had clerical authors, though there is no proof. But the general aspect of the facts appears to show that after that time in England, the telling of tales of imagination became secularized.

OTHER LITERATURE.

"Meanwhile derivative forms of literature were showing themselves, mostly, however, having a biographical element. As a writer on church government the Saxon abbot Dunstan diverged somewhat from the purely clerical sphere ; and after the conquest Sewulf, who, becoming a monk, wrote his travels, gives us a deviation into an autobiographical, as well as a geographical, form of literature. Then in Henry II's reign we have Nigel Wireker, a monastic, who wrote a satire on the monks, as did also the chaplain, Walter Map, in addition to his volume of anecdotes. Under Richard I there was Geoffrey de Vinsauf, an ecclesiastic who was also a critic of poetry, and Giraldus Cambrensis, who wrote topography. In the reign of Henry III came the monk Mathew Paris, who in denouncing pope and king wove biographical matter into a satire. In subsequent reigns Wiclif, John Trevisa and others added the function of translator to their literary functions; and some, as Bromyard and Lydgate, entered upon various subjects—law, morals, theology, rhetoric. Here it is needless to accumulate details. It is enough for us to recognize the ways in which in early days the priest took the lead as man of letters.

"Of course, along with the secularization of biography, history and literature at large, men of letters have become more diversified in their kinds. History, at first predominantly biographical, has divided itself. There is the unphilosophical kind, such as that written by Carlyle, who thought the doings of great men the only subject-matter worth dealing with, and there is the philosophical kind, which more and more expands history into an account of national development: Green's "Short History" being an example.

"Then biography, besides dividing into that kind which is written by the man himself and that kind which is written by another, has assumed unlike natures—the nature which is purely narrative, and that which is in large measure analytical or reflective. And besides the various classes of writers of fiction, laying their scenes among different ranks and dealing with them in different ways—now descriptive, now sentimental, now satirical—we have a variety of essayists — didactic, humorous, critical, etc."

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THE REAL JOHN KEATS.

APROPOS of the centenary of John Keats, October 29, 1895, Mr. John Gilmer Speed, in *McClure's*, attempts to give us a picture of "The Real John Keats," in an illustrated paper which gathers fresh interest from the fact—given by an editorial note—that the writer is a grandson of the poet's brother. Mr. Speed does not at all revive the picturesque but disproven story that Gifford's *Quarterly* invectives "snuffed out" the author of "Endymion;" indeed he cites, *en passant*, fresh evidence that Keats bore the savage terms of the review with reasonable equanimity, all things considered.

John Keats was the son of a hostler, who accumulated a competence which was but little comfort to his children on account of negligent or dishonest trusteeship.

JOHN KEATS A PUGILIST.

"Some of the lads who were at school with John Keats have left recollections of him. He was small, but very symmetrical in form, and with a face of such beauty that all who saw him were charmed by his appearance. Mere good looks do not go far with schoolboys, but they have a certain effect. It was not beauty that made John Keats the most popular boy in Mr. Clarke's school, but his love of fun, his rollicking sense of humor, and above all his fondness for fighting. In his boyhood he appeared to like a fight for its own sake, and to fairly revel in an encounter when the battle was for what he esteemed a good cause."

APPRENTICED TO A SURGEON.

Keats was apprenticed at fifteen to a surgeon, and he accepted this disposition of his future without any opposition, though he continued to show himself more interested in the "Faerie Queen," than in the dissecting room. Three years later he made his first verses, "Imitations of Spenser," and at twenty he was put all in a tumult by "Chapman's Homer," his introduction to which was the occasion of one of his noblest sonnets.

"He passed his medical examinations with credit and was appointed an assistant at Guy's Hospital. Operations that he performed in 1816 proved that he was no bungler, but his heart was not in the work. He felt that he was not fit for the responsibilties of the profession, as his mind wandered more and more to other things. 'The other day during the lecture,' he told his friend Clarke, 'there came a sunbeam into the room, and with it a whole troop of creatures floating in the ray; and I was off with them to Oberon and fairyland.' To another friend he said of the abandonment of his study of medicine and surgery, which happened in 1817: 'My last operation was the opening of a man's temporal artery. I did it with the utmost nicety; but reflecting on what passed through my mind at the time, my dexterity seemed a miracle, and I never took up the lancet again.'"

THE FIRST VOLUME.

Keats' poems were collected in a volume in 1817, after urgent encouragement from such friends as Leigh Hunt, Shelley and Severn. It attracted no attention except in the inner circle of art and letters represented by the names just mentioned.

"These friends resented the public inattention; but this did not seem to worry Keats in the least, for he was now intent on producing a long poem which should put his powers to the test and prove that he was capable of a sustained effort. He therefore planned 'Endymion' and went to the Isle of Wight to begin it. This experiment had been made on the recommendation of Haydon the painter, who insisted that he would work better in solitude. Keats found that this was not the case and in a few weeks went to Margate, where he made good progress on his poem. 'Endymion' was finished in the autumn of that year. Before it could get treated by the reviewers, Keats' mortal malady had begun as a result of the exposure endured during a walking trip in the North.

KEATS, LAMB AND WORDSWORTH.

"During Christmas week of 1817 he was invited by Haydon to sup with Wordsworth. Besides Wordsworth, Charles Lamb and several others were present. Lamb got tipsy and played some practical jokes on a dull member of the company. These did not amuse Keats, but struck him as only rude and unkind. Later, Wordsworth invited Keats to dine with him. At this dinner Keats recited for the older poet the Hymn to Pan from 'Endymion.' Wordsworth coolly remarked: 'A pretty piece of paganism;' and Keats winced under the frigidity."

KEATS IN LOVE.

The young poet had repeatedly made declarations that he was wedded to his muse beyond divorce, and that he could never mate his mighty epic admiration of beauty with "the more divided and minute domestic happiness." But as to many others less than he who have gratuitously renounced sweethearts, the day of his fate duly arrived, and never was there a more ardent passion, nor a more complete slave to it than the poet. Miss Fanny Brawne was the object of his love; Mr. Speed tells us that the silhoutte reproduced with his article is the only portrait of her which has been preserved and he falls back on Mr. Sidney Colvin's hypothetical description of the young lady: "'A brisk and blooming, very young beauty of the far from uncommon English hawk blond type, with aquiline nose and retreating forehead, sharp cut nostril and gray-blue eye, a slight shapely figure rather short than tall, a taking smile, and good hair, carriage, and complexion—such was Fanny Brawne externally.' Though she was inexperienced and self-confident, she was constant and kind to her lover in spite of prospects which soon grew very dark. She never, however, fully realized what manner of man he was, though some of the things said by his friends, who did not approve of her or of his frenzy of passion for her, were most unkind and entirely unjustified. As I have been guilty in previous writings of repeating at least one such unkind remark,

I most cheerfully acknowledge that better evidence has convinced me that she loved Keats dearly, and when he was dead tenderly cherished his memory."

A Living Friend of Keats.

In the October *Century*, Mr. Kenyon West, writing on "Keats in Hampstead," reports a conversation recently had with a quaint old man who in his boyhood knew the poet. This ancient said: "When I first knew Mr. Keats he was terrible fond of tramping over the fields; and once I saw him coming across a stubble field long after sundown. I believe he had been there all day. After a while I didn't see him around so much, on account of his illness. When I first saw him his face was bright and cheery as the sun, but he was a melancholy looking chap at last. He seemed to see all that was stirring, acted cleverish, and was very sociable, though none of us thought he amounted to much; the tradespeople around thought him idle—a fellow that hadn't much to do but look at the clouds and the flowers. Of couse none of us thought he'd be so famous some day. Us boys thought a pile of him after we saw him pitch into a cruel, mean-souled man who was teasing a little boy. He gave him a good drubbing, I can tell you. It was a fight that lasted an hour or so, and the fellow went home feeling pretty cheap to be beaten by such a little man as Mr. Keats. But I've been told Mr. Keats had always been fond of fighting at school; he'd fight any one morning, noon and night; it was meat and drink to him.

"After a while any one with half an eye could see Mr. Keats wasn't long for this world. One evening after a busy day I was going home. I saw I was just near Wentworth Place. I couldn't resist going around to the kitchen door to ask after Mr. Keats, for I hadn't seen him for a long time tramping around. It was September, and the back door was half open, and just inside was Miss Brawne herself talking to one of the maids. I stammered out my words, not feeling sure of my welcome, someway. Her answer was curt enough, but I have always fancied she'd been crying. She said that Mr. Keats had that very morning gone to London to sail for Italy."

FREEDOM OF THEOLOGICAL TEACHING.

IN the current number of the *New World* the Rev. Dr. J. H. Ecob makes a forcible plea for a theological university which shall be free from denominational control.

"What shall we say to the Baptist deacon and the Presbyterian elder who have wickedly hoarded their money in life, and when dying would perpetuate their favorite ism? We must resolutely and righteously say 'Thy money perish with thee.' Shall we accept the money with the conditions and then, when the donor and his ism 'lie a-mouldering in the grave,' call the lawyers to divorce the money from his ism that we may be free to apply it to our own? Let the seminary charters and their court records answer. We have quite as much ground for questioning the denominational seminary's financial right of being as its doctrinal. In all cases its creed cannot endure the test of history, and, alas, in too many cases, its money foundations cannot bear the weight of the Ten Commandments. Has not the time past sufficed for working our denominational will? Is not the last product of that order, seminary control, a result so childish and perverse as to suggest that the system has reached the stage of senile debility? The prophetic demand of the hour is for no more schools to perpetuate the idiosyncrasies of one denomination, but for a theological university that shall enlarge and enrich the elemental life of all denominations."

GEORGE ELIOT'S PLACE IN LITERATURE.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON concludes his series of papers on the great Victorian writers with an estimate of "George Eliot's Place in Literature." Mr. Harrison does not agree with the many admirers of George Eliot's genius who believe that it grew continuously in power, reaching its zenith in Daniel Deronda. Her truly great period of production, in his opinion, was limited to the six years beginning with "Scenes of Clerical Life," in 1858, and ending with "Romola," in 1863, "Romola" marking the decline of her genius. In Mr. Harrison's concluding paragraphs is summed up his estimate: "It is to me a truly melancholy duty to have to admit that so much in the noble conceptions and rich thought of George Eliot was not a complete success in ultimate execution—and that, in great measure, because the conception and aim were so great and the execution so profoundly conscientious. I knew her well; I was amongst those who had the deepest regard for her mental power and her moral insight. I always recognized her as one of the best and most cultured minds of her time. I had great faith in her judgment, and could respect her courage even when I repudiated her opinions. But I never was one of those who exaggerated her gifts as an artist. I never could count anything later than 'Silas Marner,' as a complete and unqualified masterpiece. One may have the imaginative power of Michael Angelo's Sistine Chapel, or of his Medicean tombs, and yet if one is not complete master of the brush and the chisel, no imagination, no thought will produce a masterpiece in fresco or in marble.

MORE OF A THINKER THAN AN ARTIST.

"George Eliot was a thoughtful artist, but she was more of a thinker than an artist; she was always more the artist when she was least the thinker; and when she conceived a work of art in her sublimest aspirations (as notably in 'The Spanish Gypsy') she almost makes us doubt if she were an artist at all. She was an artist: and the younger generations will make an unpardonable error if they fail to do justice to the permanent survival of her best and earliest work. They will also be guilty of unpardonable blindness if they fail to note how completely she stands above all her contemporary rivals in romance in thought, in knowledge, in nobility of aim.

She raised the whole art of romance into a higher plane of thought, of culture and of philosophic grasp. And when she failed it was often by reason of the nobility of her aim itself, of the volume of her own learning, of the intensity of her own standard of perfection. Her passages in prose are studied with the care that men usually bestow on a sonnet; her accessories and landscapes are patient and conscientious transcripts of actual spots of country and town; her drama is a problem of ethical teaching, subtly elaborated and minutely probed. In these high aims and difficult ambitions she not seldom failed, or achieved a somewhat academic and qualified success. But the task was not seldom such that even to have fallen short of complete success was a far from ignoble triumph.

"She raised the whole art of romance to a higher plane, I say; and, although in this ambitious aim she too often sacrificed freshness, ease and simplicity, the weight of the limits she imposed on herself must fairly be counted in the balance. Romance had never before in England been written with such a sense of responsibility, with such eager subtlety of form and with such high ethical purpose. The sense of responsibility wearies many readers, and at last crushed the writer; the form became 'precious' and at last pedantic; and the ethical purpose was sometimes more visible than the ethical life. In the French drama, Corneille had great conceptions, noble types of character, stately verse and tragic situations; but English readers too often find him mannered, artificial, dull. Corneille, I freely admit, is not Shakespeare; I greatly prefer Shakespeare; but I prefer Corneille to Ibsen. We have plenty of Ibsenites to-day, and rather a plethora than a dearth of ignoble creatures in squalid situations who expose to us their mean lives with considerable truth to nature. In such an age it is just as well that the lessons of 'Adam Bede,' 'Romola,' 'Fedalma and Zarca,' should not be quite forgotten.

THE ART OF ROMANCE.

"The art of romance, in the widest and loftiest sense of the term, is even yet in its infancy. Ancient literature, mediæval literature, knew nothing of it. Nor indeed did modern literature entirely conceive it in all its fullness until the days of Le Sage, Richardson, Fielding, Goldsmith. Nay, we may say that its power was not quite revealed before Scott, Goethe, Manzoni, Jane Austen, Balzac and George Sand. Its subtlety, its flexibility, its capacity for analytic research, its variety of range and facility for reaching all hearts and all minds—all this is simply incalculable. And we may be sure that the star of romance in its best sense has not yet reached its zenith. It is the art of the future—and an art wherein women are quite as likely to reign as men. It would be treason to Art to pretend that George Eliot came near to such perfection. But she had certain qualities that none of her predecessors had quite possessed, and she strove for an ideal which may one day become something more than a dream —a dream that as yet eludes and escapes from the mind as it struggles to grasp it and to fix it."

VOGLER, PRIEST AND MUSICIAN.

HOW many people have read with delight Browning's poem "Abt Vogler," and yet how few have any clear notion of the man to whom Browning pays such noble tribute by putting into his mouth his own ideas of music and its message! The *Deutsche Revue* of August comes to the rescue with an article on Vogler by A. von Winterfeld, and from it the following biographical particulars are taken.

IN ITALY.

"If fame among contemporaries alone could be counted as the true test of the worth and importance of a man, Georg Josef Vogler must be numbered among the greatest of musical geniuses. He was admired as a great and original composer, as a musical reformer, as an indefatigable researcher, as a great pianist and still greater organist, and as a teacher whom it was impossible to excel, and at whose feet sat the greatest musicians of his time. He was honored, moreover, as an earnest priest who never failed to carry with him the blessings of religion, even unto the remotest districts of his travels.

"Vogler was born at Würzburg, and was the son of a violin maker. He had his first musical instruction from his father. He also studied theology and philosophy, but with his remarkable musical gifts it is not surprising that he resolved to devote himself to music. Mannheim, then called "the musician's Paradise," attracted him, but the Kurfürst, recognizing his ability, sent him to Father Martini at Bologna, and to Valotti at Padua, that he might continue his studies. At Bologna he also studied theology, and when he went to Rome he received the honors of priesthood from the Pope.

AT MANNHEIM.

"After three years in Italy he made his way back to Mannheim, no longer a humble student, but a master of music and a prelate. His priestly dignity, which he combined with 'worldly' manners, made him an imposing figure, and the ladies at the court were fascinated by his brilliant conversation, and found even the tone of his voice irresistible. Under these circumstances the Kurfürst could not do less than appoint him Vice-Kapellmeister and Court Chaplain. Vogler now founded a music school, gave lessons and public lectures on music, edited a musical monthly, and published a work on music and composition. But while he was looked up to at the court, the people of Mannheim regarded him as an intriguing interloper, and refused to sympathize with a man who had adopted the double profession of music and religion. With the exception of Peter Winter, who afterward became a composer of merit, Vogler also had the whole orchestra against him.

"It is also interesting to learn that about this time fate took Mozart to Mannheim, but Vogler did

not find much grace with him. In letters to his father, Mozart criticised him as a composer, theorist and performer, and Vogler never quite forgave him.

"When the court was removed to Munich, Vogler followed and produced his opera 'Albert III,' but he quarreled with the Jesuit Father Frank, and so left Munich in 1781.

IN SWEDEN.

"Vogler then set out on long travels through Germany to France, England, Italy, Greece, Palestine and Egypt, and thus acquired world-wide fame as musician, organist and teacher. While in these countries he took great trouble to collect their national melodies. In Paris and London he distinguished himself by his performances on the orchestrion, a portable organ, which he invented and always carried about with him; but he had less success with his opera 'La Kermesse,' which he produed at Paris in 1783. In 1786 Gustavus III made him 'Chef de la Musique du Roi,' and for thirteen years Vogler carried on his musical work at Stockholm, where he founded his second school. He did not forget his religious work either, but sought out the Catholics and took them under his special care. From Sweden he managed many journeys to London, Paris, Hamburg, etc., and thus contrived to maintain the reputation he had previously acquired.

DISILLUSIONMENT.

"In 1799 he quitted Sweden with a life-pension, and after producing his opera, 'Hermann von Unna,' at Berlin, returned to Würzburg. He was soon called to the University of Prague, where, however, he was to meet with a great disillusionment. His opera, 'Castor and Pollux,' was a fiasco, his recitals on the orchestrion, with his realistic tone-painting, excited nothing but derision, and his lectures did not meet with the approval of the professors at the university. Only his playing on the piano and organ and his improvements in organ building had due recognition.

BEETHOVEN AND WEBER.

"Turning his back on this ungrateful city, he went to Vienna in 1802, to be received with flattery and to engage in a musical duel with Beethoven in the composition of an opera. Vogler's 'Samori' had great success, while Beethoven's 'Fidelio' had but a cool reception. Vienna was altogether sympathetic toward Vogler, and here he celebrated with great pomp the thirtieth anniversary of his ordination. In 1803, when he may be said to have reached the zenith of his fame, Weber, a youth of seventeen, found his way to Vienna and became one of Vogler's favorite pupils. But the war drove Vogler away in 1805, and we again find him at Munich, where his 'Castor and Pollux' was the opera selected for a festival performance.

"His latter days were spent at Darmstadt, where another Protestant ruler provided him with an influential position. Ludwig I, Grand Duke of Hesse, was his own Kapellmeister, so that Vogler's office was very much of a sinecure. But the old musician now founded his third school, and pupils soon crowded around him, among them young Meyerbeer. Others followed him from Vienna, and even Weber betook himself to Darmstadt for more instruction. With so much young talent about him the Abt became quite young again, and nerev tired of imparting the knowledge he had acquired to his enthusiastic pupils. He died suddenly in 1814.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

"It is, no doubt, a very difficult matter to write an accurate account of Vogler and his work. The biography of 'Papa,' which Weber is generally believed to have had in hand, has never been forthcoming, and there are now very few sources from which to get reliable information. In Grove's 'Dictionary of Music' the Rev. John Henry Mee names the authorities from whom he derived his knowledge, and appends a list of Vogler's operas, masses and instrumental works and his contributions to musical literature. The only reference in the 'Musical Index,' between 1890 and 1894, is an article which appeared in the *New England Magazine* of December, 1893. In a note in *Poet Lore*, January, 1890, Miss Helen A. Clarke gives a musical explanation of the allusions in the last stanza of Browning's poem. In June, 1890, a monument to Vogler was erected at Darmstadt."

LOMBROSO ON NORDAU.

PROFESSOR LOMBROSO writes in the October *Century* on the opinions set forth by his old pupil, Nordau, in the latter's work on "Degeneration." The Italian scientist gives Nordau great credit for the application of "psychiatric reseach to literary criticism," and is confident that much good will come to science from the departure, but he disagrees with the wholesale denial to Wagner, Ibsen, Tolstoi, *et al*, of genius and true art. Professor Lombroso admits with his pupil that Wagner is—as an individual who will stand for the species—exaggerated, errant, and even mad, if you please, but he also maintains his claim to genius, and believes that the beauty that has come to the world from its greatest men has been produced in the midst of alienism and genius.

"Even though starting from a new and just position, Nordau has gone astray: convinced of the scope of the new psychiatric weapon which he had in his hands, he has so far overshot the mark as to impair the effect of his purpose. More alienist than the alienists, he no sooner finds a neurotic or maddish author than he thinks his work itself can be demolished. Thus, after having demonstrated by a very subtle analysis that in Wagner the philosophic ideas concerning life are contradictory or archaic,—such as the idea of the struggle between the flesh and the soul, or between the spirit and the senses, he concludes that Wagner was therefore crazy, and not a

genius. Likewise, because of Tolstoi's mysticism, or his destructive ideas on love and science, he deems Tolstoi insane and his books nonsense.

"But probably all geniuses have the eccentricities, many even the delirious ideas which he notices in Tolstoi, Wagner and Ibsen. The last chapter of Goethe's 'Wilhelm Meister' is more incomprehensible and extravagant than the ideas of Tolstoi; while Balzac's scientific opinions, and his innumerable fluids, would find mates in the literature of insane asylums. To demonstrate that geniuses are insane is not difficult, because, as I and others before me have shown, genius is a form of degenerative neurosis. Certainly Poictevin, Mallarmé and Ghil are degenerates and even *mattoids*. Tolstoi, Wagner and Swinburne may be mad or degenerate, but in addition to the qualities just named, and which belong to the ordinary insane, they have genius; this is what Nordau has too frequently forgotten. Degeneration, for one who follows my theories, instead of destroying, fortifies the diagnosis which proves them to be geniuses, and enlarges its range; because only the mediocre have not maddish forms, for the very reason that they lack fecund originality, which is the basis of genius.

"The man of genius is a man who does better than his contemporaries, and in a different way; he is, therefore, an abnormal being, an exception. He is different from his environment, he is not completely sane as to his intellect, he has many physiological and psychological blemishes, he is afflicted either by the delirium of persecution, or by megalo mania, or by religious delirium, more often by psychic epilepsy."

WAGNER A MUSICIAN BUT NOT A POET.

"Certainly Wagner's musical *libretti*, which his fanatics admire as wells of philosophy, are incomplete, even silly, and their verses are horrible. But that detracts nothing from the merit of the musician; the interweaving of even Shakespeare's dramas is often puerile, worthy of puppet shows and street players; but the immense treasure of psychology stored in them does not on this account lose a thousandth part of its value. We smile at the general slaughter which puts an end to the last scene; but we close the book enthusiastic over the infinite power of the genius which fathoms the human soul down to its giddiest depths. What matters to us the philosophy which he has chosen to employ?

"So we must regard Wagner as a great musician only, and not as a poet or a philosopher. His music is a great creation, and this suffices: a great creation not because of the ideas which it tries to represent, but because it expresses, with extraordinary power, one of the most universal sentiments. Even the most positive man has a very strong inclination to embellish bygone ages in his imagination with all those flowers lacking in his own time; seeing them from afar, he does not perceive all those innumerable vulgarities of life which make our existence so tedious; and he thinks that men must have been happier Not otherwise, perhaps, arose the widely diffused legends of the Golden Age. Wagner has done no more than color this illusion vividly. He is only the musician of this universal sentiment, which he has been able to make objective in forms precise and not evanescent. As to the accusation that Wagner is incapable of creating symmetrical melodies, and that he covered counterpoint with ridicule, and avoided all burdensome labor; that he invented the theory of the *Leitmotiv* because he was not able to differentiate the personages of his operas by giving to his music salient characteristics, these accusations vanish merely at the names of his operas—'Lohengrin,' 'Die Meistersinger,' etc."

THE LATE MR. HUXLEY.

IN the October *Scribner's* Mr. George W. Smalley writes in a discursive and anecdotal style of Huxley, with whom he had been closely acquainted since 1876. We quote some paragraphs which will aid in forming a mental picture of the great scientist:

THE REGIMEN OF A GREAT SCIENTIST.

"His life was almost ascetic. Tobacco was perhaps his one indulgence. A great part of the work by which the world knows him was done after dinner, and after a hard day's work in the lecture-room and laboratory. He never spared himself. Often and often have I known him leave the circle of family and friends, of which he was the life, very early in the evening and betake himself to his library; a room of which the only luxury was books. If remonstrated with or appealed to for another half-hour, he would only shake his head. There was something to be done. And it would be midnight or one or two o'clock before it was done, and then he was up at seven in the morning. I sometimes thought he had no higher happiness than work; perhaps nobody has. He would dine on a little soup and a bit of fish; more than that was a clog on his mind. 'The great secret,' he said, 'is to preserve the power of working continuously sixteen hours a day if need be. If you cannot do that you may be caught out any time.'"

SOME REVEALING ANECDOTES.

"Mr. Huxley stood on the deck of the *Germanic* as she steamed up the harbor of New York, and he enjoyed to the full that marvelous panorama. At all times he was on intimate terms with Nature and also with the joint work of Nature and Man; Man's place in Nature being to him interesting from more points of view than one. As we drew near the city—this was in 1876, you will remember—he asked what were the tall tower and tall building with a cupola, then the two most conspicuous objects. I told him the *Tribune* and the Western Union Telegraph buildings. 'Ah,' he said, 'that is interesting; that is American. In the Old World the first things you see as you approach a great city are steeples; here you see, first,

centres of intelligence.' Next to those the tugboats seemed to attract him as they tore fiercely up and down and across the bay. He looked long at them and finally said, 'If I were not a man I think I should like to be a tug.' They seemed to him the condensation and complete expression of the energy and force in which he delighted.

"I quoted some years ago what 'the most accomplished of the Queen's daughters' said of him: 'I like to talk with Mr. Huxley because he talks to me exactly as he would to any other woman.' I see no reason why I may not now say that this lady was the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne. Such a testimony is rare, and in London would be thought much more remarkable than here, for it is in London more than anywhere else that conversation takes on a different tone in the presence of royalty, often a tone of constraint. Mr. Huxley, it may be said, was exactly the same in all companies. His position brought him a good deal into contact with royalties and with other people of high degree. But he said: 'I am a plebeian, and I stand by my order.'"

HUXLEY AND THE TREASURY OFFICERS.

"There is in England," says Mr. Smalley, "a great deal of genuine public spirit, which leads men, both rich and poor, to give much of their time to public duties without pay. Mr. Huxley, who could ill afford it, gave much; serving on fishery commissions and others involving no little labor and much expenditure of what he prized most, time. The Government paid traveling expenses and required a detailed account to be sent in. The Treasury audited these accounts, and the Treasury is a notorious screw. One of these accounts was returned to Mr. Huxley with the remark that a charge of one pound for hotel lodgings ($5) seemed irregular because, as far they could make out, he had been traveling that night by train. As, however, there might be a doubt on the point, 'My Lords' were willing to give him the benefit of it and made no deduction. Forthwith Mr. Huxley sat down and wrote 'My Lords' a letter—with his best ink—of which I heard him say he much regretted that he kept no copy—first explaining that his original charge was strictly correct, and represented cash out of pocket; second, entirely declining to avail himself of the lenity they were disposed to show; and thirdly, inclosing a check for the sum they had queried. For a long time he heard no more. Many months later he received a letter from the Treasury, saying in the official manner that they had made every effort to discover some person who was authorized to receive the sum for which Mr. Huxley had drawn his check, but in vain. No official, no department, had power to accept the money, and the check was therefore returned. It was covered all over, said Mr. Huxley, face and back, with indorsements, names, memoranda of every kind by all the people through whose hands it had passed. 'I shall frame it,' he said, 'and keep it, and hand it down to my descendants in memory of the liberality of the Treasury to an unpaid public servant.'"

THE CAREER OF H. O. HOUGHTON.

THERE is in the October *New England Magazine* an excellent and appreciative short sketch by Julius Ward of Henry Oscar Houghton, the publisher of Emerson, Holmes, Whittier, Lowell, Hawthorne, Longfellow and Thoreau, one of the chief factors in the securing of international copyright, and a figure which during a generation was second to none in the work of raising the standards of book publishing. If ever there was such a thing as a "self-made" man, Mr. Houghton was it. The son of a needy Vermont farmer, he was, at the age of thirteen, an apprentice in the office of the Burlington *Free Press*.

A STRUGGLING COLLEGE CAREER.

"His older brother had graduated at the University of Vermont, and inspired him to obtain a college education. Few youths have ever pursued their studies under greater difficulties. Young Houghton carried on his work of preparation during the hours which might have been given to recreation, and with the assistance of his brother, the apprentice in typesetting was ready for college. In 1839 his parents removed to Portage, New York, and here he completed his private studies. He had managed to save from his earnings $80, and with this sum he proposed to return to Burlington and begin his college career. But at the last moment the sudden failure of his employer led to the loss of all he had saved, and he started for a four-years' course in college in 1842 with only a shilling in his pocket.

AN HUMBLE START ON BORROWED CAPITAL.

"Two incidents during his first and second periods of residence in Burlington he well remembered. The first was when a slim and pale young man entered the printing office and told him to spell the word *theatre* as *theater*, and the word *centre* as *center*. The visitor was the famous lexicographer, whose life he was to publish in later years, and whose dictionary he was to print at the Riverside Press by hundreds of tons. The other incident was the way in which he worked his passage through college. It was his following of the printer's trade that enabled him to use every spare hour in earning his living; and often he went without food because he was too poor to buy it. When he was graduated he was $300 in debt, yet few men in his class had received an education more thorough or valuable. He had learned the art of applying himself both to studies and to practical work, and he had found out the value of a dollar by what it cost him to earn it.

"When in 1846 he started out to begin life for himself, he determined to teach school, but unable to find a place where he was wanted, he drifted, penniless, but not hopeless, to Boston, where he entered the office of the *Traveler* in the capacity of typesetter, proofreader and reporter. There he was able to earn $5 a week, and made his mark as a reporter by the gift of being able to remember a speech so well that he could write it out accurately after hearing it.

"The outlook for a college graduate who was knocking about in search of a position where he could

earn a living, and who was saddled with a debt which he could not pay with this scanty income, was not good. He had not yet found his life-work as a master printer. But in January, 1849, the opportunity came to him, if he could raise $1,500 to purchase the interest of Mr. Freeman, of the firm of Freeman & Bolles, then established in a printing office in Cambridge. It was the critical time in his career; but his character as a man of energy, industry and integrity had been so well established that he was able to raise the sum through three parties in amounts of $500,—and he never ceased to honor and bless those who befriended him at that turning point in his life. Three years later Mr. Bolles withdrew from the firm and sold out his interest to Mr. Houghton. An almshouse, erected by the city of Cambridge on the banks of the Charles River and abandoned for a larger building, was bought by him as the starting point of what he called the Riverside Press. The firm title became H. O. Houghton & Company; and from that beginning in an old almshouse in 1852 has sprung one of the foremost printing establishments in the country or in the world.

"TOUT BIEN OU RIEN."

"There was an opportunity at that time for an immense improvement in the manufacture of American books. They had heretofore been printed on poor paper, with poor ink, and with little attention paid to the details of manufacture. Mr. Houghton early adopted the legend, *Tout bien ou rien*, Do it well or not at all,—which was later on used on the title-pages of books published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and it was this motto lived up to which at once raised his work to a position that gave it unrivaled precedence in the country."

Mr. Houghton's establishment imported inks from England and used finer paper than had hitherto been put into American books. This excellence of material and workmanship, combined with Mr. Houghton's rare capacity for making friends and for picking up contracts, made the concern prosper so that he was soon able to be his own publisher, and to embark on that later notable career with which many recent articles have made us more familiar.

The editor of the *Atlantic* pays a short but fervent tribute to Mr. H. O. Houghton, the senior member of the publishing house which has issued the magazine since 1874. Mr. Scudder says of Mr. Houghton: "When, in the course of events, he became the proprietor of the magazine, he disclosed to its conductors the breadth of his sagacious mind, as he entered heartily into any plan which looked to the enlargement of its scope as a literary miscellany and an exponent of the most pronounced American ideas in the discussion of public affairs. He was a strong advocate of education in its broadest view, and he constantly urged the magazine in this direction. Above all, the editor desires here to honor the magnanimity with which this publisher gave the largest liberty to those who were charged with its conduct."

STAMBULOFF.

MR. CUST, the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, recently made a flying visit to Constantinople, and interviewed on his way Prince Ferdinand and M. Stambuloff. He came back loathing Ferdinand and idolizing Stambuloff. When Stambuloff was killed Mr. Cust lifted up his voice and wept copiously in the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and now in the *New Review* there is a very characteristic discourse in praise of the late hero of Bulgaria. It is a good article, and will be read with interest by those even who dissent from its conclusions.

HIS FIERY YOUTH.

Mr. Cust says: "Stepan Stambuloff was born in 1854, and was bred as potboy, tailor, theological student, expulsee, peddler. The relative enlightenment of the Ottoman Government in the days of his youth served to make life harder for the subject state. Midhat Pasha was seeking by law and method to Ottomanize European Turkey and Stambuloff's school was closed. The grace of Russia gave him an opening at Odessa in 1870, but the joys of Nihilism and cellar meetings sent him out of the country with the police behind him in 1872. From that year he set himself body and soul to be the servant, savior and lover of Bulgaria; and from that year no failure, triumph, glory or despair could ever serve to divert or to diminish the master-bias of his soul. To this single purpose he gave all his life. Where there was trouble, there was Stambuloff in the midst. Where there was none, there was he to beget it. Disaster dogged his feet. His very countrymen for whom he wrought grew weary. The debasement of secular slavery was manifest in the betrayal of Bulgarian by Bulgarian, and the long pride of rule shone out in the loyalty of the Turkish peasants, who never in one case turned traitors to the laws of hospitality and charity. Stambuloff flashed through and through the Balkans like a fiery cross. Where a match was to be lit, or a knife to be sharpened, Stambuloff scratched the box and whetted the stone. But his back once turned, the matches flickered out and the knives were thrown away. By infinite effort it was planned that seven thousand daring patriots should meet at dawn and fling themselves upon the Turks. Of all that host Stambuloff and his personal following of thirty men were faithful to the tryst. Flying for his life through snow and spies and enemies, he swore with tears that never more would he stir finger or risk life for such a faithless generation. He broke his oath next morning. After such long failures a scapegoat was demanded; and the patriot-leaders, who lived at Bucharest in safe, snug fatness, pronounced him anathema, and in literal truth he gnawed the crust of starvation and drank the bitter waters of contempt."

DICTATOR OF BULGARIA.

Stambuloff fought through the Russo-Turkish war, and at its close practiced as a lawyer without

meddling in politics for some time. He soon, however, came to the front and became a conspicuous figure in the closing years of Prince Alexander's reign. When Alexander abdicated, Stambuloff was virtually dictator: "Stambuloff was now thirty-two years old, and was absolute master of the country he belonged to. His first enterprise embodied his dearest wish. On his own authority he offered to add Bulgaria to the crown of Roumania. Between the two countries there had ever existed a near sympathy, and their union under a wise king would, it seemed to the regent, form such a block of power in the Balkans as should bar the southward path of Russia forever, and paralyze any poaching tendencies on the part of Austria. Unluckily the two great powers saw as clearly as Stambuloff himself the probable issue of the suggestion. Before their joint pressure the scheme fell to the ground. He offered to the Sultan the actual princedom of Bulgaria, provided, first, that within the principality he acted only on the windy side of the written constitution, and next, that he granted to the Bulgarians of Macedonia equal constitutional rights, while maintaining his military system in the latter province. But the plan was bolder than the Sultan. He is a man who dare not put more than two per cent. to the touch. So he declined."

THE COBURGER.

Stambuloff was almost at his wit's end to find a prince, and at last in an unlucky moment he hit upon the Coburger, Prince Ferdinand, of whom Mr. Cust speaks in terms of the strongest reprobation. He says: "That he was and is a weak, vain, fatuous, unstable and ungrateful nature we streuously assert. To see him uncontrolled upon the throne of the Bulgarians is to see a lob-worm or a monkey at the head of a population of men.

"That Stambuloff ruled in high-handed and peremptory fashion he never denied. His own theory was that, while the exigencies of the nineteenth century made liberty a conventional necessity, liberty in the hands of the Bulgarians of to-day was as a knife and a box of matches in the hands of a child. Therefore, while he loved he chastened, and he did both with a will. When people did what he thought wrong he shot them. When elections were like to go wrong for him he saw to it that they went right."

THE PRINCE AND THE FALLEN MINISTER.

At last, after enduring this high-handed tyranny for a time, the Bulgarians with Prince Ferdinand at their head dispensed with the services of Stambuloff: "In a few weeks twenty-one prefects out of twenty-four, seventy magistrates out of eighty-four, fifteen hundred mayors were kicked into the gutter. Bulgaria was in chaos once more, and ever since has stayed there. All brigands were amnestied, and to the worst of them were given lodgings opposite the ex-Minister's door."

Stambuloff wished to leave Bulgaria, but he was kept at Sofia in order to answer charges which were brought against him. Mr. Cust says bitterly: "He was almost dying of natural causes, and a foreign cure alone might save him. Might he go? He knew too much truth, and was, as he told myself and others, kept at Sofia to be killed. For the government had rigged an unconstitutional commission to inquire by unconstitutional methods into breaches of the constitution. When I saw this small, strong, onyx-eyed man last May he was living in a simplicity near to poverty. Bitter he was, but in the bitterness of righteousness. For very life's sake he had not left his house for months. One day later he went to the club, three hundred yards, but to get him back safe it needed the escort of all the members. He went again, and coming home, was chopped with knives into quite small pieces, hands and eyes, and odds and ends of him all about the street. And the entire responsibility of that unequaled crime lies without any doubt of any kind upon Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria."

Speaking of Stambuloff's life-work Mr. Cust says: "Roughly speaking, he created in a mass of inorganic matter both a muscle and a nerve centre. He found a heap and he left a figure. He informed that figure with a sense of national life, both defensive and aggressive."

Stambuloff's Fall.

Mr. Edmund Dicey, in a long article on "Stambuloff's Fall," in the *Fortnightly Review*, explains many things which have hitherto been difficult to understand. Mr. Dicey's estimate of Stambuloff and Prince Ferdinand is much less sharply defined than that of Mr. Cust, but in the main they agree. After describing his interview with Prince Ferdinand, Mr. Dicey says: "The impression left on my mind by the Prince was not that of a man with any great original ability, but of a man very quick in appropriating the ideas of others, possessing considerable insight into human character, especially in its lower and less worthy aspects, and capable, notwithstanding his seeming frivolousness, of pursuing his own ends with pertinacity and adroitness."

He pays a high tribute to Stambuloff's ability, and thinks that on the whole he was genuinely popular in Bulgaria. He says: "From all I could learn, I have no doubt that in so far as there is any genuine public opinion in Bulgaria, that opinion was then, and probably is still, in favor of Stambuloff's policy."

It is curious to know that Ferdinand was nothing more than a puppet in Stambuloff's hands until his baby was born. The advent of the little stranger changed everything: "The fact that for the first time for many centuries a Bulgarian Prince had been born on Bulgarian soil, bearing the name of the national hero of Bulgarian legend, seemed to the mind of the Bulgarian peasantry a certain sign and symbol of the restoration of the ancient Bulgarian empire. From that time Prince Ferdinand felt with some amount of justice that his title to the

throne rested on grounds independent of Stambuloff's support and favor."

IRRECONCILABLE ON ONE POINT.

The chief difference of opinion between Ferdinand and Stambuloff was as to the importance of securing the Prince's recognition by the Czar. Upon this point they were irreconcilable. Mr. Dicey says: "The Prince dwelt strongly upon the importance of his formal recognition by the European powers in the interest of Bulgaria and of the peace of Europe. Only a short time before Stambuloff and Grekoff, the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, had assured me that far from desiring the recognition of the Prince they had taken no steps to secure this recognition and should regard its accordance, in so far as Russia was concerned, as a national calamity. If once, they asserted, the Czar agreed to accept Prince Ferdinand as the legitimate sovereign of the Principality, Bulgaria would lose and not gain."

Unlike Mr. Cust, Mr. Dicey does not believe that Prince Ferdinand should be held directly responsible for the assassination of Stambuloff, but he says: "There can be no reasonable doubt that Prince Ferdinand had made up his mind to get rid of Stambuloff as soon as he could find a decent excuse for doing so, and that he had so determined because he believed, or had been led to believe, that by so doing he would remove the chief obstacle to his recognition by Russia, as a Prince *de jure* as well as *de facto*."

DR. ELY ON STATE UNIVERSITIES.

IN the October *Cosmopolitan* Prof. Richard T. Ely, head of the University of Wisconsin's graduate school of Civics and Economics, has a short paper dealing with the philosophy of state universities, which he compares with institutions founded by private endowment and those founded by religious denominations. He brings forward many arguments to show that the state university is more logical and effective than either of the other two classes, and he considers that the sectarian colleges even interfere at times with the public institutions. If traditions and present foundations did not already exist, he would advise the restriction of university foundation to state endowments. As it is, he thinks that this class of colleges should be extended to all the states, and should receive the aid of religious sects and of private benevolence too.

A university needs, he says, at least $1,000,000 a year to enable it to do its best work, and only the whole commonwealth can be relied on to stand this great expense of higher education. He points to the greatly successful universities of Michigan, Wisconsin, Virginia, Kansas and Nebraska as examples of what can be done, and reminds us that the idea of state institutions was a favorite one with the fathers of our country.

POLITICS IN THE UNIVERSITIES.

Professor Ely hastens to forestall any possible suggestion of political partiality being excessive in the official university:

"Not long since there was much talk about the interference of politics in the management of state universities. Less and less is heard of that, and it is probably true to-day that there are no professors in the country who are freer to give untrammeled utterance to their thoughts than those in the state universities. Such restrictions as politics may here and there offer are less serious than those which spring in other institutions from denominationalism or powerful private interests, quietly at work in boards of trustees.

In comparing state universities with sectarian universities to the disadvantage of the latter—as far as the weal of the body politic is concerned—Dr. Ely deplores the lack of co-operation between the Church and some of the best educational movements, and especially between the Church and state universities, and he outlines a plan of mutual aid which he believes would be possible.

CO-OPERATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

"There is no reason why there should be hostility between the state universities and the churches, but every reason why there should be the closest relations. Religious denominations have every opportunity which they can desire to exercise influence upon the students of the state university. First may be mentioned the Young Men's Christian Associations of state universities, which are an important channel of religious influence. There is opportunity to strengthen such institutions. Professorships of the evidences of Christianity and like subjects might very well be established in connection with these associations, and these professorships could be controlled by their trustees. Apart from this, there is no reason why any religious denomination, or any group of religious denominations, should not at the seat of state universities construct halls or dormitories which should furnish homes for students. It is noteworthy that the colleges of Oxford were originally simply dormitories, and were called 'halls.' Such a hall could be established directly opposite the grounds of a state university, and it would attract many students. As this hall, which indeed might be called a college, named after some great religious light, would be under the control of trustees appointed by the founders and supporters, there is no reason why the religious life of the institution should not be an earnest and active one. Family prayers could he held every morning, and religious services conducted during the week, as well as on Sunday. Any religious denomination might make such a hall a centre of activity. Professorships could be established, and those things taught which are of peculiar importance to the denomination or denominations interested; for example, Church history, evidences of Christianity, and Christian ethics. There could be a principal, a highly educated man, to receive a salary equal to that of a well-paid college professor."

IN THE LAND OF COTTON.

JOHN S. COHEN opens the October *Godey's* with an article on "The Cotton States Exposition," which is more readable than the average dreary enumeration in a magazine "Exposition" description. One of the striking features of this exposition is the unusual energy shown by the Georgians in gathering the sinews of war which were necessary to make the idea a success. Even the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, was impressed to work for them in getting a government appropriation of $200,000.

"In December, 1893, when panic stalked spectre-like through the land, when factories were closed, banks were suspending payments and unregenerated misery was to be found on all sides, the first suggestion of holding an international exposition in Atlanta was offered. A mass meeting was called in the Chamber of Commerce building, and the men who, in the city's history, had never failed to show their faith in her by their works, responded as quickly and handsomely as if the land were smiling like a well-filled cornucopia. In two weeks $25,000 were subscribed. Soon by popular subscription, from the single dollar of the laboring man to the $10,000 and $20,000 donations of the capitalists, the people's offerings swelled to $250,000. Then the City Council, fully imbued with the spirit of the occasion, met and voted $75,000 more. In a similar spirit, the County Commissioners of Fulton County contributed $75,000 additional. The railroads aided with another $50,000, and the Piedmont Exposition Company leased its magnificent estate, the most beautifully situated grounds for an exposition, with its terraces sown in honeysuckle and roses, and its waterways and sloping hills, making a perfect natural park, for the insignificant sum of $1—a piece of ground which could not have been duplicated for less than $1,000,000."

In the Cotton Field.

Lee J. Vance tells how cotton is picked and prepared for the market. He says: "On large plantations the pickers are divided into squads. Each picker has a numbered basket, into which he or she dumps from the sack. The 'boss' keeps tally of all the baskets filled by each person. Each picker has a bag which is tied by a strap over the shoulder, and with one arm and hand free, he goes between the rows and seizes the cotton out of the bolls and puts it into the bag under the other arm. When the bag is filled it is dragged to the end of the row and either left there or dumped into a big basket.

"The amount of cotton that a picker can gather in a day varies, of course, and depends on expertness and also on the kind of crop. A light crop makes slow picking. The active, industrious picker will gather about two hundred pounds of cotton in a day. Some cotton pickers have gathered as much as three hundred and even four hundred pounds a day, but that was under the most favorable conditions.

"The pickers are paid by the one hundred pounds. Formerly the rate was from 60 to 75 cents per one hundred pounds, but in these days of "5-cent cotton" the wages paid are from 40 to 50 cents per one hundred pounds."

M. FLAMMARION'S OBSERVATORY.

IN the *Nouvelle Revue*, M. Camille Flammarion, the world-famous French astronomer, describes his private observatory at Juvisy, a pretty village near Paris, where he now spends a great deal of his leisure.

The beginnings of this modest scientific installation read like a page of old romance. Some fifteen years ago, when residing near the Paris Observatory, M. Flammarion made up his mind to obtain permission from his landlord to put up a large telescope on the roof of the house in which he was then living. Before he had time to carry out his intention, he received a registered letter signed E. Meret, Bordeaux, offering him a house and land on which to build a private observatory near Paris. As may be easily imagined, M. Flammarion, who daily receives many strange missives from practical jokers, lunatics, and those interested in scientific discoveries of an unpractical nature, paid no attention to this missive. A second and third letter followed; the last ran as follows:

> I am more than seventy. I am beginning to lose my eyesight, but others live in the light and know how to diffuse it. I repeat to you that I possess at Juvisy, not far from Paris, a small estate where I formerly dabbled in astronomy. I do not wish to part with the land—I wish to present it to you. Its secular shades will prove to you an oasis of repose. Only answer me by one word "Yes." You will then go and see it, and if you do not like it you will sell it.

M. Flammarion wondered if some mysterious mental communication had not passed between himself and his unknown friend. Moreover, the offer which would have once bewildered him, was most opportune; the sale of his "Popular Astronomy" having been so large as to have produced $20,000.

So he made a journey to Bordeaux, found and thanked his unknown friend, and turned a band of masons and carpenters into the "Cour de France," the estate having been thus named because the Kings of France stopped there to change horses when making their regular yearly migrations from Paris to Fontainebleau. A small obelisk still stands in the village with the triple dedication to "God—The King—The Ladies!" It was from this old house that Napoleon, after a sleepless night, started in 1814 for Fontainebleau to make his abdication. The observatory is set on a hill with a wide view sweeping the horizon, and here M. Flammarion has been enabled to collect a set of beautiful astronomical and also photographic instruments, and can enjoy himself to his heart's content.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

SCRIBNER'S.

THE October *Scribner's* contains a sketch of Huxley by George W. Smalley, which we have reviewed among the Leading Articles. Mr. Robert Herrick opens the number with a much-illustrated article on the University of Chicago, in the course of which he takes occasion to discuss the denominationalism of that institution. He scouts the idea that the Baptist origin and auspices of the University should be a matter of reproach, or that they lessen its effectiveness. He says :

"One hears much fury in the daily press over the denominational question at the University of Chicago. How can a university founded by Baptists be anything but a sectarian college? I think it never occurs to an instructor at Chicago that the Baptist education differs from the Congregational or Unitarian education. Those who have been trained at the New England universities, which after two hundred years of denominational bonds are just beginning to enjoy toleration and scholarly independence, should not criticise this generous contribution of the Baptists to the higher education. Members of the general faculty, it is needless to say, are not chosen by the president and trustees because they are Baptists, any more than the faculty of Yale are selected because they are Congregationalists. As a matter of fact, the various members of the faculty belong to many different churches ; the first head-professor appointed was a Unitarian, the second an Episcopalian."

Robert Louis Stevenson's step-son, Lloyd Osborne, gives what is, as far as we know, the first "inside" description of the novelist's life on his Samoan estate, in an article which furnishes much good reading to his hosts of admirers. Mr. Osborne says :

"But Mr. Stevenson was not only the judge in the household, the meter out of punishments and rewards ; he was the real 'matai' or head of the family, and was always ready, no matter how busy he might be, or how much immersed in literary work, to turn a friendly ear to the plaints of his people. He was consulted on every imaginable subject, and all manner of petty persecutions and petty injustices were put right by his strong arm.

"Government chiefs and rebels consulted him with regard to policy ; political letters were brought to him to read and criticise ; his native following was so widely divided in party that he was often kept better informed on current events than any one person in the country. Old gentlemen would arrive in stately procession with squealing pigs for the 'chief-house of wisdom,' and would beg advice on the capitation-tax or some such subject of the hour ; an armed party would come from across the island with gifts, and a request that Tusitala would take charge of the funds of the village and buy the roof-iron for a proposed church. Parties would come to hear the latest news of the proposed disarming of the country, or to arrange a private audience with one of the officials ; and poor, war-worn chieftains, whose only anxiety was to join the winning side and who wished to consult with Tusitala as to which that might be. Mr. Stevenson would sigh sometimes as he saw these stately folk crossing the lawn in single file, their attendants following behind with presents and baskets, but he never failed to meet or hear them."

THE CENTURY.

FROM the October *Century* we have selected the following articles to quote from more extensively in the preceding department : "Nordau's Degeneration," by Prof. Cesare Lombroso. "How Men Become Tramps," by Josiah Flynt. "Glave's Career," by Robert Howard Russell, and "Keats in Hampstead," by Kenyon West. Miss Millicent W. Shinn contributes a short paper on "The Marriage Rate of College Women," in which she explains why that rate is so small. In the first place she calls attention to the inaccuracy of the ratio which would be obtained by comparing the rate of marriage among all college graduates with the rate among all other women. The first is 80 per cent. and the last only 28.2 per cent. For this percentage of 28.2 is obviously lowered by the high proportion of recent graduates in the alumnæ body, and by the comparatively great number of women educated in colleges for women only. Miss Shinn's third abnormal factor "the high proportion of women from the North Atlantic States" is not so immediately apparent But it is clearly unfair to say that college women marry only a little more than one-third as much as others, as might be hastily concluded from the statistics.

Miss Shinn regards the fact of such a large proportion of teachers among college graduates as a complete refutation of the view that they are more prone to an exciting life than other women, and therefore hesitate to lapse into domestic peace. And she believes the college woman has an even greater bent toward marriage than the average woman ; indeed that this may lead to the smallness of their married number. It is not the ardent woman, but the cold woman, for whom one marriage will do as well as another. Hence the college graduate, with her higher intellectual training and more fastidious standards, is more exacting.

Some highly amusing anecdotes are gathered by Edward J. McDermott, under the title "Fun on the Stump," the field of these political humors being Virginia and Kentucky. The *repartee* of the time of the redoubtable George D. Prentice did not fail in pugnacity where its wit was questionable, as the following paragraphs of that famous editor well show :

"A political opponent says that we have twisted his arguments till they are no longer his, but our own. Suppose we were to twist his nose—would it become our nose instead of his ?"

"The editor of the *Green River Union* intimates that we take a 'drop too much.' When the hangman gives him his due, nobody will think *he* has 'a drop' too much."

"The *New Haven Herald* says: 'Does the editor of the *Louisville Journal* suppose that he is a true Yankee because he was born in New England ? If a dog is born in an oven is he bread ?' We can tell the editor that there are very few dogs, whether born in an oven or out of it, but are *better bred* than he is."

"The editor of the —— *Democrat* says that he doesn't know us, and never expects to meet us on this side of the grave. We shall think ourselves in particularly bad luck if we meet him on the *other* side."

HARPER'S.

CAPTAIN A. T. MAHAN, of the United States Navy, writes in the October *Harper's* of "The Future in Relation to American Naval Power;" and, as might be expected from this brilliant representative of our sea defenders, he argues that there is a good and sufficient reason to keep well to the fore in our equipment of war ships. He admits that war as an institution does not lie midway in the path of ideal righteousness, and accepts the underlying reasons for a navy as coming under the head, "expediency, policy, or the choice of the lesser evil." He points out that Washington appreciated the inevitability of honest differences arising between nations, as well as disputes in which agreement cannot be reached, and where the appeal must be made to force. And even if he were to accept Jefferson's policy of limiting the country's geographical extension to the point beyond which it would entail the maintenance of a navy, still he points out that America's relations to foreign countries are very different now from what they were in Jefferson's time. The telegraphic cable and enormously quickened modes of transportation have brought the United States much more nearly into the same category with the nations on the other side of the Atlantic. "Proximity," he says, "is a fruitful source of political friction, but proximity is the characteristic of the age. The world has grown smaller. Positions formerly distant have become to us of vital importance from their nearness. But while distances have shortened, they remain for us water distances, and however short for political influence, they must in the last resort be traversed by a navy, the only instrument by which the nation can, when emergencies arise, project its power beyond its own shore-line."

This number opens with an article by Edwin Lord Weeks, illustrated with the author's drawings, entitled "Hindoo and Moslem," which ends in a particularly pretty word picture of a Nautch dancing girl. "After a preliminary ballet in which two or three took part, a dainty little personage came forward—graceful, gazelle-eyed—enveloped in a filmy cloud of black and gold gauze, which floated airily about her; she was the living incarnation of the Nautch, as interpreted by the sculptors of Chitor: from the air of laughing assurance with which she surveyed her assembled subjects, it was evident that she was accustomed to homage and sure of conquest. She held her audience absorbed and expectant, by the monotonous and plaintive cadence of her song, by long glances full of intense meaning from half-closed eyes and by swift changes of expression and mood, as well as by the spell of 'woven paces and of waving arms.' One may see many a Nautch without retaining such a vivid impression; much of its force was owing, no doubt, to the fitness of the place and the charm of strange accessories, the uncertain glare of the smoking torches, the mingling of musky odors with the overpowering scent of attar of roses and of wilting jasmine flowers; these perfumes were intensified in the close air of the tent by the heat of the night—the prelude to the fiercer heat which comes with the morning and the rising of the hot wind."

J. R. Hunter gives a pleasing picture of the relations of royalty with the independent Scots at Queen Victoria's Highland home, where "the social gap between the monarch and the peasant is bridged with a facility as graceful as cordial, that might well be imitated by the noble and commoner elsewhere."

McCLURE'S

IN the October *McClure's* there are two articles, "The Real Keats," by John Gilmer Speed, and "The London Times," by James Creelman, which are reviewed among the Leading Articles. The magazine opens with a very instructive and readable description, by Cleveland Moffett, of the making of the bronze *bas-relief* equestrian statues of Lincoln and Grant, which are to serve as panels in the Brooklyn memorial arch. One is fairly amazed at the detailed care with which the sculptors, William R. O'Donovan and Thomas Eakins, went through every smallest preliminary of the work. The search for the horses which were to stand as models was itself a matter of many months. Anything serviceable looking would do for Lincoln, but Grant's well-known fastidiousness in horseflesh demanded that only the most powerful and handsome charger should be assigned him. The sculptors, for instance, visited West Point, looking in vain for an ideal cavalry horse, but getting some valuable points from their study of the riding methods of the cadets—the same school in which the General learned his fine horsemanship. Finally a Philadelphia saddle horse was found to be nearest the steed Grant would have chosen, and he was studied riderless and ridden, with the utmost assiduity, on a farm to which the artists had repaired. Mr. Moffett tells us that the rider is first modeled in the nude, as the exacting artist finds it impossible to make the boots and pantaloons hang to perfection when he begins with them.

Cy Warman gives a characteristically racy description of European railroad travel in "Railroading over an Earthquake." It was on the Orient express that the earthquake incident occurred, and it is graphically told by Mr. Warman.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE October *Cosmopolitan* contains a paper by Professor Richard T. Ely on "State Universities," which we have reviewed among the Leading Articles. That branch of science which has taken to literary criticism would probably dub Mr. Richard Le Gallienne an alienist of the first water for his essay in this number on "The Greatness of Man;" and yet it is rather too moderate talk to be sneered at as the "revival of mysticism" or some equally reprehensible thing. Here is about the extent of Mr. Le Gallienne's reactionary spirit:

"After all the scientific mockery of the old religious ideal of the importance of man, one begins to wonder if his Ptolemaic fancy that he was the centre of the universe, and that it was all made for him, is not nearer the truth than the pitiless theories which hardly allow him equality with the flea that perishes.

"Suppose if, after all, the stars were really meant as his bedtime candles, and the sun's purpose in rising is really that he may catch the 8.37!

"For, as Sir Thomas Browne says in his solemn English, 'there is surely a piece of Divinity in us, something that was before the elements, and owes no homage unto the sun.'

"The long winter of materialistic science seems to be breaking up, and the old ideals are seen trooping back with something more than their old beauty in the new spiritual spring that seems to be moving in the hearts of men.

"After all its talk, science has done little more than

correct the misprints of religion. Essentially, the old spiritualistic and poetic theories of life are seen, not merely weakly to satisfy the cravings of man's nature, but to be mostly in harmony with certain strange and moving facts in his constitution, which the materialists unscientifically ignore."

Mr. J. F. Clark, writing on "Cuba's Struggle for Freedom," sides, as his title intimates, with the insurgents. So far from its being strange that the revolt came, he thinks it rather strange that it did not come long ago. He describes the insurgents as well supplied with horses. They are without uniform, wearing generally trousers and undershirt only; officers are shown to be so only by swords. Of the twelve thousand insurgents, he estimates about one-half to be fully armed, "but all have some sort of weapon. Hunting rifles and shot guns are numerous, and occasionally a musket is seen that did service in the war of 1868 to 1878. The Cuban's native weapon, the machete, is carried by all the insurgents. It is a sword with a blade thirty inches in length, and resembles an elongated bread-knife. A native on horseback, swinging the machete above his head, can cut a path through a thick forest as fast as a horse walks. In the same way he can cut his way through a line of Spanish soldiers, and no infantryman with bayonet set can stop him."

Every one will be glad to see another chapter of Mr. Kipling's Mowgli, and sorry to learn that it is the last of the "Jungle Stories;" for this one brings the "man-cub" out of the jungle forever.

MUNSEY'S.

THE October *Munsey's* contains an article on what Mr. Henry W. Fischer, who signs it, calls "The Great Balkan Intrigue." Mr. Fischer tells of the woeful ending of Carmen Sylva's romance — the love affair between Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Roumania, and Helène Vacaresco. For now Ferdinand is the happy husband of Another, and the world has agreed to call Helène an adventuress. The poetic Carmen Sylva and her *protégé* are thus described by Mr. Fischer:

"Carmen Sylva has a classical mouth, a musical voice, deep set eyes of light blue and teeth of pearly whiteness. Her wavy hair is prematurely white, but her tall, fine figure stands as erect as ever. Her majesty's complexion is fresh and healthy, her step elastic and her whole manner winsome.

"Behold, in contrast to this truly royal woman, her quondam 'friend' and all but destroyer—Helène Vacaresco. Below medium height, dark skinned, of full figure, she has thick lips, an abundance of raven tresses, and a smooth, round forehead."

The writer that is responsible for the department "In the Public Eye," says that the able French politician Henri Brisson is "sedate of temperament, honest to a fault, and generally disliked. . . . He wears shabby clothes, inhabits a fifth story flat in a back street, and is said to possess all the virtues, but not a single attractive quality. Do you wonder that as a candidate for the presidency, after the resignation of M. Grévy, he received only twenty-six votes?"

A. B. de Guerville is highly eulogistic of the Red Cross Society of Japan, and more especially of its work during the recent war with China, and he gives his description as that of an eye witness of the exceedingly humane treatment of the wounded resulting from the society's endeavors.

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE October issue of the *New England Magazine* is easily the best as to illustration and text in the history of that periodical, and the pictures especially are well conceived and finely printed. We quote elsewhere from Julius Ward's sketch of the late H. O. Houghton, and from S. A. Thompson's paper on "American Migration to the Canadian Northwest."

Frank Foxcroft, in a careful paper on "The Boston Subway and Others," notes that under the Massachusetts act there is no such departure in the direction of municipal ownership of routes of transportation as under the recent New York act. The latter provides that not merely the subway but the entire rapid transit railroad is to be built by the city and shall be at all times the property of the city, and the commissioners are required to make a contract with some person or corporation to build the railroad; and a peculiar provision of the act requires that the contractor shall operate the road as lessee for a period of from 35 to 50 years, as may be fixed by the commissioners. There are further provisions making possible not only municipal ownership, but municipal operation of railroads, while the Massachusetts act leaves it blank as to what shall be done with the Boston subway in the event that no street railway company is prepared to accede to the terms which may be fixed by the transit commission, with the approval of the railroad commissioners, for its use.

In the title to a beautifully illustrated article on Ridgefield, Harry E. Miller calls it "The Connecticut Lenox," and he claims that no American village street surpasses in beauty the main street of that picturesque little town. Certain it is that the region about Ridgefield bids fair to be the next to have such a center of wealthy summer colonists as Lenox already boasts of.

R. G. F. Candage opens the magazine with an article on "Boston Light and the Brewsters," in which he tells us that the Boston light-house was the first in America, being erected in 1716.

We have quoted in another department the poem on Francis Parkman by Robert Beverley Hale, which is supplemented by a frontispiece portrait of the late historian—the strongest and finest picture of him that we have seen.

THE ATLANTIC.

THE October *Atlantic* contains a paper on "The Genius of Japanese Civilization," by Lafcadio Hearn, which epitomizes those traits of the national character that appeal most powerfully to the interest of foreigners. We have reserved an extended review of it until next month.

Alvan F. Sanborn explains how one may see "The Wordsworth Country on Two Shillings a Day," and so pleased is he with his experience on those modest lines that he has come to the conclusion that instead of being a peculiar privilege of the rich, foreign travel comes quite as near to being a peculiar privilege of the poor. He admits, however, in this astonishing estimate of expenses, some annoyances connected "with making use of workmen's excursions, walking in the heat and dust to save carriage hire, riding on night trains to save lodging bills, selecting dishes for nutriment, attending dull services for views of church interiors and hunting for cheap lodgings when leg-weary."

Ellen Olney Kirk makes a very pleasant essay on "Weather and Weatherwisdom," the literature of which

she has come near to exhausting, and the phenomena of which she is no mean observer, as any one can see who has studied the sky and the air and the water for signs to foretell the fortunes of fishing and hunting excursions. She means by "weather" the inconsequent phenomena which are as fortuitous as "climate" is certain; the latter is merely the result of altitude, proximity to the sea and gulf stream, and a few other factors fairly constant and ascertainable. But the factors which govern our "weather" are immensely more subtle and various. No man can learn all of them, or any considerable part of them, though he can draw certain conclusions from watching for "mackerel" skies, and nights too brilliant to be good, and stars too large; the movements of birds, the clearness of his horizon boundaries, the direction of the wind and such. Miss Kirk is inclined to give credit to the quiet fishermen who study these volumes of nature for more accuracy than our scientific meteorologists show. It is not difficult to follow her into the belief that the fate of empires and of individuals have been decided by weather changes; and she naturally reverts to Napoleon's disaster in Russia, which might have been avoided, it has been said, if the Emperor of the French had accepted the promise, made by the unusually early flight of the storks, of a fearfully severe winter.

Susan Coolidge, in sketching the career of "The Countess Potocka," tells that when the dashing Prince de Ligne was the guest of the Empress Catherine of Russia, and that lively potentate journeyed with him to the Crimea, the favorite Potemkin arranged a "series of theatrical effects along the route, by which smiling villages were made to appear at stated intervals, with here and there, at greater distances, towns and even cities—the latter, erections of painted canvas—while *figurantes* from the opera, appropriately dressed, played the part of a contented peasantry, living happily among their fields and dancing on the green. The imperial cortege rolled by over the heavy roads, and hey, presto! the village with its cheerful inhabitants was whipped up, hurried over roundabout ways, and set down a few miles farther on, to rejoice the eyes of the deceived Empress, and confirm her opinion that Russia was a land of ideal prosperity, and that statements to the contrary must be held as vexatious and unwarrantable."

Bradford Torrey continues his pleasant essays on Lookout Mountain, which are more taken up with forest warblers, cuckoos and Carolina wrens, than with the historical events which are being celebrated under the shadow of that war-worn peak in this month.

THE BOOKBUYER.

THE September *Bookbuyer* opens with a short sketch by S. M. Jackson of Henry Martyn Baird, the historian of the Huguenots, *apropos* of his forthcoming volume "The History of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes." The scholarly care with which he has built his series of Huguenot histories is explained by Mr. Jackson:

"It was open to him to take the statements of other historians and simply weave them into a narrative. But this would not have been the scholarly work he was ambitious to do. So he chose the harder and yet infinitely higher method of reading for himself the sources and writing directly from them. As they have been studied and sifted by himself the reader feels a confidence in his presentation which no mere verification of references, which is all that 'writing from the sources' commonly means, could possibly give."

With these laborious standards it required seventeen years to produce his first two volumes.

In the series of articles on "Book Illustrators," appearing in successive numbers of the *Bookbuyer*, "P. G. H., Jr.," presents an interview with T. De Thulstrup, with whose dashing pictures of military and kindred subjects we are all so charmingly familiar. Mr. De Thulstrup "is a typical Norseman in personal appearance and with a good deal of the soldier's bearing in his stalwart figure. His studio at Broadway and Forty-fourth street is so much of an arsenal, with its half a hundred army rifle of every sort, its piles of military clothes and trappings, that when the artist sits down at his easel you fully expect him, when he gets up again, to don a uniform as his legitimate dress.

"'Yes, I am a soldier,' said he, laughing, when I commented upon his military atmosphere. 'I even rose to the rank of captain in the French army. To begin at the beginning, I was born in Stockholm in 1848, and was graduated from the national artillery school of Sweden. I was more fond of fighting than of drawing in those days, and so, lacking war at home, I joined the French army in Algiers as a zouave. And when the Franco-German war broke out, I saw service in the army of the Loire, and, as I say, left the ranks as captain. Those were stirring times.'

"'When all was over with the French, I came to Canada in 1872 and got work as a civil engineer, having had enough of fighting. At the same time I kept up my drawing, and after a few months in Boston I drifted to New York in 1876 and found employment as an artist upon the *Graphic*, from which so many of our illustrators received their first commissions.'"

SOME RELIGIOUS REVIEWS.

THE *Homiletic Review*, a monthly magazine of "religious thought, sermonic literature and discussion of practical issues," must be an especially helpful periodical to clergymen. Each number contains not only original articles by eminent writers, but an entire department given up to the publication of sermons by the ablest preachers, with exegetical and expository hints and helps, another section devoted to practical social reform (conducted by Dr. Stuckenberg) and many other timely features. The Rev. Dr. D. S. Gregory has lately joined the editorial staff, and a series of articles from his pen on "The Preacher and the Preaching for the Present Crisis" is now running in the magazine.

The Treasury of Religious Thought appeals to a more popular constituency than does the *Homiletic*. It is an illustrated monthly and deals very largely with those practical activities which are included in the scope of "Applied Christianity," so-called. The September number has an interesting account of the New York Childrens' Aid Society's farm school at Kensico. Much space has been given by the magazine, of late, to illustrated descriptions of missionary work in foreign lands.

Missionary Review of the World, under the editorship of Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, is the chief depository of Protestant mission literature. It gives intelligence from "every mission of every society of every country in all parts of the world." Among the timely articles in the September number, is one on "The Missionary Outlook at Foo-Chow, China." The *Review* is a monthly, illustrated.

The *Methodist Review* (bi-monthly) in its current num-

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ber publishes eight articles, three of which are of a purely philosophical, or speculative character, while of the others, two deal with the peculiar polity of the Methodist denomination, two are biographical studies, and the last is a critical exposition of the "Song of Songs," The contents of this number affords a fair indication of the variety usually attained by the editor of the *Review* in his selection of articles, most of which bear the signatures of eminent American Methodists. The editorial departments, under the charge of Dr. William V. Kelley, form a valuable feature of the *Review*.

In the *New World*, the eclectic quarterly issued from the Riverside Press, about half of the articles are on distinctively religious or theological subjects. Ethics, economics, and general philosophy come in for attention in about equal proportions. "Lotze's Influence on Theology," by Prof. George T. Ladd; "Co-operative Competition," by Edward Atkinson, and "Freedom of Theological Teaching," by Dr. J. H. Ecob, are noteworthy articles in the September number.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from Herbert Spencer's paper on "Biographer, Historian and Litterateur."

In this number John G. Morse concludes his interesting series of papers on "Apparatus for Extinguishing Fires." "The American fireman," says Mr. Morse, "is to-day equipped with the finest apparatus in the world for extinguishing fires and saving life, but he is badly handicapped by the town and city governments on every hand, who will not modify loose building laws or strengthen slight fire restrictions."

Alexander McAdie, writing on "Natural Rain-Makers"—the clouds—announces that rain-control is among the scientific possibilities, and that successful rain-engineers will come in time from the ranks of the meteorologists.

Readers interested in child-study will find an abundance of suggestion in Professor Sully's papers, of which the tenth appears in this number of *Popular Science*, and deals with "Material of Morality."

THE ARENA.

THE September *Arena* offers a symposium on the California work of Prof. George D. Herron, the prophet of religio-social regeneration. The visit of Professor Herron to the Pacific Coast last spring has attracted an extraordinary amount of attention because of the large number of people who became interested in his message there, and also because of the opposition he encountered. The *Arena* articles are all favorable to Professor Herron and his work. The writers are President McLean, of Pacific Theological Seminary, and other prominent Congregational and Presbyterian clergymen in California.

F. W. Cotton thus explains the project of a "Labor Exchange" as a practical business scheme: "The Labor Exchange means a medium of exchange without cost, thus doing away with interest. It means business in the hands of those who deposit labor and material into a common fund, thus doing away with private profits. It means consumable wealth balancing the issue of checks, and unconsumable wealth held by depositors as common capital, thus doing away with 'overproduction.' It means land deposited with branches for Labor Exchange checks, making it common property for co-operative use, thus doing away with private rent."

THE FORUM.

IN our department of "Leading Articles of the Month," we have made quotations from the articles on "The Enforcement of Law," by Commissioner Roosevelt; "Shall Cuba be Free?" by Clarence King, and "George Eliot's Place in Literature," by Frederic Harrison.

In a scholarly article on "Criminal Anthropology," Professor Lombroso, the leader of the Italian school in that science, declares himself more hopeful of the advancement of his ideas in the new world than of their favorable reception in Europe.

David MacGregor Means contributes a thoughtful discussion of "Municipal Progress and the Living Wage," in which he combats the doctrine frequently upheld even by municipal reformers that the government should pay higher wages than the market rate, in order to maintain a proper standard of living. This practice, he argues, in reality tends to diminish rather than to increase average wages, through the additional burdens which it places on the taxpayer. Furthermore, it leads to the creation of a privileged class of office-holders, and the existence of such a class stands in the way of a permanent reform of the civil service.

Richard H. Hutton, the editor of the London *Spectator*, writes on the late Professor Huxley. Of Huxley's skepticism Mr. Hutton says that a great deal of it was "a kind of habitual expression of the eager combativeness of his nature." "Professor Huxley loved to throw down the glove to those who seemed to him to bar the way against the exploring genius of a very daring nature. But, none the less, he had that in him which often spurred him on to renounce his own most cherished canons of judgment and most approved repudiations of faith. Before that unseen player, whom he recognized as so utterly unknown and unknowable that he contrasted him almost scornfully with the God of Christian creeds, he sometimes invited us all to bow our heads in acts of true adoration."

Mr. Edward Atkinson writes a consoling article on "The Benefits of Hard Times." "Great as may have been the number of the unemployed during the past two years, that number has yet constituted a very small fraction of those who are occupied for gain, the great majority of whom must at all times be continuously employed upon the work by which the country lives. A little larger proportion have had their wages temporarily cut down. But at least three-quarters of the great body of the employed have been, during this very period of so-called 'hard times,' enjoying higher rates of wages and gaining a better subsistence at a lesser cost than ever before. The evidence of this can be found, by him who has eyes to see, in the extension of every great city, in the multitude of houses of moderate cost, in the multiplication of the small industries, in the enormous sale of bicycles and in the rapidly extending markets for flowers and other common luxuries which the mass of the people now enjoy."

Under the caption "Unsanitary Schools and Public Indifference," Dr. Douglas H. Steward makes a startling arraignment of the parents whose children attend the public schools of New York City. "Though future characters are being made or marred by thousands every day; though the next generation of New Yorkers are being made near-sighted, deaf, crooked, and hysterical and though they are compelled to inflate their lungs with a germ-laden atmosphere redolent with emanations from soiled clothing, stables and unsanitary plumbing

—yet the absence of interested and protesting spectators is solemnly impressive. It would seem as if no father has sufficient forethought to personally inspect his offspring's surroundings and tuition. I am sure that if the people would only examine for themselves, every man and woman would be honestly indignant to find that his or her children are compelled to pass six hours a day for six years in such wretched places for the body and under such dwarfing influences for the mind. One would think that any human being would be roused to a righteous and ungovernable resentment when he saw his own flesh and blood and his pocket book both abused—but verily the depth of patience possessed by New Yorkers is inscrutable."

Miss Annie Howes Barus offers helpful suggestions as to "Methods and Difficulties of Child-Study," and Mr. H. T. Newcomb, writing apparently from "the inside," describes the attractions, such as they are, of "The Civil Service as a Career."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

WE have quoted elsewhere from Bishop Doane's article, "Why Women do not want the Ballot," and from the account of the Cuban situation given by the late Mayor of Havana.

Writing on "The Evolution of the Blue-Jacket," Admiral Colomb waxes enthusiastic over the loyalty and prowess of the common seaman in the British Navy. Alluding to the triumph in the Soudan, the Admiral says: "All the blue-jackets' fighting of late has been on shore, and probably there are no light troops in the world such as those we land from our ships. Speed of movement, steadiness, reliability, daring of the highest quality, are all there and evolution in this respect has been toward perfection."

Prof. R. H. Thurston, of Cornell University, writes an extremely optimistic forecast of our national progress, making his deductions from the data furnished by Mr. Mulhall, the statistician. Many will consider the claims made by Professor Thurston for the scientific accuracy of his predictions as fairly contestable. "Science," he tells us, "and science only, often can, and frequently does, by a perfectly accurate and correct method, give us clairvoyant views of the immediate, if not often of the remote, future. Of the trend of modern progress, in direction and rate of movement, there is no reasonable doubt."

Max O'Rell discourses on "The Petty Tyrants of America;" he professes to believe that Jonathan is continually ruled, bullied, and snubbed by those who should do his bidding, and that he endures all this with the disposition of an angel.

The Liberian Minister to the Court of St. James, who may be supposed to understand conditions in his own country, writes an elaborate article on "The African Problem," in which he expresses his disapproval of efforts to further Liberian colonization from American negroes.

The Earl of Crewe, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, writing on the present outlook in Irish politics, admits that great uncertainty attends the situation. "Neither English party is in a position to say that it can govern the country according to its desire. The Conservatives may at any moment be obliged to return to the exasperating methods of coercion, and to the weary see-saw of repression and reprisals. The Liberals, meanwhile, now frankly admit that Ireland cannot be permanently ruled by Englishmen of any party according to Irish ideas."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

MR. G. T. DENISON, of Toronto, trounces Mr. Goldwin Smith under the title of "Canada and Her Relations with the Empire." He says: "It is a matter of most serious import to Canada that the public mind in England should understand somewhat of Canadian feeling and Canadian interests. The great Empire built up by our fathers can only be held together by mutual confidence, by kindly feeling, by national pride and by common interest. Misunderstandings must be avoided. Canada in the past has suffered great and irreparable injury by the want of knowledge among English statesmen and people of the condition of affairs on this continent."

HENRY GEORGE AND HERBERT SPENCER.

There is a paper by Mr. J. Armsden, under the title of "George and Spencer," which he calls a liberty search light on the land question. He thinks that Herbert Spencer was weakest wherein he supported land nationalization, and the strongest when he recoiled at the measures proposed by the land nationalizers. He says: "Spencer shrank from countenancing such retrograde measures, and declared that, whatever might be the ideal conditions of land ownership, no system has yet been set forth that would warrant us in disturbing the actual possessors by state interference."

ETHICAL SOLUTION OF OUR SOCIAL PROBLEM.

There is a curious article by Charles Ford upon "The Ethical Solution of our Social Problem." He thinks that political solution is impossible, religious solution not possible, and ethical solution is alone possible, and asks: "What practical steps can be taken for the cultivation and application of ethics necessary to solve our social problem? We must confine ourselves to two points: 1. More friendly co-operation between religious and ethical ideas and teachers. 2. The formation of an association for applying ethics to practical life."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE most useful article in the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. Astley Cooper's, on the "Pan-Britannic Festival," is noticed elsewhere.

Prince Krapotkin has an article upon the present position of Russia, which is somewhat disappointing. He insists upon the extreme poverty of the peasants, of which he gives many illustrations, and declares that there is a general feeling in Russia that there must be some change in the existing state of things. But this impression has prevailed often before and nothing has come of it. However, Prince Krapotkin says: "Wherever we turn our eyes we see an immense problem rising before us, and imperatively demanding an immediate solution. Russia stands now in the same position as it stood after the Crimean catastrophe, when all bases of its economical and political life had to be revised from top to bottom. And all the problems at issue now merge into one great question which dominates all the others: Will Russia—the Russia which lives in the villages and towns scattered on its territory—have the possibility of taking into its own hands, in every village, province and territory, the task of responding to the daily growing needs of the population? It is not a mere question of political rights, because the question of daily bread for four months every year for the great mass of the population stands foremost."

Under the title "The Kutho-Daw," Professor Max Müller gives some account of the extraordinary discovery

which has been made in Burma: "The Kutho-Daw is a Buddhist monument near Mandalay in Burma, consisting of about seven hundred temples, each containing a slab of white marble, on which the whole of the Buddhist Bible, the whole of these eight millions of syllables, has been carefully engraved. The alphabet is Burmese, the language is Pâli, the language supposed to have been spoken by Buddha. Well may the Buddhists say that such a Bible on white marble cannot be matched in the whole world.

"The Kutho-Daw is not an ancient monument. It was erected in 1857 by Mindon-min, the predecessor of King Thebaw, the last king of Burma. No one seems ever to have described this marvelous pile, and I confess that unless my correspondent, Mr. Ferrars, had sent me photographs of it, I should have found it difficult to believe in this extraordinary monument of Buddhist piety and Buddhist folly."

NEW MARKETS IN AFRICA.

Captain Lugard, writing on "New British Markets," discusses the possibility of opening new markets for British goods in tropical Africa: "New and vast markets there are and will be in tropical Africa and in Egypt too. Let those who doubt such forecasts recall the condition of Europe itself half a century ago, when the difficulties of labor and transport could not be met by the resources now at our disposal. Or to speak of events of a more recent date, how many years is it since the present granaries of the Punjab and North India were mere sun-baked deserts, devoid of vegetation, or the grain fields of Northwest Canada a pathless prairie?"

Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, writing on "Islâm and Its Critics," repels very vehemently the attacks which have been made upon the Mohammedan faith by some controversialists who have used the Turkish atrocities in Armenia as a text for inveighing against Mohammedanism in general, and Mr. Sidney Low takes up his old parable and discourses in favor of the appointment of a Foreign Affairs Committee on American lines to look after foreign policy in the Imperial Parliament.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

DR. DILLON seems to have passed from Armenia to the Balkan Peninsula, and in an anonymous article sets forth the case which Macedonia can present against the Anglo-Austrian policy which dismembered Bulgaria and thrust Macedonia back under the heel of the Turk. Dr. Dillon—if it be he, and he writes with characteristic vigor and grasp of his subject—sets forth the salient features of the hideous national crime which was committed when Lord Salisbury and Lord Beaconsfield brought back "Peace with Honor" from Berlin. As he says, for seventeen years the Turk has been allowed to do exactly as he pleases in the territory which was handed back to him by the direct action of England, with the result that he has governed in Macedonia as he has governed in Armenia.

"For there is no one willing to espouse the cause of the Macedonians, who are powerless to help themselves. And yet the powers who signed the Berlin Treaty are responsible for this intolerable situation. When Russia rescued the population and gave it a chance of independence and prosperity as an integral part of Bulgaria, the powers canceled the act of emancipation, but solemnly promised that the people would at least be treated in future as men and Christians. And now that it is clear that they are being dealt with as beasts, the powers refuse to interfere and redeem their promise."

THE VENEZUELA FRONTIER DISPUTE.

In an article entitled "Jingoism in America" W. T. Stead states briefly the British view of the controversy which has existed for some time on the frontier between Venezuela and British Guiana. The difficulty, according to the view of the British Colonial Office, is due entirely to the encroachment of the Venezuelans on territory which was ceded to England when the colony was taken over from the Dutch. As to the proposed reference of the dispute to arbitration, Mr. Stead says: "The United States has suggested, more or less formally, that the dispute as to the frontier should be submitted to arbitration. To this Great Britain has replied that she is quite ready to arbitrate on territory that can legitimately be said to be in dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana. All that we have refused to do is to arbitrate upon the claim which, judging from Venezuelan sharp practice, might suddenly be extended to cover the whole of the colony of British Guiana. Now, while we are willing and ready to go to arbitration upon a frontier question, we are not prepared to go to arbitration upon the question whether we are to be allowed to exist in the country at all. It is quite impossible to believe that the United States in urging arbitration can mean any such arbitration as would involve the question not merely as to how the boundary should be drawn between the watershed of the Orinoco and the Cuyuni, but whether or not the whole of British Guiana should be handed over to the Republic of Venezuela."

THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE CHURCH.

Canon Barnett writes upon the Church's opportunity in the present crisis, and makes suggestions as to how that organization whose aim is a righteous nation, whose methods are worship, teaching and charity, can bring together rich and poor, raise the fallen and the distressed. The article is divided into three heads: first, means of worship; secondly, the teachers; thirdly, charitable agencies. Canon Barnett is a Utopian of the Utopians, as may be inferred from his suggestion that bishops should set candidates for orders reading modern books, and in their examination test their power to observe the signs of the times. He gives much good advice to the Church, urging her to take public action in public affairs, to encourage her best men to serve on boards and councils, and to co-operate with the state instead of running rival shows of her own. In conclusion, he says: "For the moment the Church has its opportunity. By means of worship suited to the new needs of the time, by teachers who will make Christ understood as a contemporary, by spiritualizing state and municipal action, the Church might help to do away with some of those troubles which come from the mute or expressed antagonism of rich and poor."

MR. MORETON FREWEN ON THE MONEY QUESTION.

Writing on "A Visit to Broken Hill," the great silver mine which produces nearly 10 per cent. of the world's silver, Mr. Moreton Frewen declares that the logical consequence of the modern anti-silver craze requires that Parliament should vote twenty million sterling to buy up and close Broken Hill and the silver mines of Mexico and the Rockies: "The present loss by the Government of India on exchange, if capitalized at 3 per cent., is about £300,000,000 sterling, a sum far larger than all

the profits made in silver mining since the Spaniards landed in America. Clearly, then, a mere £20,000,000 sterling would be well expended in damming the sources of supply, and thus completing the outlawry of silver by legislation."

THE CONCEIVABILITY OF A CREATOR.

Professor Weismann replies to Herbert Spencer in an article entitled "Heredity Once More." It would be difficult even to summarize his paper here, but the following remarks with which Weismann concludes as to the conceivability of a Creator will be read with interest by many others than scientific men: "The scientific man may not assume the existence of a designing force, as Lord Salisbury suggests, for by so doing he would surrender the presupposition of his research—the comprehensibility of nature. On the other hand, his concern is with nature only—that is, with mechanism of the universe, not with the origin of the mechanism, nor with its ultimate cause. It is, indeed, to him inconceivable that a Creator should designedly interfere in the course of Nature—inconceivable that he should, so to speak, intervene to supplement the forces of Nature just where they break down. But, at the same time, there is nothing to prevent our conceiving (if conception be the right term to use in such a context) of a Creator as lying behind or within the forces of Nature and being their ultimate cause."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

MR. ST. LOE STRACHEY has an article of somewhat elephantine humor, entitled "The Elephant in Politics," the elephant, of course, being Sir William Harcourt, popularly known as "Jumbo." Mr. Strachey's text is, however, supplied by Lord Coke, who said long ago: "It appeareth in a Parliament roll, that the Parliament being, as hath been said, called *commune concilium*, every member of the House being a counsellor, should have three properties of the elephant: first, that he hath no gall; secondly, that he is inflexible, and cannot bow; thirdly, that he is of a most ripe and perfect memory; which properties as there it is said ought to be in every member of the great council of Parliament."

In addition to those three properties, the Parliamentary man must, like the elephant, be sociable, and love those animals which go in companies, and he must also be of a philanthropic disposition. It is easy to see the kind of a parallel which Mr. Strachey constructs between the elephant and Sir William. At its close, he says: "So much for Lord Coke's three properties of the elephant. I should like to add one other which he has forgotten. The elephant, as we know from Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' wreathed his lithe proboscis to make sport for Adam and Eve. Surely this is a property of the elephant that every Parliament man ought to have. Without question Sir William Harcourt has it. He is never better than when he is wreathing his lithe proboscis to make sport for the House of Commons."

BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Mr. Hartley Withers, in an article entitled "The Investor's Last Hope," discusses, in a somewhat depreciatory mood, the report of the British Board of Trade Committee on joint stock enterprise: "To sum the matter up, the Committee have presented the world with a discussion on company law which is of great interest from an academic point of view, and whenever they give themselves a free hand, their suggestions are eminently sensible and practical. But they limited the scope of their reforms so strictly by the roseate view that they took of joint-stock enterprise as it is, and by their terror of frightening honest men by making fraud too difficult, that if their recommendations become law as they stand investors will find that the old pitfalls are practically as deep as ever, and will be well advised if they stick to Consols."

Colonel Ward writes pleasantly on his residence at the Court of the Begum of Bhopal. Mr. F. H. Hill points out what he considers to be "Gaps in Agnostic Evolution," Miss H. Dendy criticises the "Propaganda of Socialism," and there is a short story by M. E. Francis.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

MR. M. REES DAVIES writes on "The awakening of China." He says: "I think a railway to make the interior accessible, and so to increase the facilities for trade by working into the hands of the steamers, which will also penetrate into the inner land, cannot be much longer deferred. It would be the most important agent of all in the solution of the Chinese problem. It might or might not—for there is doubt whether the people, by reason of their passiveness, would after all be equal to the task—prove the death-blow of the dynasty. If it should, that also could not fail to be a blessing for the country. And a railway system would assuredly do more than any other single force for the ultimate salvation of China. This is looking ahead a little. In the mean time we may await with confidence the beneficial, if tardy, outcome of the concessions obtained for the nations by the treaty of Simonoseki, for which, I repeat, Japan deserves our thanks.

DENOMINATIONAL SUICIDE.

Mr. St. George Mivart has been roused by Dr Haeckel's recent lecture on Monism to protest against what he calls denominational science. He says: "Our main object in this paper, however, is not to call attention to the ethics or the social and political results of the doctrines of Weismann, Haeckel and Pearson, but rather to point out how the mischief of it springs from an unconscious slavery of the intellect to the mere faculty of the imagination, and the consequent presentment of shallow and illogical imaginary phantasms as deep and far reaching intellectual truths in the form of the baseless dogmas of 'denominational science.'"

Professor Haeckel in the same review has an article on Thomas Huxley and Carl Vogt, in which he vindicates Huxley against the criticisms of Virchow and other who have been disposed to exalt Vogt over the English scientist.

OTHER ARTICLES.

There is an essay by N. C. Smith, entitled "Coleridge and his Critics," the aim of which, according to this author, is: "To serve, if I may so express it, as *Prolegomena* to the life of Coleridge; to show some cause why we have had to wait sixty years for that life; to illustrate the literary gossip of a bygone generation; and, finally, to place, it may be, some candid reader at a standpoint from which he may make his estimate of Coleridge with a view undimmed by the shifting mists of a vague tradition, and freed alike from the prejudices of the scorner and the pleadings of the apologist." Friedrich Nietzsche attacks Wagner. He says that "when a musician cannot count more than three he becomes dramatic, he becomes Wagnerian."

FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

AN anonymous article on the Madagascar expedition contains the frankest exposition that has yet appeared in France of the facts of the case. "Lieut.-Colonel K." does not spare his words, and, in fact, tells his compatriots plainly that it is of no use trying to colonize unless there are colonists ready to occupy the fresh fields and pastures new opened out to them by European enterprise. The article forms a severe indictment of the present French Government, and more particularly of each separate Ministry. The author recalls some of the more disastrous blunders of the Tonkin expedition, and declares that not a few of the mistakes made in the past and present are due to the deep antagonism existing between the French army and navy. "But when some poor fellow belonging to the expedition dies of fever, it matters little what uniform he wears; be he sailor or soldier, he leaves a French mother sonless."

HOW ROCHEFORT WORKED.

Those interested in European journalism and journalists will find much to amuse and instruct them in M. Talmeyr's fragmentary recollections of the Paris press world. Here is what he says of Rochefort, whom he first met some twenty years ago, when the redoubtable journalist-politician was still on the right side of fifty: "He seldom spent more than half an hour a day in the office of his paper, for then as now he was devoted to art, literature and the drama. Every evening his chief assistant-editor telephoned to him the news contained in the latest telegrams, and a summary of all that had occurred during the day. Rochefort jotted down what he thought would serve his purpose, and within two hours the leader which was to electrify Paris next morning was in proof."

M. Pasquet attributes the defeat of the Liberal party at the late elections to the fact that Lord Rosebery and his followers went to the polls on a purely political programme, while their rivals promised certain practical advantages.

LETTERS FROM THE CRIMEA.

Most valuable from an historical point of view are the delightfully graphic letters written from the Crimea by Marshal Saint Arnaud to his wife. They afford a vivid picture of the beginnings of the campaign, and incidentally give a pleasing glimpse of the famous soldier's private life. He considered no detail too small or too unimportant to tell his "adored Isette," and when expecting the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Raglan and Lord Ross to dinner, he begged her to send him some fresh vegetables, strawberries, cherries and gooseberries in order to entertain them in a worthy manner. At this dinner he informed his wife that the Duke of Cambridge, "always excellent," drank the absent lady's health. He gives an amusing account of a dinner on board the *Bellerophon*, where Lord Paulet, his host, had his own troupe of comedians on board. These letters confirm fully all that has been said as to the terrible lack of organization, especially as regards the catering, which led to the loss of so many lives, including that of Arnaud himself, for it will be remembered that he gave over the command to Canrobert on the 26th of September, 1854, and died four days later, when only a few hours' sail from Therapia, where his wife was awaiting him.

GOUNOD'S REMINISCENCES.

In the same number are continued Gounod's reminiscences containing the composer's impressions of the Germany and Austria of his youth. At Leipsic he spent some unforgettable hours with Mendelssohn, who played to him, on Bach's organ, many of the latter's finest compositions. Gounod's views as to what conduces to the popular success or failure of an opera are of value. "The first performance of 'Faust' produced no great impression, yet it has exceeded in popularity all my other compositions. An immediate effect may often be produced by the apparent brilliancy of a work, but only solid qualities tell in the long run." Gounod probably destroyed the last portion of his memoirs, but the *Revue de Paris* hopes shortly to publish some extracts from his correspondence.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

IN the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of August 1, the first place is given to M. E. Faguet's second article on "Auguste Comte: his Morality and his Religion."

THE COMTIST MORALITY.

"Comte," says he, "enunciated the principle that morality consits of shedding off successively the animal nature, the childish or undeveloped nature, and finally the selfish or individual nature, and he arrived finally at a social morality which looks on the individual as hardly worth considering, and the species as existing solely by a sort of right divine. For a man to confound his own interests with that of his species, to live for and in it alone, to think of nothing but its progress, and to consider himself simply as a cell forming part of this great body—this, according to Comte, is true morality. Humanity must further be considered in its relation to time from the beginning of days to the furthest future of which the human being can form a conception, and this humanity is presented to us as an object of legitimate worship to whom all our thoughts and all our acts are due. Such was the religion of Comte seen apart from the liturgical mechanism with which he somewhat absurdly overlaid it."

AN AMERICAN HEROINE.

Madame Th. Bentzon continues her account of "Woman in the United States," and in this installment deals with the Southern states, where, perhaps, as a Frenchwoman she is more at home than in Massachusetts. She was much impressed with the absolute separation between the whites and the blacks, but she noted that although every little village has two school houses, the negro is pressing onward toward the higher studies, the means of doing so being largely provided by the North, which not only gives its money, but lends the services of its professors. The first statue raised in America in honor of a woman is to be seen in New Orleans. It is that of a certain Margaret Haughery, who was born in poverty and began life as a milk-seller, to which she added the sale of bread, finally becoming a baker on a very large scale. She made a considerable fortune, which she devoted to the poor, and was popularly known as "The Orphan's Friend." Nothing more profoundly touched Madame Bentzon than this homage paid by the aristocratic town of Orleans to a woman who did not know how to read or write.

IN PRAISE OF WAR.

M. de Sizeranne writes of war from the æsthetic or pictorial point of view, from the famous "Rêve" of Detaille to the marble warriors in the museums of Europe, and from the Elgin marbles to the "Dying Gladiator." "War," says he, "has its fine incidents and its poetic side. Peace, if it once takes possession of the world, will have to replace this by sacrifices of another kind. Humanity needs a stimulus greater than that of material well-being."

NIETZSCHE.

The first article in the second number of the *Revue* deals with individualism and anarchy in literature, as exemplified by Frederick Nietzsche and his philosophy, and is by M. E. Schuré. Saxon by birth, and son of a pastor, Nietzsche had in him the making of a writer of the first quality and of a great moralist. He possessed a capacity both for profound thought and for genial satire, and was called by his natural gifts to be a thinker useful in his generation, for he had genius and a goodly supply of poetic imagery. His philosophical romance "Lavathoustra" describes as its hero a philosopher who lived for ten years in a cave enjoying his own intellect, without regret or lassitude, in perfect happiness. Needless to say that this philosopher saw and sought for nothing beyond. The creator of this intellectual spectre himself went mad and died. Nietzsche has disciples who hold him up as the prophet of the future.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

WE have noticed elsewhere the account of his private observatory by the famous astronomer Flammarion.

Mme. Adam still devotes much of the space at her disposal to service matters, and in a further installment of the able though anonymous account of "The French Navy and its Strategic Rôle" Admiral —— lays great stress on the increased need for torpedo boats, and declares that immediate attention should be paid to the French coast defenses.

THE WASTE OF THE WORLD.

In curious contrast is M. Paulhan's striking paper on the moral and intellectual waste existing to-day. He discusses the inefficiency of educational methods, and points out the waste existing in modern life and industry of the lives of women and children: the waste of ideas, which, when enunciated, fall like stones in water, creating widening circles, which subside and pass away; and the waste of human intelligence in the writing of innumerable books, of which the vast majority are forgotten very few years after their publication. The theme is discussed with great ingenuity, and ever shifting generations of men are depicted as furnishing the detritus on which their successors nevertheless thrive.

THE CONSERVATOIRE.

Those thinking of studying music in Paris will find much to interest them in M. G. Dubor's account of the Conservatoire, an institution of wide fame, established by Lulli in the seventeenth century, and which has become the leading school of singing and declamation in the world. In the unique collection of musical instruments to be found in the old-world building is a harp which once belonged to Marie Antoinette, the viol played by Henry IV and a spinet presented to Maria-Theresa by Louis XIV. The Conservatoire Library is also well worth a visit, the more so that since 1839 a copy of every musical composition published in France has to be sent there before being placed on sale.

ROCHEFORT'S LETTERS FROM PRISON.

The most interesting article in the second number of the *Nouvelle Revue* is composed of the letters written by Henry Rochefort when imprisoned after the Commune in 1871. They were addressed to M. and Madame Adam, and are remarkable for the simplicity for their language and total absence of expletives, and show the writer in a new light. He alludes to his children, who came to England to see him in his Versailles prison. Henry and Noemi he describes as charming children, much better looking than Bibi, who appears to have been left in Mme. Adam's care. "Not that any one has the right to say that Bibi is absolutely ugly," says the tender parent; "I myself have always been frightful, and yet I have only produced fine children; they have been my best works, and the sole ones which have procured me anything but annoyance." Rochefort was at that time under sentence of death, afterward commuted to transportation.

MISCELLANEA.

Georges Hugo, in his "Recollections of a Sailor," gives a picturesque glimpse of Syria and the coast of Asia Minor. T. F. Brentano's paper on "Gold Mine Speculations" describes with scathless severity some of the methods pursued in some of the South African mining districts, though the writer admits that the mining towns created by a mob of adventurers drawn together from all parts of the world will disappear as soon as the interests which made them vanish away. M. Lecomte's description of latter-day Tangiers is not without topical interest.

M. Engerrand's account of the life led by our forefathers at the various spas and watering-places famed during the eighteenth century for their health-giving properties, should amuse those who yearly proceed to Schwalbach, Wiesbaden and Spa.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

DANTE students should not miss an article on the Florentine poet in the *Nuova Antologia* (August 15th), from the pen of a veteran poet of our own day, Giosuè Carducci. The same number contains a well-informed article—unhappily disfigured by an appalling array of misprints—on the recent General Election in England, from the pen of Signor E. Arbib, who writes throughout from the Conservative standpoint. He sums up the position of the Liberal party before the contest as "destitute of a capable leader, disorganized among themselves, torn in two by internal dissensions, and weakened by innumerable errors committed before the battle." What surprises the Italian critic most is that neither party could or did attempt to bring official influence to bear on the electors, and secondly, that in a matter of such primary national importance the choice of the day of election should be left to the various constituencies. It seems to him a crowning proof of our national hatred of uniformity.

M. Alfred Naquet, the French deputy, writing on "Anti-Semitism in the *Riforma Sociale*, ascribes its sudden uprising within the last fifteen years to the result of combined socialistic and clerical bigotry. He expects to see it spread both in Italy and in England, but he believes that the anti-Jewish fever will quickly burn itself out.

THE NEW BOOKS.

I. NOTES FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

A FEW years ago there were two publishing seasons —the autumn and the spring—and the height of summer saw very few new books of any importance ; while at the bookshops nothing was sold but the lightest of light fiction. Times change ; and although October and November still keep their old ascendancy, the division is far less marked. In the month that has just passed, for instance, the most assiduous reader of publishers' advertisements could complain neither of the lack of novelty nor of variety. Novels, of course, held the chief place, and they hold the chief place in the following list of what was selling best up to September :

"The Time Machine : an Invention." By H. G. Wells. 1s. 6d.

"An Imaginative Man." By Robert S. Hichens. 6s.

"Advance, Japan : a Nation Thoroughly in Earnest. By J. Morris. 12s. 6d.

"Joan Haste." By H. Rider Haggard. 6s.

"M. Stambuloff." By A. Hulme Beaman. 3s. 6d.

"Malay Sketches." By Frank Athelstane Swettenham. 5s. net.

"The Time Machine" deserves its place. It is an "invention" in every sense of the word : its motive is thoroughly original and its treatment shows imagination of no common order. Mr. Wells' rise into popularity has been by leaps and bounds. It is not many months since the *Pall Mall Budget* published his first short stories (stories of so fresh and absorbing a character that I am glad to see that Messrs. Methuen announce their collection in book form), and now "The Time Machine" is the talk of the town, and his "Select Conversations with an Uncle," reclaimed from among the diverse Wares of Autolycus, has been amusing that smaller circle who can appreciate wit and satire even when directed against the dearest follies of their every-day life. It is a slight book, and, to tell the truth, its material is slight too—slight to attenuation. Its merits are that it puts briefly and brightly what all the least sterotyped of us have occasionally thought, and jibes genially at the most pregnable of our social institutions ; its defect that here and there it refines and labors too palpably on a point already made obvious. But if the result is sometimes "thin," it is readable and even suggestive. The next book, Mr. Hichens' "An Imaginative Man," suffers in a kindred way from an over emphasis of one of its qualities. The author of that brilliant (and unwelcome) *roman a clef*, "The Green Carnation," has surprised me and will surprise you by the clearness with which he realizes his characters ; but after he has succeeded in making his hero, the "imaginative man" of the title, live in the reader's mind, he goes a good way to ruining an interesting if not particularly wholesome story by overdoing his analysis. Henry Denison is too introspective by half. One is convinced of the reality of his temperament and of the possibility of his falling in love with the Sphinx (whose secret, he declared, was the only one left for him to discover) long before his creator will allow the action to proceed. The Egyptian atmosphere of the book is admirably reproduced and the writing is some way toward being distinguished. But still the presentment of gradual madness of this particular type is not very edifying. Now that he has twice shocked the Philistine perhaps Mr. Hichens will show us what he can really do.

Mr. J. Morris' "Advance, Japan : a Nation Thoroughly in Earnest" is one of the best and most interesting of the many books which the recent contest has called into being. They have been so plentiful that I have had to exercise a careful selection as to what I should send you. Mr. Morris, "formerly of the Public Works Department, Tokio," succeeds in his object of showing those characteristics of the Japanese and their undertakings which have made of them "a nation to be honored." He treats as thoroughly as his space will allow of every department of the national life, and his chapter on Japan's future and the appendices, in which appear statistics and figures of the greatest illustrative value, are sure to be read with unusual attention. The maps showing the positions of the fleets in the recent battles, and the railway and telegraph services, and the reproductions from photographs and from drawings by R. Isayama, military artist of the Buzen Clan—whatever that may be—are excellent ; and the volume has an index ! Another book on Japan is one which you will certainly not be able to get at your booksellers. It is "A Concise History of the War between Japan and China," a very daintily got up Japanese book. The writer, Mr. Jaikichi Inouye, has compiled it at Tokio from the Japanese newspapers, and it is a concise narrative of the remarkable campaign which opened with a dispute about Corea, and closed with the capture of Weihai-wei. Apart from the intrinsic importance of the events recorded, the book is a literary curiosity. Another work on "the Britain of the Pacific" that I may as well mention here, is Canon Tristram's "Rambles in Japan, the Land of the Rising Sun," whose chief value is the attention that it gives to the position of missionary work in that country and to the working of Buddhism there as compared to the Buddhism of China and Ceylon. It is a handsome volume and well illustrated, and if in its descriptions of places and people it does not break any new ground, it is always readable. The phrase "the Britain of the Pacific" conveys Canon Tristram's prophecy of the future of Japan when it has embraced Christianity.

The appearance of Mr. Rider Haggard's new book on the list was inevitable. He at least is a favorite whom the public show no signs of abandoning. And that is the more odd, in that he has always had two distinct styles —the bloody and wonderful, as exemplified in the Quatermain cycle, and the ordinarily sensational, as in "Jess" and "Colonel Quaritch, V.C." "Joan Haste" is an example of the latter. Possibly you read it during its serial appearance in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, whence, together with a score of Mr. Wilson's illustrations, it is now reprinted. It is a story of English life whose interest grips you from the first chapter, for the characters live, and the plot is ingenious and powerfully carried out.

The Public Men of To-Day Series has been very fortunate in the opportune appearance of its volumes. The first were devoted to the Ameer and Li Hung Chang, and now Mr. A. Hulme Beaman's "M. Stambuloff "is issued

just in the nick of time—indeed, the ink on the proof-sheets was hardly dry when news arrived of the Bulgarian stateman's assassination ; and it was still possible for the author to add a brief postcript recording the last tragic events, and quoting almost the whole of what was probably the last letter Stambuloff ever wrote, dealing with the situation in Sofia, and in some measure forecasting his own end. Mr. Beaman is the *Standard's* correspondent in Bulgaria, and he has done his work admirably. His book is sure to be in the hands of every reader for whom the movement of events in Eastern Europe has any interest. The portraits of the Stambuloffs and of Ferdinand and his wife enhance its value.

"Malay Sketches" is by Mr. F. A. Swettenham, the British Resident at Perak, who has spent the best part of his life among the scenes and people he describes, and whose knowledge of their strange, exotic character is certainly unsurpassed. He specially and rightly disclaims having produced a book of travel. He has simply reproduced, with admirable literary skill, in a series of brief sketches, the "inner life" of the people of Malâya, the land of the pirate and the *âmok* ; he has pictured their amusements, their bickerings, their blood-fueds, and their romances ; he has recorded their superstitions and the wonders of their magicians (their "pâwang" holding a *kris* in his bare arms will draw water from the point of its steel blade !). You will find it indeed a most fascinating book, unique of its kind, for the Malay Archipelago is almost an unknown land to the reader. I know of only one other book which in any way approaches its peculiar quality, and that is a work of fiction —Mr. Joseph Conrad's Japanese "Almayer's Folly." Mr. Swettenham himself shows again and again that he is possessed of the power of telling a story vividly and clearly ; but whether he gives us fiction or fact it is to be hoped that this is not the last Malayan volume from his pen. By the way, after "Malay Sketches" we must no longer write of "running amuck"—the word is "âmok."

So much for the "books most in demand." Of history, as distinguished from historical biography, there is little to mention this month ; but you could hardly have a better example of the latter than the new volume of the English Men of Action Series—Professor J. K. Laughton's "Nelson," a monograph which all the authorities agree has entirely superseded Southey's famous "Life." That book, however, will still be read for its literary interest ; and the reader has, too, the choice of Mr. Clark Russell's volume. Still Professor Laughton has qualities as a historian which neither of these of his predecessors had, and his "Nelson" will rank both as a work of real literature and as one of the best historical biographies we have, a credit to a series already admirable. But I cannot help regretting that he claims to have disposed once for all of the famous story of Nelson clapping his telescope to his blind eye at the battle of Copenhagen. And yet another series of historical biography has started under the editorship of Sir Henry Roscoe—the Century Science Series—of which two volumes have appeared. The first, "John Dalton and the Rise of Modern Chemistry," is by the editor himself ; for the second, "Major James Rennell and the Rise of Modern English Geography," Mr. Clements R. Markham is responsible. More capable and valuable monographs of their kind it would be difficult to find. When every publisher has half-a-dozen series of his own, Messrs. Cassell deserve credit for so useful an inauguration. Literary history is represented by another and far longer biography—Mr. John Charles Tarver's "Gustave Flaubert as seen in His Works and Correspondence." The author of "Madame Bovary" has yet to find a completely satisfactory French biographer, so that it cannot be said that Mr. Tarver's work is unnecessary. His aim has been to place "the personality" of his subject vividly before his readers, and, relying for his authority almost entirely on Flaubert's own works and letters, avoiding as far as possible mere gossip about his private life, it must be said that he has succeeded to a very creditable degree. As the story of a man's life and work, the volume is exceedingly interesting. Flaubert's example has had so immense an influence on both French and English fiction in recent years that you are sure to read the chronicle of his struggles with unusual attention. Mr. Tarver, if not always satisfactory as a critic of literature, makes a discriminating biographer within certain limits. He has planned and executed his work in the best possible manner, and the presence of a comprehensive index is a great boon to the reader.

I may allude to three new volumes of social and political interest, but no one of them is of very great importance. Mr. H. W. Wolff's "People's Bank Manual" is useful ; the new issue of "The New House of Commons," a pocket volume containing biographical notices of its members, polls, statistical comparisons, etc., is a convenience ; and in a month barren of more authoritative political speculation one may read Mr. Uriel H. Crocker's "The Cause of Hard Times." And I can mention here the new edition of Professor Fowler's "Progressive Morality : an Essay in Ethics," which, first published in 1884, is now issued in a corrected and enlarged form. To the same author's large work, "The Principles of Morals," this essay stands in the relation of a more practical and popular treatment of the same subject. Certainly the book gives an admirably clear and concise statement of "a scientific conception of morality in a popular form," its practical application of the need for an independent science of morality apart from religious and theological considerations, and of the relations between such a science and the sanctions imposed by religion. As an introduction to its subject, generally so overweighted with abstract discussion and theoretical puzzles, the book could not be bettered.

The literature of ornithology has received an important if popular addition in Mr. W. H. Hudson's "British Birds." The author of "A Naturalist in La Plata" has the advantage of the assistance of Mr. F. E. Beddard, whose introductory chapter on structure and classification is, of course, authoritative and complete in all essential particulars. The aim of the book being popular rather than technical, Mr. Hudson has confined his work to a brief account of the appearance, language (he devotes unusual attention to song birds, and in this respect, I believe, his volume is unique) and life-habits of all the species that reside permanently, or for a part of each year, within the limit of the British Isles. The illustrations in a work of this sort are hardly second in importance to the text. Eight colored plates are from drawings by Mr. Thorburn and there are over a hundred black and white figures by Mr. G. E. Lodge. Natural history of a different sort, with a far different aim, is the new volume of the Badminton Library of Sports and Pastimes—Mr. John Bickerdyke's "Sea Fishing," to which the illustrations (nearly two hundred in number) are as truly illustrative as in the previous volumes of the series, Mr. Napier Hemy being responsible for nearly a score of full page plates. Mr. Bickerdyke's own work is supplemented by Mr. W. Senior, who writes on "Anti-

podean and Foreign Fish," Mr. A. C. Harmsworth, on "Tarpon," and Sir H. W. Gore-Booth, Bart., with an exciting article on "Whaling."

Nor will I include among the fiction (although there is quite as much reason for so doing as there is in the case of Mr. Curtin's book) Mr. Gilbert Burgess's resuscitation of "The Love-Letters of Mr. H. and Miss R., 1775-1779." Authentic or not, however, the love-letter is not so common in literature that one can afford to pass a volume that in its writing at least bears so intimate a stamp of reality. In the spring of 1779, when they were first published in a garbled form, they "excited," Mr. Burgess says, "widespread attention and sympathy," but his preface does not convince me of their genuineness. As it is, the interest they arouse is the interest of fiction, but the unity of their design makes them more convincing and in a way more enthralling than any but the best novels. The unhappy Mr. Hackman and Miss Reay become very real before much of their passionate correspondence has been read.

Somewhat belatedly I mention a book I have just been reading, "Persian Pictures: a Book of Travel" it is called; and the title-page bears no author's name. But it is no more a book of travel than is, for instance, "Malay Sketches." It is simply a series of small pictures, cameos, of Persian life and scenery written with a charm and with a sense of the value of words that no recent work of the kind can equal. It makes the land of Omar, the strange, picturesque, indolent life of Teheran and its country, plain as no other more pretentious volume has succeeded in doing. As a sympathetic, intimate picture of a people foreign and almost unknown to the English reader, of a country different from England as the poles apart, "Persian Pictures" would always have its use; but to many it will have a further literary value which will not willingly allow it to pass into oblivion, with so many other books of its kind.

In the field of fiction, I will mention, first, Mr. Kenneth Grahame's "The Golden Age." A year or two ago Mr. Grahame published a little volume, "Pagan Papers," which, in addition to some very clever essays, held the sketches which form the backbone of this new book. Every discriminating reader knew at once their value. They are reprinted here from that volume with a considerable number of fresh sketches, and I do not know whether to praise most the new or the old. "The Golden Age" is the age of childhood. In eighteen short stories, written in the first person, from the point of view of a little boy, the doings and adventures of a family of youngsters are described in a manner so consistent and so faithful that one can only wonder at the author's skill and art. No line in the whole book seems out of the picture. It is all "make-believe"—"make-believe" of the healthiest, jolliest sort. Here is an instance of the whimsical, pleasant fancy of the book: "Harold, accustomed, as the youngest, to lonely antics and to sports that asked no sympathy, was absorbed in 'clubmen:' a performance consisting in a measured progress round the room arm-in-arm with an imaginary companion of reverend years, with occasional halts at imaginary clubs, where—imaginary steps being leisurely ascended—imaginary papers were glanced at, imaginary scandal was discussed with elderly shakings of the head, and—regrettable to say—imaginary glasses were lifted lipwards. Heaven only know how the germ of this dreary pastime first found its way into his small boyish being. It was his own invention and he was proportionately proud of it." This is only one instance out of many of the book's delightful humor, but it will serve as an example and it shows too how admirably Mr. Grahame writes. It is certainly a book for every lover of literature and every lover of children.

Mr. Robert W. Chambers' collection of short stories, "The King in Yellow," is, among numerous volumes of fiction, the one that has interested me most. The first stories, American in subject—Mr. Chambers is an American and his book has already gained some popularity in the States—are weird, vaguely impressive, and certainly original, the later ones deal with Paris, with the siege, and with student life, and they too are very clever, and if their subjects are sometimes of a rather delicate nature, they are delicately treated. This division of interest makes the collection less of a book than it should be; but as it is, it contains some of the best examples of the American short story, not of the rural kind, that I have read. The best "woman novel" among a lot of rubbishy ones is Mr. C. E. Francis' "Every-Day's News" a new volume of the Pseudonym Library, rather reminiscent of Mr. C. E. Raimond's "George Mandeville's Husband," which had such a success last year. It is written from a point of view that nowadays may be called "old-fashioned," and is, in fact, a quiet satire, written, with admirable restraint, on the woman writer of the baser sort. That Mr. Francis ("Mr." should be "Miss," I think) shirks the conclusion of a story which promises to be a tragedy, is regrettable; but still his little book is as well worth reading as any volume in the Pseudonym Library.

II. RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY.

History for Ready Reference. By J. N. Larned. In five volumes, Vol. V.—Tunnage to Zyp, and Supplement, Octavo, pp. 807. Springfield, Mass.: C. A. Nichols Company.

The leading features of this valuable work have been fully explained to our readers in notices of the preceding volumes. It remains to speak of the Supplement which occupies the closing pages of the fifth and final volume in the series. This contains important additions to some of the articles that have appeared in former volumes, notes of events that occurred during the publication of the work, new documents of importance, an extensive chronology of universal history, exhaustive special chronologies of African and Arctic exploration, tables of the lineage of European sovereigns and historic families, a selected bibliography touching the chief subjects of history, and a list of all the books from which passages have been quoted in the whole five volumes of the "History for Ready Reference." Thus is completed one of the most novel, ambitious, and difficult enterprises in the history of book publishing. It must be said that the achievement fully makes good the promises of the original prospectus.

The Revolution of 1848. Imbert de Saint-Amand. 12mo, pp. 347. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

M. de Saint-Amand's last volume on the Duchess of Berry, in his "Famous Women of the French Court" Series, described the Revolution of 1830, and Louis Philippe's accession to the throne. This is now followed by a volume devoted to the agitations of 1848, in which the same King's abdication and exile figured prominently. The same skill in narration is displayed here as in former works by this author, who has obtained access to a marvelous wealth of choice historical materials. As in the case of his earlier books, M. de Saint-Amand does not confine his narrative to the records of court life, but deals with the political and social history of the times.

The History of the Australasian Colonies (from their foundation to the year 1893). By Edward Jenks, M.A. 12mo, pp. 368. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.60.

American ignorance of Australasian history has heretofore been pardonable, in a measure, since there have been written very few comprehensive and scholarly works on the subject, which have been at the same time sufficiently condensed for popular use. Professor Jenks has made use of the original sources of information, and has succeeded in telling the whole story in a terse and systematic manner. His single volume seems to contain practically all the facts of Australian colonial development that the average reader is interested in knowing. It has excellent maps of Australia and New Zealand. This book is the third to appear in the Cambridge Historical Series, edited by Dr. Prothero.

The Authentic Letters of Columbus. By William Eleroy Curtis. Paper, octavo, pp. 106. Chicago: Field Columbian Museum.

The authorities of the Field Columbian Museum, at Chicago, have published in a recent bulletin translations by Señor Doctor Jose Ignatio Rodrigues, Spanish Secretary of the Bureau of the American Republics, of all the manuscripts of Columbus known to be in existence. The same bulletin contains half-tone reproductions of the photographs of the original Columbus documents exhibited at the World's Fair in 1893. An interesting and valuable treatise on the Columbus letters, by William Eleroy Curtis, is prefixed.

Southern Heroes; or, The Friends in War Time. By Fernando G. Cartland. Octavo, pp. 508. Cambridge: The Riverside Press.

Mr. Cartland has done a useful service in compiling the hitherto unpublished records of the sufferings and privations undergone by Southern Quakers during the Civil War. Many of these people were martyrs in the cause of peace. Dr. Trueblood suggests in the introduction that the Southern Friends may have done as much in their own way to overthrow slavery and to save the Union as any other body of men of equal numbers. It is certainly fitting that their deeds should have recognition in a volume of this kind.

The Evolution of an Empire: A Brief Historical Sketch of England. By Mary Parmele. 12mo, pp. 178. New York: William Beverley Harison. 75 cents.

A condensed manual of English history by the author of "Germany" and "France" in the "Evolution of Empire Series." From the point of view adopted in this treatise the two chief factors in the history of the British Empire have been, "first, the resistance of the people to extortions of money by the ruling class, and second, the violating of their religious instincts."

With the Zhob Field Force, 1890. By Captain Crawford McFall. Octavo, pp. 232. New York: Macmillan & Co. $4.50.

This book gives a detailed account of various operations by British troops in the wild country through which runs the boundary line separating British India from Afghanistan. The work of the Zhob Field Force was one of exploration, as well as of subjugation of unruly native bands. There are ninety illustrations from drawings by the author, and the information about this almost unknown region contained in the volume is of the highest importance to the geographer and the ethnologist.

The Genesis of California's first Constitution (1846–49). By Rockwell Dennis Hunt. Paper, octavo, pp. 59. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

The Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science find subjects, usually, in American local history. The current number in the thirteenth series of these studies is a chapter in the history of California—that which tells the story of the framing of the State's first constitution. The author of the monograph, who is a professor elect in the University of the Pacific, promises for later publication a detailed account of California's legal status from the American conquest to the adoption of the constitution.

Stambuloff. By A Hulme Beaman. 12mo, pp. 240. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

Assuredly the author would not have had it happen so, nevertheless the special timeliness of Mr. Beaman's biography of Stambuloff is due to the fact of the Bulgarian's assassination at the very moment when the book was passing through the press. Mr. Beaman was able to add a postscript which is by no means the least valuable part of the book. The career of Stambuloff was a marvelously eventful one, and Mr. Beaman knew him intimately. Moreover, Mr. Beaman is thoroughly versed in the political complications of Southeastern Europe, and thus he has given us a volume not only of exceptional timeliness and momentary interest, but also of permanent value.

SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS.

Catholic Socialism. By Francesco S. Nitti. Translated from the Italian by Mary Mackintosh. Octavo, pp. 452. New York: Macmillan & Co. $3.50.

This English translation of a remarkable work by an Italian economist which appeared in 1890, and by some was thought to have hastened the publication of the Pope's Encyclical of 1891, will be eagerly welcomed by all American students of social problems. Professor Nitti has explored a field of which comparatively little knowledge has heretofore been accessible. His book constitutes a study of Christian socialism in continental Europe. American Catholicism, however, is not neglected. A very accurate statement is made of the more advanced views on social questions avowed by leading Roman Catholic prelates in the United States. The book stands by itself as an authority on the subject of which it treats.

Poor-Laws of Massachusetts and New York. By John Cummings, Ph.D. Paper, octavo, pp. 135. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

This study of Massachusetts and New York poor-laws will prove useful in other states as well, since either the New York or the Massachusetts system of poor relief has been adopted in almost every state which makes pretensions to a system of any definite character. Moreover, as Dr. Cummings points out in his monograph, the experience of these two states has been peculiarly instructive to newer communities. Charity organization workers, officers engaged in the administration of poor-laws, legislators and all students of the conditions of pauperism in the United States, will have reason to thank Dr. Cummings for his laborious researches in this field.

Peasant Rents. By Richard Jones, 1831. 16mo, pp. 219. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Professor Ashley has just brought out as the fifth in his series of "Economic Classics" a treatise on "Peasant Rents," by Richard Jones, an English economist who flourished in the first half of the century and succeeded to the professorship of Malthus. Perhaps the most interesting chapter in the book is the one which gives the results of contemporary observation of survivals of labor or serf rents in Central and Eastern Europe. This description was one of the sources used by Mill for his chapters on land tenure. Ingram, in his "History of Political Economy," has classed Jones as "the most systematic and thoroughgoing of the earlier critics of the Ricardian system." He also said of him that "much of what has been preached by the German historical school is found distinctly indicated in his writings."

Benjamin Franklin as an Economist. By W. A. Wetzel, A.M. Paper, octavo, pp. 58. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

Mr. Wetzel has succeeded in making a very clear and compact statement of Franklin's economic doctrines as presented in his various writings. The chief topics considered are, "Paper Money and Interest," "Wages," "Population," "Value," "Agriculture," "Manufactures," "Free Trade," and "Taxation." As announced in the preface, it has not been the purpose of the monograph merely to gather expressions of Franklin's opinion on any and every economic question, but rather to present a few of his more important and elaborate theories. The relations of Franklin to the Physiocrats and to the English philosophers are discussed in separate chapters. A reading of the monograph will be likely to convince any one of the essential justice of the writer's claim for Franklin to rank as "the first American who deserves to be dignified by the title Economist."

Double Taxation in the United States. By Francis Walker, Ph.D. Paper, octavo, pp. 132. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Dr. Walker has ventured to attack a problem which few writers on finance—in English, at least—have attempted to discuss methodically. The importance of an understanding of double taxation is not to be ignored. Indeed, the most difficult points in the whole theory of scientific taxation originate here. An obvious solution is to refuse to recognize debts as taxable property and to tax only tangible things. Dr. Walker is inclined to think this the easiest way out of the present difficulty, but holds that while the individual states of the Union are powerless to tax the bonds of interstate corporations, the federal government does possess that power and can exercise it to great advantage.

BURLINGAME PUBLIC

The Finances of the United States from 1775 to 1789, with Especial Reference to the Budget. By Charles J. Bullock. Paper, octavo, pp. 165. Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin.

This is the second bulletin in the series devoted to economics, political science and history issued by the University of Wisconsin. Like its predecessor, it exhibits great industry and persistence in research, and not a little erudition. It seems significant that students in our newer state universities should be especially active in prosecuting studies relating to the beginnings of our national life.

The New Philosophy of Money. By Alfred B. Westrup. 12mo, pp. 192. Minneapolis, Minn.: Published by the Author. $1.

Mr. Westrup advocates in this book a "mutual credit" system for the supply of a medium of exchange, holding that government should have nothing to do with the control of money, and that there can be no standard of value. Neither gold monometallists, bimetallists nor free silver men will find Mr. Westrup's position to accord with their own, but his discussion of the theory of credit is certainly suggestive and well timed. It is a subject that is poorly understood and one that deserves careful consideration. Mr. Westrup allies himself with the school of Mr. Arthur Kitson and others who champion the "no-government" theory of money.

Sound Money. By John A. Fraser, Jr., and Charles H. Sergel. Paper, 16mo, pp. 114. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel Company. 25 cents.

Report of Uncle Sam's Homilies on Finance. By Charles Elton Blanchard. Paper, 16mo, pp. 208, Cleveland: Current Events Company. 25 cents.

Gold and Silver. A Book on the Financial Question. By W. O. Peeples. Paper, 16mo, pp. 103. Chattanooga, Tenn.: Gold and Silver Publishing Company. 25 cents.

The White Dollar: Its History, Utility and Limitations. By Murat Halstead. Paper, 16mo, pp. 112. Philadelphia: Franklin News Company. 15 cents.

A New Monetary System; or, Labor and Capital. By Edward Kellogg. Paper, 12mo, pp. 366. New York: United States Book Company. 25 cents.

Messrs. Fraser and Sergel's pamphlet is a reply to "Coin's Financial School," written on essentially the same lines as other treatises previously noticed in these columns. Mr. Kellogg proposes a "safety-fund" scheme of government notes to be used as currency. The other *brochures* whose titles are grouped above all advocate a middle ground and the retention of both gold and silver as standard money metals.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

English Lands, Letters and Kings: Queen Anne and the Georges. By Donald G. Mitchell. 12mo, pp. 354. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

This third volume in Mr. Donald G. Mitchell's felicitous and sympathetic bits of literary and historical characterization is a book that will give pleasure alike to the well-read student of English literature and the young high school beginner. The two previous volumes had covered (I) the period "From Celt to Tudor," and (II) "From Elizabeth to Anne." The present volume, dealing with the period of Queen Anne and the Georges, tell us of the personality and the literary achievements of the chief personages in English letters from Bishop Berkeley and Richard Bentley to Lamb, Coleridge and Wordsworth. Mr. Mitchell avoids the pedantry of the class of writers who love to show their learning by recalling a host of forgotten writers, and discourses only of those who have won an abiding place. The familiar and easy tone of the book is due to the fact that Mr. Mitchell has published what he had originally prepared as literary talks for educational audiences. The volume includes eight such discourses.

Modern German Literature. By Benjamin W. Wells, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 406. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

Not many of our intelligent readers and students understand German well enough to read widely and readily in the great German authors. But we have many readers who would like to understand better than they do the German literary history and tendency. Bayard Taylor's essays in the history of German literature constitute a very useful volume and one that was well adapted to its purposes. Dr. Wells in the present volume has not attempted to be profoundly critical, but has rather undertaken to write a book which would supply the modicum of standard information that a well-educated American would like to possess about the development of modern German literature and about the work of Klopstock, Wieland, Herder, Lessing, Goethe, Schiller, Richter, Heine, and their contemporaries, with some remarks on the novelists of the past forty years. If Professor Wells should decide in a subsequent edition very greatly to enlarge what he has written on German literature since 1850, he would render his book especially acceptable to a class of readers who would value it for its concluding chapters rather than for the very useful and well-conceived chapters which deal with the great literary masters.

From a New England Hillside: Notes from Underledge. By William Potts. Paper, 32mo, pp. 305. New York: Macmillan & Co. 25 cents.

Another welcome reprint of a charming volume of nature studies in Macmillan's Miniature Series.

The Pleasures of Life. By Sir John Lubbock. Paper, 18mo, pp. 384. New York: Macmillan & Co. 25 cents.

Sir John Lubbock's "The Pleasures of Life" has gone through almost innumerable editions since it first appeared in 1887.

The Choice of Books. By Charles F. Richardson. 12mo, pp. 208 New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. 75 cents.

This is a reprint of a sincere and useful compilation of advice about the value of reading, the best ways to derive advantage from books and the art of choosing what books to read.

Side Talks with Girls. Ruth Ashmore. 16mo, pp 360. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

A very friendly and helpful book for the average American girl by a writer whose talks with girls in the *Ladies' Home Journal* have made her practical advice familiar to many thousands. It is rather a book for the girl who has had few advantages and opportunities than for those to whom circumstances have been more kind.

Woman's Work in the Home as Daughter, as Wife, and as Mother. By the Venerable Archdeacon Farrar. 32mo, pp. 115. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus.

An address of Archdeacon Farrar's which has been reprinted as an attractive little volume.

FICTION.

Doty Dontcare: A Story of the Garden of the Antilles. By Mary Farrington Foster. 16mo, pp. 187. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.

The development of a series of racial and social distinctions in the West India islands, based upon the greater or less degree of negro blood—the pure whites and pure blacks becoming less and less numerous—is a fact which has many bearings of an interesting character. The author of this exceedingly original and noteworthy little fiction sketch was born in the island of St. Croix, and grew up in familiarity with the strange dialects and manners with which she was surrounded. The book is, therefore, incidentally a contribution to folk-lore and to the descriptive literature of the Antilles. It is certain to secure wide attention.

A Galloway Herd. By S. R. Crockett. 12mo, pp. 298. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.

A new story by Mr. Crockett will be welcomed by a wide circle of admiring readers. The scene is laid in the part of Scotland that Mr. Crockett has appropriated for his literary purposes, and the movement of the story suggests some of Mr. Crockett's previous work. But the new volume is none the less welcome for being thus characteristic. "A Galloway Herd" is a love story dealing with peasant characters, and the incidents have to do chiefly with the young wife and child of the scapegrace son of a Scotch minister. The story opens at the death bed of the son in London, an old Scotch neighbor having found his way to the scene. Subsequently the young mother and child are installed in the farm house of this good Scotchman, Sandy M'Quhirr. The proper rewards and punishments are dealt out, and the book ends brightly and hopefully.

Annals of the Parish, and The Ayrshire Legatees. By John Galt. Two vols. in one, 12mo, pp. 314-302. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2 50.

Mr. S. R. Crockett supplies the introductory chapter to an attractive new edition of Galt's "Annals of the Parish"

and "The Ayrshire Legatees," the two stories being bound in one volume. Mr. Crockett assigns to Galt a high place in Scotch literature, and deserves credit for helping to bring back into notice a writer whose fame had become somewhat obscured. We are assured by Mr. Crockett that the "Annals of the Parish" is by far the best of Galt's books, and that we will all be glad to add to our gallery of fiction acquaintances the Rev. Micah Balwhidder, who was for fifty years minister of the parish of Balmailing. In the "Ayrshire Legatees" Galt tells us about a parish minister of the town of Irvine who falls heir to a legacy from India. In order to complete the legal preliminaries he is obliged to go to London, and takes his family with him. The letters they all write back to Ayrshire are of a very delightful sort. We are thankful to Mr. Crockett and the publishers for providing this entertaining book by a worthy writer of other days.

Maid Marian, and Crotchet Castle. By Thomas Love Peacock. With an introduction by George Saintsbury. 12mo, pp. 256. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

The republication in attractive form of the standard fiction of one or two generations ago is an encouraging sign; for if the reading public were not disposed to turn again to approved literature, the publishers would not be giving us so handsome a library of new editions. This volume, containing two of Thomas Love Peacock's stories, is a good instance in point. Peacock was born in 1785, and "Maid Marian" appeared in 1822, being altogether a contemporary success. "Castle Crotchet" came out nine years later and has always been considered as the most satisfactory of Peacock's works. A good introduction adds to the value of the volume for students of literature.

Great Expectations, and Hard Times. By Charles Dickens. 12mo, pp. 682. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

The newest volume in the Messrs. Macmillan's reprint of Dickens' novels contains the two stories, "Great Expectations" and "Hard Times." Mr. Charles Dickens the younger supplies the expected chapter of exceedingly valuable introductory remarks. The American use of advance proofs of "Great Expectations" paid Dickens $5,000, although there was no copyright in those days. The political economy of "Hard Times," as viewed by certain Englishmen at the time the story was written, is discussed in a very interesting way in the introductien.

A Start in Life. By Honoré de Balzac 12mo, pp. 421. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

The latest issue in the series of Balzac translations, so well executed by Katharine Prescott Wormeley, is a volume which contains besides the story, "A Start in Life," three short sketches, "Vendetta," "Study of a Woman" and "The Message."

The Old Maid's Club. By I. Zangwill. 12mo, pp. 333. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. $1.25.

A new edition of Mr. Zangwill's amusing and well-known book, with numerous illustrations by Mr. F. H. Townsend.

Father Stafford. By Anthony Hope. 32mo, pp. 221. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely.

The author of "The Prisoner of Zenda" needs no commendation to fiction readers; and as for this little volume, "Father Stafford," it has already reached a fourth or fifth edition, and is readable enough to keep on selling indefinitely. Anthony Hope's stories carry one along from the first line to the last with an irresistible charm.

The King in Yellow. By Robert W. Chambers. 32mo, pp. 316. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely.

The impression which Mr. Robert W. Chambers' collection of short stories has made on the other side of the Atlantic may be found in a paragraph devoted to the book in our London letter, published in this number of the REVIEW. There is a powerful imaginative quality about these stories which has suggested the genius of Poe to some of Mr. Chambers' enthusiastic reviewers. The little volume will certainly not suffer from neglect.

The Old Settler, the Squire, and Little Peleg. By Ed. Mott. 12mo, pp. 302. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. $1.

The tales which form this collection of eight dialect stories originally appeared in the New York *Sun*. They are told in the language of an old settler with an irascible temper and free imagination, whose fund of narrative is drawn upon by "the Squire," and by Peleg, the veteran's grandson. The characters are sharply etched from life, and represent well the backwoodsman type familiar to our grandfathers.

Legends of Fire Island Beach and the South Side. By Edward Richard Shaw. 12mo, pp. 212. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. 75 cents.

In these seven stories of Long Island the author has embodied much of the folk-lore and legend belonging to the Great South Bay region. The book contains "The Pot of Gold," "The Bogy of the Beach," "The Mower's Phantom," "The Enchanted Treasure," "The Money Ship," "Widow Molly" and "The Mineral Rod."

Bunch-Grass Stories. By Mrs. Lindon W. Bates. 12mo, pp. 268. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

Mrs. Bates has woven her experiences of the far West into eight stories of early frontier life, dealing with the class of people who have developed the migratory instinct and have always drifted farther West as the frontier of civilization has advanced. Mrs. Bates has found abundant material for a very interesting set of stories.

A Soldier of Fortune. By Mrs. L. T. Meade. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.

Mrs. Meade has given us one of the harmless regulation English love stories, the hero being a young English journalist who has a disappointing experience with the well-known beautiful but erratic young female who always appears in these English novels. The hero then, in the proper English way, turns for consolation to Nancy Brown, the schoolmate of his early youth, who has been the good fairy through the whole story.

Sons of Belial. By William Westall 12mo, pp. 294. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. $1.

The story gains its title from the fact that a temperance orator has fixed the name "Sons of Belial" upon the village inn at Whitebrook, which had been named the "Sons of Harmony," and has characterized the quiet and peaceful innkeeper as Belial himself. The innkeeper has a scapegrace brother whose manifold villainies supply the plot of the story.

One Rich Man's Son. By Mrs. Emma Lefferts Super. 12mo, pp. 209. Cincinnati: Cranston & Curts. 90 cents.

This is a story of the work of a devoted mother who strives to save her son from the idle and heedless life which circumstances of wealth and the mistaken indulgence of his father have tempted him to enter. She succeeds in the end.

One Woman's Story; or, The Chronicles of a Quiet Life, as Told in Dorothea's Diary. By Ellen A. Lutz. 12mo, pp. 300. Cincinnati: Cranston & Curts. $1.25.

In the form of a diary covering a period of twenty years the heroine of this story gives us an insight into the experiences, particularly from the spiritual point of view, of a good daughter and sister, loving wife and devoted mother. The book reminds one of Mrs. Prentiss' "Stepping Heavenward." Many pages in this story of a home life will touch the hearts of sympathetic readers.

Yellow and White. W. Carleton Dawe. 16mo, pp. 226. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

A volume of Japanese stories of a kind not well worth while from any point of view.

The Mountain Lovers. By Fiona Macleod. 16mo, pp. 222. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

A romantic story of the Scotch highlands.

Washington Irving's Tales of a Traveler. With an introduction by Brander Matthews, and with notes and other illustrative matter by George Rice Carpenter, A.B. 12mo, pp. 438. New York: Longmans, Green & Co $1.

The Naulahka: A Story of the West and East. By Rudyard Kipling and Wolcott Balestier. Macmillan's Novelist's Library. Paper, 12mo, pp. 379. New York: Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.

God Forsaken: A Novel. By Frederic Breton. The Hudson Library. Paper, 12mo, pp. 354. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

The Wilful Willoughbys. By Evelyn Everett-Green. 12mo, pp 317. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co. $1.25.

A Woman Who Did Not By Victoria Crosse. 16mo, pp. 160. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

Queenshithe. By Henrietta G. Rowe. 16mo, pp. 184 Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton.

Fate at the Door. By Jessie Van Zile Belden. 12mo, pp. 240. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

Grania: The Story of an Island. By the Hon. Emily Lawless. Paper, 12mo, pp. 355. New York: Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.

Mr. Isaacs: A Tale of Modern India. By F. Marion Crawford. Paper, 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.

The Mirror of Music. By Stanley V. Makowes. 16mo, pp. 163. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

An Infatuation. By Gyp (La Comtesse de Martel). 16mo, pp. 199. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. 50 cents.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Across India; or, Live Boys in the Far East. By Oliver Optic. 12mo, pp. 392. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

Oliver Optic's latest book, while full of the incident and adventure which have made his long list of books so fascinating to all boys, is one of the most instructive stories he has ever written, by reason of his attempt to convey a large amount of information about the history, geography, productions, people and life of India.

How Tommy Saved the Barn. By James Otis. 12mo, pp. 87. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents

This is a charming little juvenile story which should be distributed as widely as possible in the interest of summer fresh-air funds and all similar movements having for their object the sending of poor city children to the country for vacations.

Jimmie Boy. By Sophie May. 16mo, pp. 157. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 75 cents.

Another of the "Little Prudy" Series of Sophie May,—all of them winning and attractive children's stories.

Wood Island Light; or, Ned Sanford's Refuge. By James Otis. 12mo, pp. 246. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co. $1.

This is one of James Otis' attractive and safe boys' books of adventure.

The House of Hollister. By Fannie E. Newberry. 12mo, pp. 280. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co. $1.25.

This story for young people tells in a bright way the doings of a Scotch family who have come to the United States and gone into the lumber regions of the West, where the head of the house becomes the boss of a lumber camp, and the half dozen children have lively experiences. Everything comes out happily with a wedding or two.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

After Many Years. By Richard Henry Savage. 16mo, pp. 245. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely.

The lyrics of Richard Henry Savage are not, perhaps, of immortal quality, but they have "ring" and spirit, and they reflect various moods and impressions. The best pieces are the military ones and the poems of place and history. A number of them are of the sort that schoolboys like to commit to memory and declaim; and the schoolboy test of a lively lyric that tells of some deed of heroism is a test not altogether to be despised.

A Century of German Lyrics. Selected by Kate Freiligrath Kroeker. 32mo, pp. 239. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

Mrs. Kate Freiligrath Kroeker is herself the daughter of a German poet of very high merit, fifteen of whose lyrics appear in this volume in his daughter's very beautiful English translations. Heine is represented by a much larger number of poems, and about twenty-five other German poets are recognized in the charming little volume. Most of these translations have appeared in London and Leipsic editions, but they have not been so well known to American readers.

Selections from the Poetry of Robert Herrick. Edited by Edward Everett Hale, Jr. 12mo, pp. 270. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.

Any general reader or student of English literature who wishes to know as much as possible about Robert Herrick's poems will find this little volume most helpful and satisfactory. The editor, who supplies a good introductory chapter, is Professor Edward Everett Hale, Jr., of the University of the State of Iowa. It is a valuable addition to a most excellent series.

The Temple Shakespeare. "King Henry V," and "King Richard III." With preface, glossary, etc., by Israel Gollancz. 32mo, pp. 174–194. New York: Macmillan & Co. Each volume 45 cents.

It is announced that in response to the wishes of one of the principal American universities the plays of "Hamlet," "King Lear" and "Othello" will be issued at once, following "King Henry VIII," in the beautiful little volumes of the Temple Shakespeare. Whether for convenient reading or for the purposes of the student, these volumes, containing each a single play, with preface, glossary, etc., cannot be too heartily commended.

Songs of the Pines. By James Ernest Caldwell. 12mo, pp. 142. Toronto: William Briggs.

These Canadian verses deal chiefly with scenes of domestic life in the Canadian woods, and some of them are homely narrative poems in the familiar vein of Will Carleton.

Thoughts in Verse. By Clifford Howard. 16mo, pp. 72. Buffalo: Peter Paul Book Company.

Mr. Howard has found pleasure in composing verses and is not without a considerable endowment of poetic feeling and gift of expression; but his work is uneven and is to be regarded, on the whole, as the spontaneous effort of an amateur.

Hours at Home. Poems by Lyman H. Sproul. 12mo, pp. 59. Cripple Creek, Col.: Collier & Ackley. 75 cents.

Mr. Sproul's rhymes, we are told in the preface, were written amid the life of a mining camp, where their author found scant time in his after hours to compose them, in the little placer cabin which he calls home. A volume from Cripple Creek, Colorado, is certainly entitled to some consideration. These bits of attempted poetry are better as sentiment than as literary productions.

Lively Plays for Live People. By Thomas Stewart Denison. 12mo, pp. 268. Chicago: T. S. Denison.

Mr. Denison's plays are not intended to be judged as literature. They are made to be acted, and can certainly be commended as lively and suitable for amateur presentation.

RELIGION.

From Jerusalem to Nicæa: The Church in the First Three Centuries. By Philip Stafford Moxom. 12mo, pp. 457. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

The Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom, in February and March of the present year, delivered a course of very instructive lectures, under the auspices of the Lowell Institute in Boston, on the Christian Church in the first three centuries. In bringing the lectures out as a book Dr. Moxom modestly declares that scholars will find in them nothing new. He believes, however, that they will afford the general reader in intelligible form much which he would look for elsewhere in vain, save in more or less voluminous, and sometimes not easily obtainable, church histories. The volume will serve not only the purposes of the lay reader and of Sunday school teachers, but in its connected story of the earliest period of the spread of Christian doctrine and the rise of the Christian church will be useful to most members of Dr. Moxom's own profession—only a few of whom are particularly well versed in church history. We could wish that Dr. Moxom had given his book the unmistakable title of "The Church in the First Three Centuries" (which actually appears in small type as a secondary title), rather than the more fanciful and less significant title which appears on the cover.

The Gospel of Buddha According to Old Records. Told by Paul Carus. 12mo, pp 289. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company. $1.

No one certainly in this country is more competent than Dr. Paul Carus, of Chicago, to compile for us a volume out of the sacred books and old records of Buddhism which shall let us know what are the actual doctrines of the Buddhists. The book is rendered the more valuable by its remarkably complete index, table of reference, and glossary of names and terms. In the table of reference are numerous parallel references to the New Testament.

Our Lord's Teaching. By Rev. James Robertson, D.D. 32mo, pp 150. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 30 cents.

This little volume is intended as a handbook for guilds and Bible classes. Its author is the Rev. Dr. Robertson, of Whittinghame, England.

Little Arthur; or, The Ministry of a Child. By Thomas H. Potts. 32mo, pp. 96. New York: Hunt & Eaton. 40 cents.

This book about a little child by a bereaved father, the Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Potts, will doubtless help to bring consolation to the minds of other bereaved parents.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

History of Our Country. A Text-Book for Schools. By Oscar H. Cooper, Henry F. Estill and Leonard Lemmon. 16mo, pp. 493. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.15.

Those Southern teachers who have complained in the past—perhaps not without reason—that our best school histories of our own country have been written too exclusively from a Northern point of view, will no longer have ground for such complaint, since one of our leading publishing houses has now brought out a book prepared in the great Southwest by public school officers who have pledged themselves to eliminate every form of sectional bias from their work. North, South, East and West are promised even-handed justice. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS wishes this new text-book "a fair field and no favor."

Our Country: Monthly Text-Book and Magazine of the Patriotic League. Vol. I, February-June, 1895. New York: The Patriotic League.

The Patriotic League is an organization chartered several years ago whose object is "to cultivate the knowledge of American principles, laws, history and progress, and to instill American ideas into the minds and hearts of Americans, native and adopted, of both sexes, and all ages, sects, and parties." Mr. Wilson L. Gill, of New York, is president, and the council of the League contains the distinguished names of Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, General O. O. Howard, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, and General James A. Beaver. The League publishes a small monthly periodical devoted to the propagation of its ideas, and intended particularly for convenient use in elementary schools. The first bound volume of the little monthly, which bears the name "Our Country," is full of attractive and inspiring information and suggestion, and we can most heartily recommend the plan and purpose of this organization. The monthly numbers of "Our Country" are edited in such a way as to be very useful indeed to teachers in inculcating the principles of good citizenship, besides much valuable information in American history and biography and in wholesome economical and ethical principles.

University of the State of New York. Summer Schools. (Extension Bulletin No. 9.) Paper, octavo, pp. 142. Albany: 15 cents.

This is a revised and greatly improved edition of the bulletin on the same subject issued by the University of the State of New York last year. Much interesting matter relating to the remarkable development of summer schools in the United States has been added, and the statistical showing has been materially increased. The first edition gave tabulated information concerning 105 of these summer schools. In this year's lists 180 are included, many schools having been established during the intervening year.

Psychology in Education. By Ruric N. Roark. 12mo, pp. 312. New York: American Book Company. $1.

Fortunately the fact has gained general recognition that all teachers ought to know something about the nature and working of the human mind. Not too many of the standard treatises on psychology are well adapted to the understanding of the average American school teacher. Professor Roark, of Kentucky, has in this volume succeeded in preparing a book which he has written in the modern spirit, with a perfect comprehension of what can reasonably be expected of the teacher, and with a happy disposition to combine the spirit and principles of the new experimental psychology with the logical methods and deductions of the old-fashioned mental philosophy. This volume would find an excellent companion in Dr. Scripture's "Thinking, Feeling, Doing," which we noticed last month.

The Educational Ideal. An Outline of its Growth in Modern Times. By James Phinney Munroe. 12mo, pp. 270. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.

Professor Munroe has given us a very instructive essay in the history of the science of education, to which he has added a bibliography that will be useful to teachers. The book appears as a volume in Heath's Pedagogical Library.

Theoretical Mechanics: Solids. By J. Edward Taylor, M.A. 12mo, pp. 247. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 80 cents.

Mr. Taylor, the author of this valuable introduction to the study of that branch of theoretical mechanics which deals mainly with solids, is head master of the Central Science School of Sheffield, England. Although adapted particularly to a place in the English educational system, the book is one that American teachers will be glad to possess.

First Year in French. By L. C. Syms. 12mo, pp. 128. New York: American Book Company. 50 cents.

This is a useful little book intended for the instruction of children beginning French, and planned as a compromise between the natural method and the old-fashioned grammatical and translation method.

The Greater Poems of Virgil. Vol. I. Edited by J. B. Greenough and G. L. Kittredge. 12mo, pp. 352. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.65.

A careful revision of a text-book that has approved itself to teachers in a dozen years of practical use.

The Hamilton Declamation Quarterly. Edited by Professors Oren Root and Brainerd G. Smith. Paper, 16mo, pp. 95. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen.

Professors Oren Root and Brainerd G. Smith, of Hamilton College, propose to prepare four times a year a little volume of brief selections for purposes of school declamation. They are exceptionally well qualified to carry out this plan.

The Voyage of Monsieur Perrichon. A Comedy in Four Acts. By MM. Labiche and Martin. 16mo, pp. 100. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.

This modern French comedy, so full of life and movement, is a capital selection for the "Modern Language Series," because of its idiomatic and colloquial phrases and its quick touches of humor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mineral Industry, its Statistics, Technology and Trade in the United States and other Countries to the End of 1894. Volume III. Edited by Richard P. Rothwell. Octavo, pp. 798. New York: Scientific Publishing Company. $5.

This work has come to be regarded as one of the most valuable and indispensable statistical annuals issued from the American press. It is a marvelous compilation of useful data—largely inaccessible elsewhere—relating to mineral products and manufactures. The present volume completes the record to the close of 1894, and contains, besides, a number of important monographs on various phases of the mining industry and the arts of metallurgy which are of permanent interest. The index of 12,000 titles serves to convey some idea of the magnitude of the work.

Engineering Contracts and Specifications. By J. B. Johnson, C.E. Octavo, pp. 417. New York: Engineering News Pub. Co. $4.

This work, the first of its class to come to our notice, is designed especially for the use of practical engineers and contractors. It contains, besides a brief synopsis of the law of contracts, a very full discussion of engineering specifications, with many illustrative examples. One very important branch of the general subject of modern engineering contracts—the iron and steel structural work in buildings—is admirably covered by Professor Johnson, and we commend his book to the officials of city buildings and health departments whose duties include enforcement of building regulations and inspection of the details of construction.

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ARTICLES IN THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. October.

The Genius of Japanese Civilization. Lafcadio Hearn.
The Countess Potocka. Susan Coolidge.
An Architect's Vacation.—III. Robert S. Peabody.
Weather and Weather Wisdom. Ellen Olney Kirk.
The Wordsworth Country on Two Shillings a Day. A. F. Sanborn.
Lookout Mountain. Bradford Torrey.

Century Magazine.—New York. October.

A Cruise on the Norfolk Broads. Anna Bowman Dodd.
Fun on the Stump. Edward J. McDermott.
Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.—XII. William M. Sloane.
Glave's Career. Robert H. Russell.
Keats in Hampstead. Henry van Dyke.
Life in the Tuileries Under the Second Empire. A. L. Bicknell.
Nordau's "Degeneration:" Its Value and Its Errors. C. Lombroso.
How Men Become Tramps. Josiah Flynt.
The Marriage Rate of College Women. Millicent W. Shinn.

Cosmopolitan Magazine.—Irvington, N. Y. October.

Concerning Painters in Little. Nancy H. Banks.
Cuba's Struggle for Freedom. J. F. Clark.
The Greatness of Man. Richard Le Gallienne.
A Fortress of the Centuries. Mary T. Carpenter.
State Universities. Richard T. Ely.
The Land of the Epicure. Calvin D. Wilson.
Are we Old Fogies? James C. Ayres.

Engineering Magazine. New York. October.

The Growing Interest in Yachting. W. P. Stephens.
The Revolt in Cuba: Its Causes and Effects. A Native Cuban.
The Canadian Lumber Industry. J. S. Robertson.
Architectural Students' Work Abroad. G. R. Phené Spiers.
Future of the Electric Telegraph. P. B. Delany.
Mountain Railroads in Mining Regions. Jas. R. Maxwell.
Future Methods of Sewage Purification. W. L. Hedenberg.
Underflow as Related to Irrigation. H. V. Hinckley.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. October.

Deepdene. M. E. L. Addis.
Monte Oliveto. E. C. Eansittart.
Women as Athletes. W. de Wagstaffe.
Burmese Women. H. Fielding.
The Town and Cloth Halls of Flanders. Alexander Ansted.
Alpine Soldiers.
The Last Days of Torquato Tasso. Marie Walsh.
Light Givers. Mary Titcomb.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. October

The Cotton States Exposition. John S. Cohen.
King Cotton and his Subjects. Lee J. Vance.
Daniel Chester French, Sculptor.
Healing without Medicine. John R. Musick.
Great Singers of this Century. Albert L. Parkes.
Music in America.—VI. Rupert Hughes.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. October.

Hindoo and Moslem. Edwin Lord Weeks.
At the Sign of tha Balsam Bough. Henry Van Dyke.
Alone in China. Julian Ralph.
Queen Victoria's Highland Home. J. R. Hunter.
The Gift of Story-Telling. Brander Matthews.
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Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc.—VII. Sieur L. de Conte.
The Future in Relation to American Naval Power. Capt. A. T. Mahan.
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Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. October.

Ethics and Economics. Fred. P. Powers.
French Roads. Theodore Stanton.
The King of Rome. Elizabeth S. Perkins.
Inside New Guinea. John P. Bocock.
Domestic Service. Mary C. Hungerford.
The Highways of the World. Marion M. Pope.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. October.

The London *Times*. James Creelman.
"Human Documents." General Miles.
Railroading over an Earthquake. Cy Warman.
Grant and Lincoln in Bronze. Cleveland Moffett.
Grant at Pilot Knob. Gen. John M. Thayer.
The New York *Tribune* in the Draft Riots. J. R. Gilmore.
The Real John Keats. John Gilmer Speed.
Closing of the New York Saloons on Sunday. Theodore Roosevelt.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. October.

The Waltz King. Rudolph Aronson.
The Great Balkan Intrigue. Henry W. Fischer.
The Red Cross in the Far East. A. B. de Guerville.
American Patriotic Societies. Marcus Benjamin.

New England Magazine.—Boston. October.

Boston Light and the Brewsters. R. G. F. Candage.
New England in New York. E. P. Powell.
Deborah Sampson, a Heroine of the American Revolution. Kate G. Wells.
Henry Oscar Houghton, Publisher.
The Boston Subway and Others. Frank Foxcroft.
Ridgefield, the Connecticut Lenox. Harry E. Miller.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. October.

The University of Chicago. Robert Herrick.
American Posters, Past and Present. H. C. Bunner.
Mr. Stevenson's Home Life at Vailima. Lloyd Osborne.
The Art of Living: The Case of Woman. Robert Grant.
History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States—VII. E. Benjamin Andrews.
Domesticated Birds. N. S. Shaler.
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THE OTHER ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. September.

Independence in Photography. Max Madder.
Photographing Interiors. Hugo Erichsen.
Beginners' Column.—XXII. Clouds. John Clarke.
Photographic Printing by Machinery.

American Magazine of Civics.—New York. September.

The Problem of the City. Thomas E. Will.
A Standard of Value. Ellen B. Dietrick.
Bimetallism and Currency.—II. Joshua Douglass.
The New Factor in the Problem of Government. J. A. Collins.
Blind Partisanship and Political Corruption. J. S. Evans.
The Abolition of Poverty. Whidden Graham.
About Production. E. P. Powell.
The Political Mission of Reform. L. P. Gratacap.
The Adopted Home of the Hun. W. F. Gibbons.
Is Prosperity in Sight?

American Monthly.—Washington. September.

The Revolutionary Period and Relics. Ellen R. Jewett.
The American Flag. Annie W. L. Kerfoot.

The Arena.—Boston. September.

A Battle for Sound Morality.—II. Helen H. Gardener.
Marvels of Electricity. J. R. Buchanan.
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The Labor Exchange. F. W. Cotton.
Progressive Changes in Universalist Thought. M. D. Shutter.

Art Amateur.—New York. September.

Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Sidney T. Whiteford.
Artists' Models.
Drawing for Reproduction. Ernest Knaufft.
Flowers and Plants in the Home. Lucy Comyns.
Talks on Embroidery.—XIV. L. B. Wilson.

Art Interchange.—New York. September.

Venetian Stone and Marble Balconies. W. S. Hadaway.
Notes of Travel in Spain.—VIII.
Some Women Artists. Polly King.
Furniture Drawing and Designing.—II. James Thomson.

Atalanta.—London. September.

The Romance of London. Continued. Edwin Oliver.
Some Royal Christenings. Helen E. Batwell.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. September.

The "Boom" in Mining Shares.
The Currency of France.
The Status and Responsibilities of Auditors.

Biblical World.—Chicago. September.

The Natural and Supernatural in Christ. A. M. Fairbairn.
What the Higher Criticism is not. A. C. Zenos.
Mythic Elements in the Old Testament.—II. C. M. Cady.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. September.

The Japanese Imbroglio.
Deer Stalking; Search for a "Royal." Tom Speedy.
The Mystery of "The Queen's Marie"—Mary Hamilton. A. Lang.
Why We Went to Chitral.
Oxford Then and Now.
Harnessing Niagara. George Forbes.
The New Day; the Parliamentary Situation.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. August 15.

The Commercial Clauses of the Chino-Japanese Treaty of April 17, 1895.
The Condition of Dahomey.
Coffee Growing in Peru.
Agriculture in Argentina.

The Bookman.—New York. August-September.

Poe's Fordham Cottage. F. M. Hopkins.
On Literary Construction. Vernon Lee.
Andrew Lang as a Poet. William Canton.
Books and Culture.—VII. Hamilton W. Mabie.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. September.

Liverpool To-day. Robert Machray.
Sir John Thompson. O. A. Howland.
Some of the Fruits of Education. David Owen Lewis.
Vocal Interpretation of Literature. Thomas O'Hagan.
Ducks and Duck-Shooting. Stuart Jenkins.
The Financial Incidents of War. A. C. Galt.
Our Cash Reserves. James B. Peat.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. September.

The Press; the Fourth Estate in London. A. F. Robbins.
Place Nicknames.
In the Powder Mills; People Who Face Death. A. E. Bonser.
On the Canadian Lakes and Canals. Margaret P. Murray.
Animals as Beggars. Dr. A. H. Japp.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. September.

American Lake Steamers for Ocean Traffic. J. R. Oldham.
Gas and Oil Engines.
The Recording Gauge for Steam Pressure. Charles A. Hague.
Steam Engines of To-day. George L. Clark.
The Redheffer Perpetual Motion Machine. Coleman Sellers.

Catholic World.—New York. September.

The Law of Moses and the Higher Criticism. A. F. Hewit.
Monasticism in Scotland. Edward Austin.
An Introduction to the Study of Society, George McDermot.
What George Canning Owed to an Irish Actor. P. S. Cassidy.
Canadian Poets and Poetry. Thomas O'Hagan.
The Lustre of "The Light of Asia." R. M. Ryan.
Requirements of a Catholic Catechism. A. B. Schwenniger.
A Great Engineer (John Ericsson). John J. O'Shea.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. September.

The Niger Territory; the Land of Palm Oil.
Memories of Irvine; an old Scottish Burgh
London's Water Supply.
The Home Civil Service.
Bananas.
Dramatic Art in the Far East.
The Carrying Trade of the World.
"M.P.;" The Tribulations and Advantages of Legislators.

Contemporary Review.—London. September.

Macedonia and the Macedonians.
War Office Administrative Reform. Veteran.
Jingoism in America. W. T. Stead.
The Church's Opportunity. Canon Barnett.
A Visit to Broken Hill, Australia. Moreton Frewen.
A Scheme of Electoral Reform. W. Laird Clowes.
Crispi's Administration. Vincenzo Riccio.
Biographer, Historian and Man of Letters. Herbert Spencer.
On Literary Construction. Vernon Lee.
Heredity Once More. August Weismann.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. September.

Patents and Monopolies.
About Amber.
Our Stone Crusaders.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. September.

Battle Field and Burial Ground.
The Chattanooga National Park and Cemetery. J. C. Heaton.
The Races for the America's Cup. J. H. Welch.
A Summer Week in New York. Elsie Fairweather.
Shall International Athletic Contests be Encouraged?

The Dial.—Chicago. September 1.

A Few Words About Education.

Education.—Boston. September.

Moral Education. Lewis V. Price.
Evolution of the Indian School System. H. D. Sheldon.
The Written Language of China. J. C. Moffet.
The New Education.—I. C. B. Gilbert.

Educational Review.—New York. September.

What Knowledge is of Most Worth? Nicholas Murray Butler.
Evolution and Education. Joseph Le Conte.
Education According to Nature. William H. Payne.
Laws of Mental Congruence in Education. B. A. Hinsdale.
The Rural School Problem. Henry Sabin.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. September.

Moorland Idylls.—Continued. Grant Allen.
The Crown Prince of Siam in His English Home, North Lodge, Ascot.
Newfoundland; the Sentinel of the St. Lawrence. P. A. Hurd.
How the Dressmaker's Apprentice Lives. Elizabeth L. Banks.
With the Essex Farm Folk. Arthur T. Pask.

Fortnightly Review.—London. September.

The Independent Labor Party; a Party with a Future. J. Louis Garvin.
Coleridge and His Critics. Nowell C. Smith.
Lord Salisbury's Triumph. H. D. Traill
The Queen's Prime Ministers. Spencer Walpole.
Stambouloff's Fall. Edward Dicey.
The Climax of Agricultural Disaster. William E. Bear.
Tudor Translations. Prof. Raleigh.
Denominat onal Science. Prof. St. George Mivart.
India and the Vice-Royalty. E. Kay Robinson.
The Awakening of China. M. Rees Davies.
Thomas Huxley and Karl Vogt. Prof. Ernst Haeckel.
"Common Sense" and the Elmira Reformatory. Havelock Ellis.

The Forum.—New York. September.

The Enforcement of Law. Theodore Roosevelt.
Municipal Progress and Living Wage. D. McG. Means.
Professor Huxley. Richard H. Hutton.
Criminal Anthropology: Its Origin and Application. C. Lombroso.
Shall Cuba be Free? Clarence King.
George Eliot's Place in Literature. Frederic Harrison.
The Benefits of Hard Times. Edward Atkinson.
The Anecdotic Side of English Parliamentary Dissolutions. M. J. Griffin.
Unsanitary Schools and Public Indifference. D. H. Stewart.
Methods and Difficulties of Child Study. Annie H. Barus.
The Civil Service as a Career. H. T. Newcomb.

Free Review.—London. September.

The Sectarian's Last Ditch. R. B. Wallis.
Bradlaugh's Services to Liberalism. John M. Robertson.
Nature Lessons from George Meredith Henry S. Salt.
The Natural History of the Christian Religion. Continued.
Marriage and Free Love. Mrs. H. D. Web.
Sir Henry J. S. Maine as a Sociologist. John M. Robertson.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. September.

Durham and the Bishops Palatine. W. Connor Sydney.
A Summer Ride in Eubœa. Neil Wynn Williams.

James Cavalier; an Almost Forgotten Man. Richard Greene.
Chinese London and Its Opium Dens. James Platt.
Military Lore in Jesus College Library, Cambridge. L. S. A. Herford.
Bulwer; Lord Lytton. J. W. Sherer.
Should Capital Punishment be Abolished?

Geographical Journal.—London. September.

An Expedition to Borgu, on the Niger. Capt. F. D. Lugard.
Notes on Western Madagascar and the Antinosi Country. J. T. Last.
The U. S. Geological Survey. M. Baker.
Temperatures of European Rivers. H. N. Dickson.
A New Estimation of the Mean Depth of the Oceans.
The Sixth International Geographical Congress.

The Green Bag.—Boston. September.

London Police Courts. William Holloway.
Imprisonment for Debt. Benjamin F. Washer.
The English Law Courts.—IV. The Chancery Division.

Home and Country.—New York. September.

The Favorites of the King. J. Florence Wilson.
The Last Fight of a Gallant Ship. J. W. Kesler.
Chinese Beggars. Henry Liddell.
The New York Grape District. L. J. Vance.

Homiletic Review.—New York. September.

The Preacher and Preaching for the Present Crisis.
What a Preacher may Learn from the Writings of Holmes.
The Conflict of Religion and Science. N. S. Shaler.
Welsh Preaching. Benjamin D. Thomas.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. July.

Timber Preserving Methods and Appliances. W. G. Curtis.
Cost of Steam and Water Power in Montana. M. S. Parker.
Wooden Bridge Construction on the Boston and Maine. J. P. Snow.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. September.

The Army and the Civil Power. Lieut. William Wallace.
Efficient Handling of Sea Coast Artillery. Capt. H. J. Reilly.
Fortifications and Field Operations. Lieut.-Col. H. C. Egbert.
Our Present Artillery Armament. Lieut. W. E. Birkhimer.
The Bicycle as a Military Machine Lieut. R. G. Hill.
Martial Law in Ceylon. Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh.
Recruiting and Training of the Company. Lieut. C. Miller.

Juridical Review.—London. (Quarterly.) July.

The Three Schools of Jurisprudence. Æ. J. G. Mackay.
Divorces in English Law. G. H. Knott.
The Conception of Treason in Roman Law. A. H. J. Greenidge.
Roman Law in the Early Middle Ages. J. Taylor-Cameron.
Matrimonial Domicile. G. Wardlaw Burnet.
History of English Law. T. C. Williams.
Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy. W. K. Morton.

Knowledge.—London. September.

The International Geographical Congress in London.
The Newly-Found Race in Egypt.
Wind-Fertilized Flowers. Rev. A. S. Wilson.
Satellite Evolution. Miss A. M. Clerke.
Blind Cave-Animals. R. Lydekker.

Leisure Hour.—London. September.

The Art and Mystery of Tattooing. Tighe Hopkins.
Some High Mountain Observatories. Edward Whymper.
Rambles in Japan. Continued. Canon Tristram.
Santiago, Chilli; the City of St. James. May Crommelin.
Early Christian Buildings in Ireland. Continued.
The Bermondsey and Browning Hall Settlements.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. September.

Chautauqua. Edward E. Hale.
The Tramp Problem. J. J. McCook.
Philanthropy as a Social Factor. John Visher.

Longman's Magazine.—London. September.

Fables. Continued. R. L. Stevenson.
The New *Centurion*. J Eastwick.
Sunshine and Life. Mrs. Percy Frankland.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. September.

The Nicaragua and Panama Canals.
From a War Balloon.
John Zizka.
The Future of Liberalism.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. September.

James Darmstetter's Ideals. George A. Kohut.
American Jewish History. G. A. Kohut.
Blessing and Malediction According to Hebrew Sources. A. Wise.
Denominational Unity. Simon Wolf.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) September-October.

The Speculative Significance of Freedom. B. P. Bowne.
Hans Sachs, the Poet of the Reformation. N. W. Clark.
The General Conference as a Working Body. J. D. Walsh.
Salvability of Heretics. C. C Starbuck.
John Woolman and Stephen Girard. G. M. Hammell.
Social and Ethical Significance of Individual Wealth. G. M. Steele.
Methodist Episcopacy in Transition. J. M. Thoburn.
The Song of Songs. W. W. Martin.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. September.

Grant and Galena. Leigh Leslie.
The Island of Mackinac. Eben E. Rexford.
Reminiscences of John Brown. Narcissa Macy Smith.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. September.

A New Programme of Missions. A. T. Pierson.
Japan's Debt to Christianity. J. I. Seder.
The Open Door of Korea. C. C. Vinton.
The Basis and Results of Medical Missions. R. H. Graves.

Month.—London. September.

Zoolatry. Rev. George Tyrrel.
The Persecution of the Uniats in Russian Poland. Lady Herbert of Lea.
The Woodcock's Haunts. "A Son of the Marshes."
Recollections of Scotch Episcopalianism. Continued.
St. Garrard of Gallinaro.
Roslin in Its Catholic Days.
Early English Catholic Hymnody. Continued. Orby Shipley.

Music.—Chicago. September.

Recollections of Antoine Rubinstein. C. Saint-Saens.
Is Applause Necessary? George Gladden.
Personal Recollections of Rubinstein. Julius Rodenberg.
Private Teacher vs. Conservatory.

National Review.—London. September.

Conference on Proportional Representation at Saratoga.
A View of Roman Catholicism. Bernard Holland.
The Philistine's Coming Triumph. Mrs. Lynn Linton.
The New Council of Defence. H. O. Arnold-Forster.
My Residence at Bhopal, India; Col. H. Ward.
French Journalism A Resident in Paris.
The Election of 1895:
A General View. Charles Stuart-Wortley.
Some Lessons from Scotland. Lady Frances Balfour.
Gaps in Agnostic Evolution. F. H. Hill.
Socialist Propaganda. Miss H. Dendy.
The Investor's Last Hope. Hartley Withers.
Sir W. Harcourt; the Elephant in Politics. St. Loe Strachey.

New Review.—London. September.

The Demoralization of Liberalism. James Annand.
Robert Burton. Rev. T. E. Brown.
The Massacre in China: a Word in Season. Mrs. E. Lynn Linton.
A Tropical Colony. Frederick Boyle.
Non pas Orléanisme, mais Royalisme. In French.
American Traits. Martin Morris.
Engineering in the Navy. R. C. Oldknow.
The Free Library Failure. W. Roberts.
Stambuloff. Henry Cust.

The New World.—Boston. (Quarterly). September.

Lotze's Influence on Theology. George T. Ladd.
Co-operative Competition. Edward Atkinson.
The Higher Criticism and the Supernatural A. W. Benn.
Sanction for Morality in Nature and Evolution. J. T. Bixby.
The Fourth Gospel as Correcting the Third. Edwin A. Abbott.
Transitional Ideas in Thought. A. C. Armstrong, Jr.
Freedom of Theological Teaching. J. H. Ecob.
Constructive Power of the Doctrine of Evolution. E. P. Powell.
France and Roman Catholicism. G. Bonet-Maury.
The Larger Issues of Mr. Kidd's Position. L. P. Jacks.
The Historical David. Benjamin W. Bacon.

Nineteenth Century.—London. September.

Islâm and Its Critics Ameer Ali.
Permanent Dominion in Asia. Sir Alfred Lyall.
The Romantic and Contemporary Plays of Thomas Heywood.
Americans and the Pan-Britannic Movement. J. Astley Cooper.
Tropical Africa; New British Market. Capt. Lugard.
Africanists in Council. A Silva White.
Lion Hunting beyond the Haud. H. C. Lowther.
The Kutho-Daw. Prof. Max Müller.

A Foreign Affairs Committee. Sidney Low.
The Present Condition of Russia. Prince Krapotkin.

North American Review.—New York. September.

Why Women do not Want the Ballot. W. C. Doane.
The Evolution of the Blue Jacket. P. H. Colomb.
Reminiscences of Prof. Huxley. W. H. Flower.
The Christian Endeavor Movement. F. E. Clarke.
Trend of National Progress. R. H. Thurston.
Crop Conditions and Prospects. Henry Farquhar.
Petty Tyrants of America. Max O'Rell.
The African Problem. Edward W. Blyden.
Our Reviving Business. James H. Eckels.
A Brush with the Bannocks. Nelson A. Miles.
Personal History of the Second Empire—IX. A. D. Vandam.
The Cuban Situation. Segundo Alvarez.
The Outlook for Ireland. The Earl of Crewe.

Our Day.—Springfield, Ohio. September.

General Booth and the Salvation Army. Joseph Cook.
The Mayflower Compact and the Jeffersonian Heresy.

Outing.—New York. September.

Cycling on the Palisades of the Hudson. Ernest Ingersoll.
True Canoeing. R. B. Burchard.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel—Cawnpore to Agra.
The Cup Champions and their Crews. R. B. Burchard

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. September.

Veterans of the Mexican War in California. K. M. Nesfield.
Stockton. W. C. Ramsey.
Irrigation in the San Joaquin. C. S. Greene.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. September.

Of Coot and Heron. Illustrated.
Bolton Abbey, etc.: In the Duke of Devonshire's Country. A. T. Story.
The Campaign of Trafalgar. Continued. Judge O'Connor Morris.
Gretna Green. Bessie MacMorland.

Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly). September.

Self-Consciousness, Social Consciousness and Nature. I. J. Royce.
The Absolute and the Time Process.—II. John Watson.
The "Feelings." Herbert Nichols.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. September.

The Detroit Convention.
Moving Objects and Pictorial Photography. J. M. Appleton.
The Gain in Modern Lenses W. K. Burton.
Genre Work and Its Future. George B. Sperry.

Political Science Quarterly.—Boston. September.

The Gold Standard in Recent Theory. J. B. Clark.
Ideal of the American Commonwealth. J. W. Burgess.
Pennsylvania's First Constitution. Paul L. Ford.
The Tennis Court Oath. J. H. Robinson.
The Study of Statistics. R. Mayo-Smith.
Labor and Politics in England. James Mavor.

The Photographic Times.—New York. September.

Half-Tone Engraving by the Enamel Process. A. Whittet.
The Chemistry of Photography. Max Holzberg.
Short Chapters in Organic Chemistry.—IV. A. B. Aubert.
Clouds. Frances Bate.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. September.

New Chapters in the Warfare of Science.—XX. Andrew D. White.
Biographer, Historian and Litterateur. Herbert Spencer.
Apparatus for Extinguishing Fires. John G. Morse.
Variation in the Habits of Animals. G. C. Davenport.
Dr. Daniel Hack Tuke.
Trades and Faces. Louis Robinson.
Natural Rain Makers. Alexander McAdie.
Studies of Childhood.—X. James Sully.
The Study of Birds Out of Doors. F. M. Chapman.
Ancestor Worship Among the Fijians. B. H. Thomson.
Fruit as a Food and Medicine. Harry Benjafield.
Only a Match. C. Falkenhorst.

Review of Reviews.—New York. September.

Results of the British General Elections, 1895.
The Poster in Politics.
Nikola Tesla and the Electrical Outlook.
Industrial Niagara. Arthur V. Abbott.
Wind as a Motive Power in the United States. Frank Waldo.
Value of Weather Forecasts to Agriculture and Inland Commerce. Mark W. Harrington.
From the Great Lakes to the Sea. E. V. Smalley.
Careless Construction and Willful Destruction of Buildings.
Archbishop Croke. W. T. Stead.

The Sanitarian.—New York. September.

Respiration as a Remedy. G. H. Patchen.
Proper Teaching of Physiology in the Public Schools. D. Rochester.
Sewage Disposal in Small Towns. Anthony Howells.
Berlin Tenement Houses. Charles DeKay.
Gas-Fitting and Fatal Gas Accidents.

School Review.—Hamilton, N. Y. September.

The Teacher's Outfit in Rhetoric. J. F. Genung.
The N. E. A. at Denver. C. H Thurber.
Address of the Philological Association on the Study of Greek.

Social Economist.—New York. September.

Evolution of Modern Capitalism.
Are Export Bounties Economic?
Is our Republic a Failure? Harry P. Judson.
Trusts and Wages. F. H. Cooke.
Protection to Shipping. W. W. Bates.
National Struggle for Existence.

Strand Magazine.—London. August 15.

Gleams from the Dark Continent. Continued. C. J. Mansford.
W. G. Grace; Interview.
The Sea Serpent. A. T. Story.
Strange Devices. J. Scott.
The Ladies of Queen Victoria's Court.
The Gladstone Family. A. H. Broadwell.

Students' Journal.—New York. September.

New York State Stenographers' Association.
Have we a Life Immortal? Cardinal Gibbons.
Fac-simile of A. J. Graham's Reporting Notes.
The Long Gains of Shorthand. Amos R. Wells.

Sunday at Home.—London. September.

Henry Francis Lyte; the Author of "Abide with Me."
Sunday in Ratcliff Highway.
Growth of the Bible in Japan. Dr. W. Wright.
Sunday in the North Sea. G. A. Hutchison.

Sunday Magazine.—London. September.

Dr. Lyman Beecher; the Father of the Beechers. H. A. Glass.
French Vineyards. Miss M. Betham Edwards.
Rev. S. Baring-Gould at Home. Rev. J. M. Gatrill.
Charlotte Tucker. Rev. A. R. Buckland.
Dr. Thorold, the late Bishop of Winchester. Rev. Algernon C. E. Thorold.

Temple Bar.—London. September.

Archduke Karl Ludwig—the Future Emperor-King of Austria.
Montaigne. L. E. Tiddeman.
Musical Sands. A. MacIvor.
With Thomas Ingoldsby in Kent. H. Morse Stephens.

The Treasury.—New York. September.

Salvation by Work.
God's Law of Labor and Land. J. W. Kramer.
Power and Responsibility of Christian Voters. J. M. Patterson.
The Kingdom Within. D. N. Beach.
China in Transition. R. H. Graves.

Twentieth Century.—London. August.

The Real Lord Randolph Churchill. T. H. S. Escott.
Carlyle as a Politician. S. O'Grady.
The Religious Situation in France. S. Henry.
Mr. Gladstone's Translation of Horace's Odes, and His Critics. T. H. L. Leary.
"Heimat": Sunermann's Drama. H. Schütz Wilson.
Oronsay: West Highlands, Scotland. A. Ingilby.
The Republic of Letters. F. Wicks.
Medical Advertisements: On Certain Bogus Insurances. W. Defries.
Sonya Kovalevsky. Florence Balgarnie.
Armenia. E. A. Brayley Hodgetts.
The Principle of the Circuit System for the Trial of Prisoners. J. Trustram.
Religion and Science at the Close of the Century. G. M. McCrie.
Literature. H. D. Traill.
The Political Prospect. T. E. Kebbel.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. September.

The Army of the Khedive and the Military Situation in Egypt.
Moral Tactics. W. E. Montague.
The Demonetization of Silver.
The Navy Fifty Years Ago.

United Service Magazine.—London. September.

Wanted—a Naval Reformer.
The Sanitary Conditions of Indian Cantonments. Col. William Hill-Climo.
The Evolution of the Art of War. Lieut.-Col. H. Elsdale.
Why did the Russian Artillery Fail at Plevna? Maj. E. S. May.

The Making of Seamen. Stephen H. Clarke.
The Turkish Army of To-day. C. B. Norman.
The Functions of the Army and Navy? Captain S. Eardley-Wilmot.
The Storming of the Malakund Pass.
An Adventure with Chinese Pirates. Major Shore.
The Second Stage of the Madagascar Campaign. Capt. Oliver.

Westminster Review.—London. September.

The Cause of the Liberal Collapse. Arthur Withy.
Canada and Her Relations to the Empire. G. T. Denison
Huxley's Relations to Science, Education, and Sunday Observance.
A Common-Sense View of Agnosticism.
San Marino; the Smallest Republic in the World. W. Miller.
The Ethical Solution of Our Social Problem. Charles Ford.
Democratic Ideals. J. W. Kennedy.
Henry George and Herbert Spencer on the Land Question. J. Armsden
Sir John Gorst; the New Minister of Education, and His Work. J. J. Davies.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. September.

Photography *vs.* the Press. B. J. Falk.
Papers for Professional Photographers. John A. Tennant.
On the Latent Image. R. Ed Liesegang.
Practical Points for Studio Workers.
Practical Photo-Engraving.—VII. A. C. Austin.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. September.

Life-Saving at Sea. G Terburg-Aminius.
The Franco-German War. D. V. Huyskens.
Catholic Commercial Unions. K. Reinert.
August Reichensperger. J. Odenthal.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

August 3.

War Experiences. Concluded. H. von Konarsky.

August 10.

Lawn Tennis in Germany. Freiherr Robert von Fichard.
The Duck-billed Water-Mole and the Porcupine Ant-eater of Australia.

August 17.

Bruno Oscar Klein. With Portrait.

August 24.

The Metz Battlefields. H. Wickenhagen.
Two Years in a Deaconess-House.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 15.

Moscow.
Giddiness. Dr. A. Kellner.

Heft 16.

African Exploration during the Last Century. D. F. Cramer.
Chemistry—Old and New. A. Weber.
August Reichensperger. H. Kerner.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. August.

The Salisbury Cabinet and the Far East. M. von Brandt.
Prince Bismarck and the Parliamentarians. Continued.
The Hohenzollerns. E. Berner.
Leopold von Rank and Varnhagen von Ense. T. Wiedemann.
Morphia. Dr. O. Emmerich
Friedrich August von Kaulbach, Artist. Louise von Kobell.
Prince Tscherkasski and the Inner History of the Russo-Turkish War.
Kossuth. Concluded. Karl Blind.
The Population of Ancient Egypt and the Race Question.
Napoleon. Paul Holzhausen.
Abt Vogler. A. von Winterfeld.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. August.

Turkish Stories. R. Lindau.
Personal Reminiscences of the Franco-German War.
Wilhelm Roscher. A. von Miaskowski.
The Murder of a French Ambassador at the Rastatt Congress.
Fourteen Years of Excavations in Egypt. G. Steindorff.
Gustav zu Putlitz, Poet.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 8.

Mecca. L. C. Browski.
The Opening of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. P. Lindenberg.
Bees. Dr. Lampert.
Marvelous Uses of Paper. E. Grosse.
On Mt. Pilatus. J. C. Heer.

Heft 9

Arthur Woltersdorff; a Theatre Director of the Old School.
The Victory of Wörth.
Reminiscences of the Franco-German War. Klara Biller.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. August.

Stainslaw Przybyszewski. With Portrait. A. J. Meier Gralfe.
German and Roman Law. D. L. Kuhlenbeck.
The Value of Classical Education. R. Bartolomäus.
Berlin Art Exhibition. H. Häfker.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. August.

Russia under Nicholas II.
The Prussian National Hymn. Continued. G. Schröder.
Letters from Java.
The Pullman Strike. H. Wilhelmi.
Reminiscences. H. von Struve.

Neue Revue.—Vienna.

July 31.

The Way to a Free Press. Vivus.
New Chemical Elements. E. Aveling.

August 7.

Æstheticism and Social Science. P. Pauli.
The Jubilee of Wörth, 1870. K. Bleibtreu.

August 14.

Friedrich Engels. Vivus.

August 21.

Darwinism and Moral Progress. G. Ferrero.
The Jubilee of Gravelotte. K. Bleibtreu.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 44.

The Most Ideal History. Jean Jaures and Paul Lafargue.
Our Newest Programme. K. Kautsky.
The Working Man and the Elections in England. E. Bernstein.

No. 45.

The Most Ideal History. Continued.
Our Newest Programme, Continued.
Morality in the Country. A. Bebel.

No. 46.

Friedrich Engels.
Our Newest Programme. Continued.
The Most Ideal History. Continued.

No. 47.

The Last Letters of Friedrich Engels.
Ludwig Anzengruber.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. August.

Paolo Mantegazza. With Portrait. M. Brasch.
Literature in Latin Countries. Karl Vogt.
The Natural History of the Populace. F. Rubenstein.
Spirit Worship and Fetish Worship.
The State and Divorce. L. Fuld.
The Barras Memoirs. C. Sokal.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. August.

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Tilskueren.—Copenhagen. August

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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
ArchR.	Architectural Record.
A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AI.	Art Interchange.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.
Ata.	Atalanta.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).
Bank.	Banker's Magazine (New York).
BW.	Biblical World.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).
CalR.	Calcutta Review.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
C.	Cornhill.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
CritR.	Critical Review.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
D.	Dial.
DR.	Dublin Review.
EconR.	Economic Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ed.	Education.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
F.	Forum.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
GJ.	Geographical Journal.
G.	Godey's.
GBag.	Green Bag.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HC.	Home and Country.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.
K.	Knowledge.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
LAH.	Lend a Hand.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.
LQ.	London Quarterly.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LudM.	Ludgate Magazine.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Men.	Menorah Monthly.
MR.	Methodist Review.
MidM.	Midland Monthly.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
Mon.	Monist.
M.	Month.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
NatR.	National Review.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NewR.	New Review.
NSR.	New Science Review.
NW.	New World.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NAP	North American Review.
OD.	Our Day.
O.	Outing.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PR.	Philosophical Review.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PT.	Photographic Times.
PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
RR.	Review of Reviews.
R.	Rosary.
San.	Sanitarian.
ScotR.	Scottish Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
SEcon.	Social Economist.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
TB.	Temple Bar.
US.	United Service.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.

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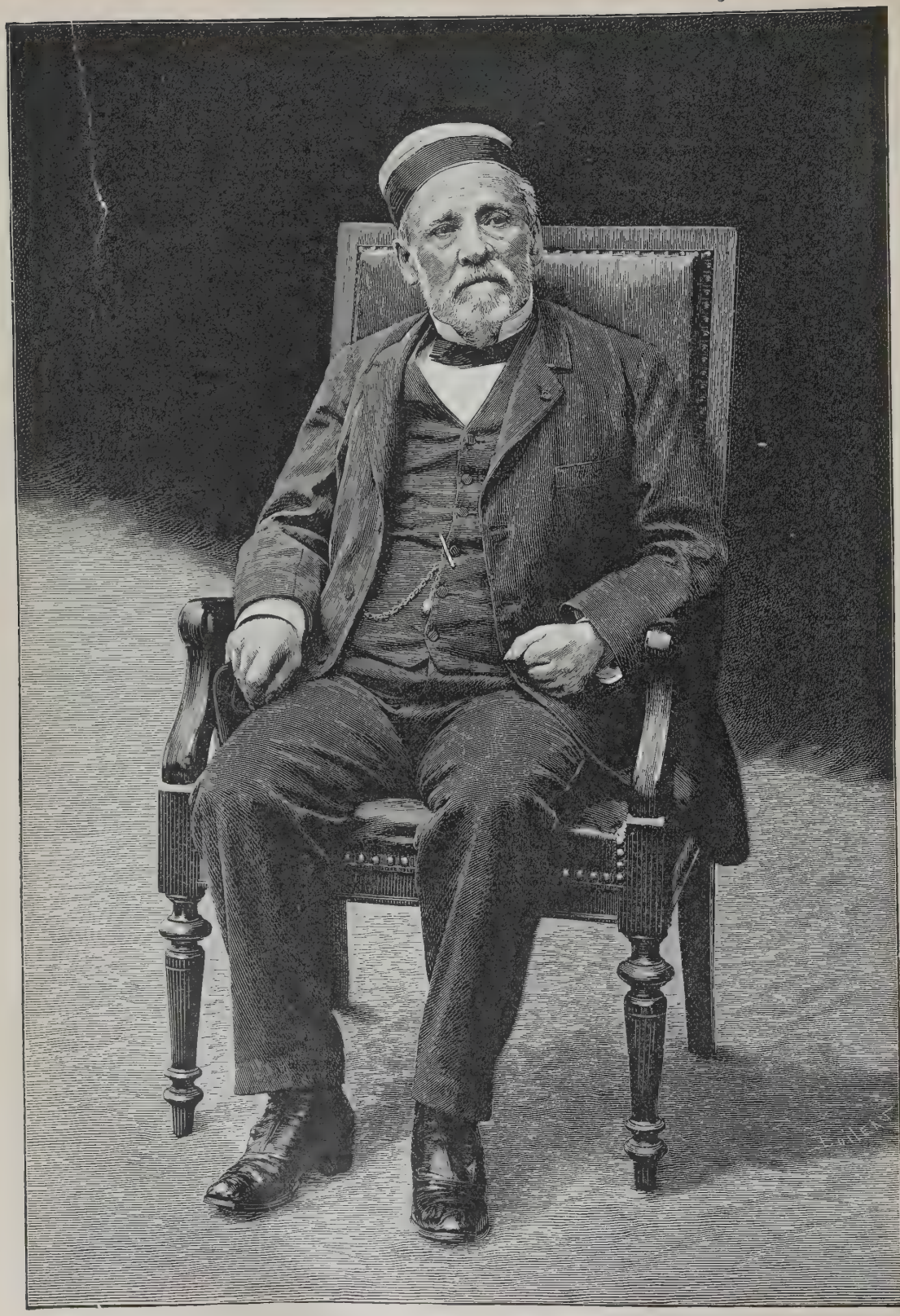

THE LATE M. LOUIS PASTEUR. (*See pages 541–552.*)

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Storm Clouds in the East.

September had closed with an ominous overclouding of the Eastern sky. From the further East came news of Lord Salisbury's ultimatum to the Chinese government: "Degrade the Viceroy responsible for the massacre of Ku-cheng in fourteen days, or the British admiral will act." And the British admiral, with all his ships, moved menacingly toward Nankin. The same day came news of the mustering of a great British fleet of seventeen vessels at the island of Lemnos, at the mouth of the Dardanelles—not without cause. For the Sultan had intimated that he had no intention of permitting any real limitation upon his right divine to govern wrong in Armenia, fresh atrocities were reported from these harried uplands, and it was time to give the Commander of the Faithful a hint that even England's patience was not quite inexhaustible. And so when he unfolded his morning paper at the breakfast table on or about October 1, John Bull found himself next door to war with the Ottoman Empire at one end of Asia and the Chinese Empire at the other. Fortunately, John Bull could know that he had a government in power which was strong enough to feel absolutely free from all calculations of majorities or minorities. Better still, he knew that there was no opposition, even of the most formal description, to hamper the ministers of the Queen in defending the interests and in discharging the duties of the nation. John Bull for once spoke with a single voice and acted with a will as unfettered as if he were the Autocrat of all the Russians. He had, therefore, the advantage of all the popular strength given by democracy with all the concentration of purpose in an untrammeled executive that is possessed by an absolute despot. Lord Salisbury for practical purposes in foreign affairs is Czar. His will there is none to dispute. If he chooses to blow the Sultan's palace about his ears, no one will say him nay. If he proceeds to Nankin, and therefore invades and occupies Chinese territory, his political opponents will be the first to vote him whatever supplies he needs. Considering what has been written of the bitterness of parties and the growth of faction in England, such a spectacle of a united nation standing silent in serried phalanx, waiting with loyal obedience the command of its chief, is encouraging indeed.

THE NEW WHIP.

"Mercy but murders, pardoning those who kill."—*Shakespeare.*

From *Fun* (London).

The Chinese Egg-shell.

At the same time England needed all the encouragement that this could give; for a more risky business than she had on hand at either end of Asia it is difficult, almost impossible, to conceive. To begin with China first. The great Mongol Empire is very much like a rotten egg. So long as its shell remained intact, it did not smell so bad. But the Japanese victories smashed in one end of it, and the odor is fearful. The central government, either from inability or want of will, no longer keeps in check the fanatical and disaffected element in the provinces, and the missionaries have been rabbled in every district save one. Twenty-two Catholic missions were reported to have been attacked. American, German and British mission stations shared the same fate. It was obvious that unless something be done, and that promptly,

the interior of China would be too hot to hold a European. Yet what could be done? England could occupy Nankin, no doubt. But with what result? If there were sufficient authority left in Pekin to maintain order and enforce the law even under menace of British guns, well and good. But if not—and there is always the danger that Europe by its own action may bring down with a crash the decaying and moribund government which alone stands between four hundred millions of men and anarchy—what then? England would only have poached on the other end of the egg which Japan had chipped, and the offensive consequences would be worse than ever. For the moment the policy of the ultimatum seems to have been justified by success. In the morning John Bull read the ultimatum; in the evening he heard that the Chinese government had capitulated. The Governor of the province of Szechuen has been degraded by an Imperial edict, and declared to be ineligible for office elsewhere. Szechuen is the most western province of China, and a correspondent living in Chung King writes that this is the only large town in the province in which foreigners have not been attacked. The Roman Catholics in that province alone have had forty mission stations looted by the mob. Repeated representations at Pekin produced nothing more than mockery of compliance with the demands of the powers, and it seemed, even down to the last moment, that the Viceroy, who is officially and probably personally responsible for the outbreak of violence, would defy all the diplomats of all the powers. No sooner, however, did the British ultimatum arrive than the Chinese government, apparently believing that England means business when she puts her fleet in motion, suddenly complied—and more than complied—with everything that was asked of her. The degradation of the Viceroy, it is hoped, will teach a lesson to all the mandarin class throughout China. That depends. It is not well to look a gift horse in the mouth, and we cannot be blind to the possibility that the suspiciously sudden compliance of the Chinese government to the British ultimatum may be a mere blind. Or even if it is genuine, it is possible the Viceroy may decide to place himself at the head of a popular movement directed against the government in Pekin. Everything depends, in short,—to revert to our first simile,—whether the Chinese administrative system is egg-shell or gutta-percha. If it is egg-shell, this is only the beginning of troubles; and the menace intended to relieve an impossible situation will merely have made a transfer from the frying-pan into the fire. Still, Lord Salisbury is entitled to the credit of a first and sensational success.

Are Missions Worth While?

All this trouble in China has naturally called forth a spirited discussion concerning the value of missions in China. Several secular writers who have visited China, and gained some knowledge of affairs in that part of the world, notably Mr. Henry Norman and Mr. Arnold White, have declared that the missions are not worth the cost and trouble they are making. It is declared that the missionaries, without proper authorization, go into portions of China where their presence causes friction, and that it is unreasonable to expect the British and other European governments and the government of the United States to intervene,—at the possible risk of war and in any case with no little expense of naval expeditions,—in order to force China to allow missionaries to reside far inland from the treaty ports. Moreover, these critics affirm that most of the missionaries in China are persons ill qualified for their work, and that the actual results of the missions are most insignificant. On the other hand, the Hon. John W. Foster, who has lately re-

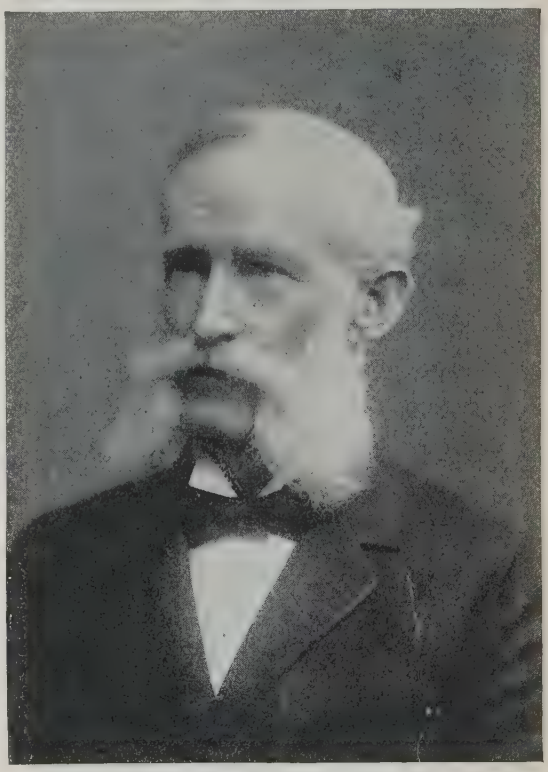
LI HUNG CHANG IN HIS SEVENTY-THIRD YEAR.
Taken at Tientsin, July 18, 1895, after his return from Japan. The bullet mark is seen under the left eye.

turned from the Orient, and who, as our readers will remember, was employed by China as the special counsel in the negotiation of the peace treaty with Japan, has within the past month made a series of very important addresses in hearty commendation of the value of missionary work, not only in China, but also in Japan and India. Mr. Foster addressed the Episcopal Convention at Minneapolis, made a similar speech before the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (Congregational), which has been holding its annual session in Brooklyn, and has borne the same testimony in other influential utterances delivered before various religious

bodies in different parts of the country. Mr. Foster reminds us that we must not be surprised at a considerable degree of domestic unrest in China after the shock of the great foreign war, especially in view of the discharge from active service of great bodies of soldiers who have become scattered through several provinces. He predicts that general quiet and order will soon be restored in China, and that thenceforth the missionaries will have much easier access than ever before to the people everywhere. In his opinion it would be a great loss and misfortune to give up the beginnings that have been made, and he exhorts the missionary bodies to lose none of their faith in the possibility of benefiting Oriental peoples through a presentation of the value and significance of the religion of Christ. Our correspondent whose account of the Episcopal Convention appears elsewhere, emphasizes the great enthusiasm that the cause of missions aroused in the Minneapolis meeting. In like manner, the Congregationalists in their recent triennial council at Syracuse and in the meeting of the American Board, showed no abatement of missionary zeal, but on the contrary are evidently more determined than ever to sustain and develop their work.

Missionary Methods.

Fortunately, the missionary societies are showing themselves quite open to conviction as to the best ways to benefit the countries where their stations are located. The American Board has sent a commission of exceptionally able men to Japan to investigate the whole subject and to report upon the condition and prospects of Christianity in that interesting nation. It is understood that the Presbyterians will, within a year or so, send a similar commission of influential men to examine and report upon missions in India. As to the immense value of American missionary effort in the Turkish Empire, few intelligent investigators are in doubt. The great unrest of Asiatic nations, from the Bosphorus to the Yellow Sea, must be taken into consideration by missionary boards ; and while they are not called upon in any wise to abandon their fields, they must be willing for a time to accommodate themselves to circumstances. Thus many missionaries and friends of missionaries are proclaiming loudly against the Chinese government because the rights of Europeans and Americans are not strictly secured in every nook and corner of the Chinese Empire. Our government, as well as those of Europe, is taken to task for failing to compel the government of China to make the flowery empire as safe for the missionary of the cross as the United States, for example, is safe for the Chinese laundryman. But these critics make the mistake of assuming that the Chinese government could control the 400,000,000 people of China if it so desired. The imperial government at Pekin is a very different affair from the imperial government at St. Petersburg. So complete is the central organization of the Russian empire that the imperial ukase is promptly enforced everywhere. The administrative system of China is far less centralized, and one can never be sure that a rebellion may not break out which will completely swamp the present dynasty, and turn the bonds which bind the provinces to the central government into a rope of sand. Europe and America must surely bring all possible pressure to bear upon the Chinese government, but meanwhile some allowance must be made for the essential facts of the situation.



HON. JOHN W. FOSTER.

The Situation at Constantinople.

The temporary adjustment of the Chinese question by the acceptance of England's ultimatum was followed by great excitement and anxiety over the situation at Constantinople. The Turkish government had persistently postponed any direct answer to the demands of England and the other European powers respecting Armenian reforms. But the situation became sharply accentuated by the outbreak of frightful riots in Constantinople. Unrestrained mob law prevailed in the streets for several days. Constantinople has an Armenian population of several hundred thousand. The Turkish government permitted the bloody strife to go on between Moslem and Armenian for several days, whereupon the six great powers, through their ambassadors at Constantinople, served notice on the Sultan's government that the rioting must be immediately stopped

or else there would be prompt armed intervention. A strong British fleet lay at anchor off the island of Limnos, not far from the entrance of the Dardanelles, in a position menacing Constantinople. It was made plain to the Turkish government that the patience of Europe in general and of England in particular was exhausted. The rioting was accordingly put down and protection was accorded to the Armenians, many of whom had taken refuge in their churches, where they remained for days, fearing to come out into the streets. Following the suppression of the Constantinople riots, the Turkish government gave its tardy but complete assent to the programme of administrative reforms for Armenia and the provinces of Asia Minor which had been jointly prepared by the representatives of England, France and Russia. Meanwhile there have been frightful massacres of Armenians and bloody rioting in various Turkish towns,—notably at Trebizond, where it is reported that four hundred persons were killed. It is very doubtful whether the real Armenian question will be solved even to a moderate degree by the proposed administrative reforms. The diplomatic tension between the Constantinople government and Lord Salisbury's government is, of course, for the moment relieved. But the Armenians themselves will not be in any wise satisfied with the measures which have been agreed on in their behalf, and the government of Turkey can scarcely be expected to institute reforms of a deep and thoroughgoing nature. We have not yet come to the end of the chapter. It is likely, however, that the interference with Armenian missionary schools will cease and that in some respects the situation will now improve Mr. Terrill, our minister at Constantinople, by the way, has been criticised with great bitterness on the one hand by representatives of the Armenian cause and on the other hand by those who speak for American missionary enterprises in the Turkish Empire. His conduct is contrasted very much to his disadvantage with that of Mr. Oscar Straus, who represented us during Mr. Cleveland's first term.

THE MAN WHO RESPECTS NOTHING BUT AN "ULTIMATUM."
(Abdul-Hamid Khan, Sultan of Turkey.)

The Future of Japan.

Both the Japanese and the Russians appear to have taken it for granted that the recent war only cleared the stage for the real antagonists to take the field. Russia is said to be straining every nerve to reinforce her army in Vladivostock; artillery and munitions of war are being hurried eastward; and, when the time comes for trying conclusions with the Japanese the Russians hope to have an army of 90,000 men on the spot. The Japanese, on the other hand, are intensely indignant at the intervention of Russia, whom they recognize as the principal in this matter. They are preparing to spend the indemnity they have extorted from China in strengthening their fleet. The electorate will, it is said, enthusiastically support the proposal for increasing the standing army, and, in short, for going into training for the impending conflict. They have as yet shown no indication of any disposition to evacuate the Liaotung peninsula, and Russia and France are said to be taking steps for the purpose of expediting their movements. The action of Germany is not yet certain. Affairs in Corea are the reverse of reassuring. The Coreans are likely to give the Japanese much more trouble than did the Chinese, and every day it seems more certain that here also we are but at the beginning of a new epoch; nor can any one foresee what the end will be. There was a troublesome little revolution on foot in Corea as this number of the REVIEW went to press, and it promises to involve Japan very unpleasantly and inopportunely.

Russia in the Far East.

What the policy of Russia will be we have to judge from hints supplied by her actions rather than from declarations furnished by her rulers. A rumor has been circulated to the effect that,—in return for her services in guaranteeing the two loans that China has raised in France,—Russia is to have Port Arthur. This has been promptly denied. By her two loans, Russia has reduced China to the position of a tributary. She has no missionaries as hostages in the interior of the Chinese Empire, and she will probably work steadily and continuously, without haste and without rest, to convert the northern portion of the Chinese Empire into a Russian dependency. This ought to be good news for English Russophobes; for if Russia is seriously going to digest China, she will

have no appetite for any of the rest of the world for twenty years to come. Instinct, however, and the inbred conservatism of the Russian Foreign Office, will lead the Czar and his advisers to preserve the Chinese Empire intact, rather than to face the fearful overturn if any attempt were made to inaugurate a scramble for Chinese provinces.

Her True Policy.

As long as the whole Chinese Empire obeys orders from Pekin, Russia can dominate 400,000,000 Yellow Men by putting their Emperor diplomatically into her pocket; but if once the signal were given for a general division, Russia at most could not hope to come out with more than one-half of the spoil. Not annexation, but ascendency, is the true policy for the ambitious Muscovite. The stars in their course seem to be fighting so hard for Russia that the Russians do not need to fight for themselves. Their only policy needs to be "Hands Off," for by the nature of things Pekin and Constantinople will every year tend to become more and more the seats of mediatized sovereigns who, in time, will have no more foreign policy of their own than have Holkar or Scindia, or any other of England's great native feudatories. All this, however, might be spoiled if any impatient philanthropic English ministry were to precipitate the general overturn by too urgent insistence on an immediate reform. The policy of Russia must, therefore, of necessity, be intensely conservative. It is the poacher turned gamekeeper.

The French in Feverland.

The French have finished their struggle through the swamps to the capital of Madagascar, and there has been great jubilation in Paris. The Republic sent 15,000 men in a perfectly equipped expedition to chastise the Hovas, and to assert the majesty of France in their capital. The expedition was equipped to fight the Hovas; it was not prepared to contend against the only effective ally upon whose help their enemies confidently relied. The fever of the lowlands, through which the expedition had to force its way, cost France in invalided soldiers one-half of her expedition. Every letter from the front told a ghastly story of human suffering. No work could be got out of the native tribes. Coolies were imported, and worked to death, while the wretched soldiers, toiling hard under a tropical sun in making roads through marshes heavy with malaria, went down like rotten sheep. Many of them went mad, and wandered about the camp pleased with the happy delusion that they were the most fortunate of men, laughing and talking to every one of their immense good fortune. Although seven thousand Frenchmen were placed *hors de combat* by fever, it is doubtful whether seven were killed or wounded by the weapons of the Hovas. The whole of the summer had been consumed in road making; but at last General Duchesne telegraphed that he was about to make a forward rush upon the capital. Hitherto they had encountered no serious resistance; but when they approached Antananarivo, the French found the Hova soldiery disposed to show some fight. A little artillery practice, however, quickly sent the Queen's defenders flying, and, on September 30, General Duchesne took undisputed possession of Antananarivo.

The Future of Madagascar.

General Duchesne is the hero of the hour on the Paris boulevards. Decorations have been profusely conferred upon the participants in the expedition, and France is disposed to make the largest possible amount of

GENERAL DUCHESNE.

capital out of the whole affair. The expedition was mainly undertaken to make good the rights and claims of the French under the terms of the former treaty between France and the Madagascar Queen, which gave the French a virtual protectorate, at least so far as the foreign affairs of the great island were concerned. But no one now believes that France will be content with a shadowy sort of protectorate. Madagascar has become virtually a French colonial possession, and we may expect in the very early future that this position will be frankly avowed by the French government. How this will affect the interests that citizens of other countries have established, remains to be seen. American missionaries for half a century have exerted a great influence for good upon the people of Madagascar; and some other American citizens besides ex-Consul Waller have business claims and interests, which our government would seem obliged to protect. The Waller case has hung on tediously, and it is high time that the French government should furnish our Department of State with a frank and clear account of its conduct. Secretary Olney seems disposed to see that justice is accorded to this unfortunate American citizen.

Anarchy at Head-quarters.

All the squalid horrors of the stricken French camp pale, however, into insignificance beside the picture which the expedition affords of the chaos prevailing in the high places of the French government. It is frankly admitted by the Parisian press that the three government departments—that of the ministry of war, the ministry of marine and the ministry of colonies —have been all at sixes and sevens, each more anxious to push its own men and carry out its own pet schemes than to promote the safety of the expedition, or to secure the triumph of the Republic. The stories told of the extent to which this rivalry has gone would be almost incredible, were it not that the results are only too patent, and the excuses of the inculpated departments the worst confirmation of their guilt. The Germans must chuckle as they witness this administrative chaos. The French may have created a great army, but if their ministers cannot pull together, the vaster the machine the more easily it will be wrecked. The fact of the matter is that the initial blunder of the French was in not accepting the offer of Cecil Rhodes. They went to Madagascar in large part out of jealousy of Cecil Rhodes and his British South African empire, and they could not bear to accept the offer which he pressed upon them to provide a sanatorium for their invalided soldiers at the Cape. The unfortunate fever-stricken patients had bitter reason to regret the rejection of Mr. Rhodes' offer.

The Cuban Situation.

Spain, through her diplomatic representatives, has been making the most profuse explanations of her failure to accomplish anything against the Cuban revolutionists. Everything in the way of an energetic campaign, so the Spaniards declare, had been postponed until the arrival of cool weather in Cuba. General Campos is then to make a short, aggressive and irresistible campaign. The Spanish agents have been buying a number of light-draft tugs and steam launches in England and the United States, and these are to be armed with Maxim and Gatling guns, and put into service around the entire island to prevent the landing of arms and ammunition, and of filibusters from the United States, Mexico and South America. The Spanish army is to be brought up to something like 100,000 men, and these are to be distributed and marched in such a way as to drive the whole mass of armed insurgents into the extreme interior of the eastern part of Cuba, where they are to be hopelessly entrapped, like so many rats. The whole programme looks exceedingly simple, when the eloquent Mr. de Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington, tells the newspaper interviewers about it; but it may not prove so easy a thing to do, after all. We can only wait and see. Meanwhile, the American sentiment in behalf of the patriotic Cubans is reaching something like the fever point in the South and West. The administration at Washington is pursuing its undeviating policy of strict observance of the neutrality laws, and Mr. de Lome, with his secret Spanish agents scattered all over the United States, has been alert to call the attention of our government to every incident which seemed in any wise suspicious. After Congress assembles, early in December, we shall at least hear some stirring talk on the question of the recognition of Cuba's rights as a belligerent. Spain, a few weeks ago, seemed at the point of bankruptcy; but she has succeeded in raising a loan in Paris with which to prosecute the Cuban war, and it is her intention to saddle upon poor Cuba the whole burden of this new debt,—just as in times past Cuba has been made to assume all the financial load which Cuban subjugation has entailed.

MR. DE LOME, SPANISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

The British Policy in Venezuela.

The people of the United States have become about as deeply concerned over the quarrel between Venezuela and England as over the quarrel between Cuba and Spain. Several events, since our last number went to press, have added to the interest of this Venezuelan situation. In the first place, our Secretary of State, Mr. Olney, has instructed our ambassador at London, Mr. Bayard, to impress strongly upon the British government our opinion that the principles of the Monroe doctrine are involved in the Venezuelan controversy. In consequence of Mr. Olney's elaborate presentation of our views, the British government has allowed it to be understood that it will consent to an arbitration of the right of Great Britain to hold the territory which England has lately occupied upon the Venezuelan side of the so-called Schomburgk line. Having apparently made this concession in deference to the views of the United States, the British government through its colonial secretary Joseph Chamberlain sent a dispatch to the colonial government of British Guiana, instructing that government to purchase Maxim guns and prepare to hold by force the territory in dispute, and particularly to make haste to actively occupy

the gold regions. The nature of England's policy will be made clear by a very brief statement of one or two facts. The so-called Schomburgk line was drawn by a British agent who went to Venezuela in 1840, and who fixed this theoretical boundary without the knowledge of the Venezuelan government. It was a new boundary, which utterly changed the territorial lines previously recognized, and which encroached boldly upon the territory which the British themselves had previously treated as belonging to Venezuela. Two or three British administrations, if we mistake not, have since 1840 admitted that the Schomburgk line has no validity whatsoever. But even if England could lay any sort of moral or legal claim to the territory which she attempted to appropriate when she bounded her claims by the Schomburgk line, she has never been able to make Americans understand by what right she has from time to time encroached farther and farther beyond that line, and appropriated new areas of the interior of Venezuela. A clearer case of absolutely unwarranted and inexcusable appropriation of the territory of another power cannot be shown in any part of the world, so far as we understand the facts, than these recent encroachments by the British upon the mainland of South America. It begins to seem to many Americans that it is not worth while to discuss the details of the question with England any further, and that it would be better for the United States government to adopt an entirely different course in the matter. It is not a question that concerns the United States directly; but this country has taken a stand upon the principles of the Monroe doctrine from which it cannot retreat without loss of self-respect, and without failure of duty toward the weaker republics of the western hemisphere.

A Threatened Ashantee War.

England always has an acute African question or two on hand, and the newest difficulty is one that threatens to lead to an expedition against Ashantee, on the West Coast. It would seem as if there were some connection between the horoscope of Lord Wolseley and the Ashantee kingdom. Lord Wolseley won his first distinguished success by leading the expedition which captured and burned Coomassie in 1873; and now, almost on the very day when he left Dublin to assume the duties of Commander-in-Chief, came the news that another war with Ashantee is considered almost inevitable. This is a matter which will lie within Mr. Chamberlain's province, and as the probability is that "Joseph will stand no nonsense," England may be committed to another little war before she knows it.

Russia and France.

All these things, however, are but trifles compared with the possibility of a sudden breach with France. The French held their autumn manœuvres upon a gigantic scale, almost within gunshot of the German frontier. But military operations were insignificant compared with the political demonstrations for which they afforded the excuse. General Dragomiroff, representing the Russian army, was the hero of the day, while the arrival of Prince Lobanoff, who is virtually vice Czar, seemed to supply the crowning demonstration of the reality of the Russo-French

PRINCE LOBANOFF, RUSSIAN PREMIER.

alliance. Prince Lobanoff remained some time in France, and was much closeted with the French minister for foreign affairs. What business they discussed is not known. It is not believed they simply met as historians, but rather as the makers of history yet to come.

De Witte and Chamberlain.

Prince Lobanoff is a gentleman and a statesman who, despite his age, seems to hold the reins of power with a pretty firm grip. De Witte, his colleague, is minister of finance, and considered by the English a much more dangerous and much less reputable politician. What the two between them will make of Russian policy in the next twelve months, it is difficult to say; but it is improbable that they will wantonly precipitate war; on the contrary, there is every reason to believe that they will utilize the *rapprochement* with France to the uttermost for the purpose of emptying the French stocking. At least John Bull comforts himself with that reflection. The alliance, so long as it is confined to the diplomatic field of finances, is as good as a gold mine to Russia. The rumor has been started that,—strong in the strength of his access to the French stocking,—De Witte has conceived the daring cheme of making Russia guarantor-general of all the debts of all her feudatories. The success of the Chinese loan is said to have encouraged him to believe that by undersigning the Servian, Mon-

tenegrin, and Bulgarian bonds, he can practically establish Russian influence in the Balkan peninsula upon a foundation firmer than that of arms or of religion. It may be. But if it is, there is one man in Great Britain who will probably see in her action a hint which may bring about a federation of the British Empire on a somewhat similar basis. There is some resemblance between Mr. Chamberlain and M. de Witte, and there is no doubt that a British imperial guarantee for colonial debt would be a master stroke of policy that naturally would commend itself to England's municipal statesman.

The Italian Celebrations.

While France and Russia have been foregathering with demonstrative effusiveness, the members of the Triple Alliance are lying low. Germany celebrated with great demonstrations of enthusiasm the twenty-fifth anniversary of Sedan, while the Italians with equal heartiness celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the occupation of Rome. The progress of Rome and the Italian towns in this past quarter-century is extensively discussed in a special article which we publish this month. Crispi signalized the Roman demonstration by the delivery of an eloquent and powerful onslaught upon the policy of the Pope, who, although secure in his spiritual sovereignty, continues to cherish vain hopes of the restoration of the temporal power. Crispi spoke wisely and well, but the spectacle of Crispi solemnly reproving Leo XIII for worldly ambition is rather ridiculous. The Pope is in a very difficult position—how difficult no one knows but himself; all that outsiders can see is that he has played a very delicate game with extraordinary tact and patience. Let us hope that he may never be exposed to the crucial test of having to face the problems that would be precipitated by a great European war.

Austro-Hungarian Affairs.

Austria, after a period of interregnum following the resignation of Count Windischgrätz as Prime Minister, has installed a new Cabinet under the headship of Count Badeni, who was formerly the Governor of the Province of Galicia, and who is a strong Conservative and Catholic. He is a warm supporter, however, of the Triple Alliance. There is a dreadful tangle of party factions in Austria, and the new ministry is indorsed completely by none of these groups except the Polish element. The election of the municipal council in Vienna had occasioned unprecedented excitement on account of the intensity of the anti-Jewish crusade. For many years the German Liberal element,—including the wealthy and educated Jews who form so large a factor in the business life of Vienna,—have controlled the municipal government. But now (the old municipal council having been dissolved by the Emperor and a complete new council having been elected) the Liberals hold only 42 seats, while the anti-

INAUGURATING THE GARIBALDI MONUMENT AT ROME, SEPTEMBER 20.

Semitic combination has gained 92. However much the national government may sympathize at heart with the anti-Hebrew movement, it will be practically obliged to restrain the virulence of Jew-baiters. The new Minister of Finance is Herr von Bolinski, who is a distinguished writer upon economic questions, and a man of ability and experience. While the Austrian half of the Empire has been growing so intensely conservative, the Hungarian half has become more and more liberal. The new civil marriage law has gone into effect, and in other ways the Hungarians have been exhibiting their liberal mood. There is much discord between Hungary and Austria over joint questions of imperial fianance, and Bolinski will achieve a great personal triumph if he succeeds in reconciling the Hungarians and removing the discords which are threatening to break up the Empire.

The Lull in British Home Politics.

In English home politics there has been an extraordinary lull. When Mr. Balfour left Downing Street, almost his last remark was that he was going to Scotland to play golf, and as far as possible to forget all sublunary things. He seems to have succeeded. The Liberals were perfectly dumb through September, and only began to show signs of life late in October. You might look through the newspapers in vain for a single utterance by any of the Liberal chiefs. After the general election every one rested. Mr. Morley abode in his tents in the North of Scotland. Lord Rosebery went to Dunrobin; Lord Spencer went to India; Mr. Asquith, Mr. Acland and Mr. Campbell Bannerman seem to have disappeared into space. On the other side, the only speeches of any note were made by the Duke of Devonshire, and they were important chiefly because of the calm but merciless fashion in which he put the extinguisher upon the sanguine hopes entertained by some of his colleagues as to the possibility of heroic action in the direction of old-age pensions. It would seem that England is going to witness in the Unionist cabinet the old duel that used to be fought day after day in the Gladstone cabinet between the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain is a light weight, but he hits hard. The Duke of Devonshire is a heavy weight and a great stayer. As Mr. Chamberlain was wont to remark in the old days when they had their tussles in the Gladstone administration, "Lord Hartington is slow, but keen, and he always hits the nail on the head." Of course, at present all seems peace, but one only needs to pierce beneath the surface to find how rancorous and bitter is the feeling on the part of the Tory rank-and-file against Mr. Chamberlain and "the Birmingham gang." Mr. Chamberlain has certainly taken care of his own, and the appointment of Mr. Findlay as Solicitor-General was almost the last straw which the back of the Tory camel could endure. For the moment, however, the word has been passed that even a majority of 150 does not justify open sedition.

The Approaching Elections

Election day falls this year on November 5. The states in which campaigns are being prosecuted,—some with more and some with less intensity,—are in alphabetical order, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah and Virginia. The other states have no officers to elect this year. The Kentucky campaign is the one which has claimed the largest amount of national attention. Kentucky is perhaps the only state in the Union of which it is said that no state office was ever held by a member of the Republican party. The Democratic public men of Kentucky constitute a picturesque group, whose names are familiar throughout the country. Most of them have allied themselves with Secretary Carlisle on the side of the gold standard and the Cleveland administration, but others have espoused the free silver views of Mr. Hardin, the candidate for governor, and Mr. Blackburn, who is a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate. The dissension in party ranks has been so sharp that it seems fairly likely that Mr. Bradley, the Republican candidate for governor, may win the election. In Maryland and New Jersey the issues have been pretty sharply drawn upon the

HON. JOSEPH C. S. BLACKBURN, OF KENTUCKY.

Fighting for re-election to the United States Senate.

The Republican and Democratic Candidates for Governorship of Massachusetts.

GOV. FREDERICK T. GREENHALGE. HON. GEORGE FRED. WILLIAMS.

local lines of reform in the conduct of state affairs. The sentiment against corrupt methods and extravagant and selfish administration was never so strongly aroused in Maryland as this year. The Pennsylvania contest was bitterest before the Republican convention. The campaign has attracted little national attention since Mr. Quay conquered the opposition in his own party at the Harrisburg convention. In Massachusetts Governor Greenhalge's campaign for re-election has excited much local interest, without appealing very widely to the attention of people outside of New England. The Ohio contest, like that of Kentucky, has been fought largely upon national issues, the tariff question being kept prominently in the foreground. Leadership on both sides has been unusually strong.

As to New York Politics.

The people of the country at large may be pardoned if they have failed to comprehend precisely the nature and significance of the campaign in the state of New York. The issues are so imperfectly joined that a more confused and uncertain political battle has seldom been fought. Reformers in the city of New York are interested in the character of the legislature to be elected on November 5th, because they hope for several reform measures which the last legislature did not concede. But they are by no means certain that a Republican legislature, under Mr. Platt's guidance, would show itself much more friendly to municipal purification than a Democratic legislature under the control of Mr. Hill and Mr. Croker. As for the campaign in the city of New York, the particular issue is the defeat of Tammany. A fusion anti-Tammany ticket was agreed upon early in October by the Republicans and the anti-Tammany

THEIR EMBLEM
SYRACUSE N.Y.
HARMONY CONVENTION
GIVE HIM HARMONY TO THE NECK, BOYS!
"WE MUST HAVE HARMONY IF WE HAVE TO FIGHT FOR IT!"
TH. NAST

MR. TH: NAST'S IDEA OF THE STATE OF HARMONY EXISTING AMONG THE DEMOCRATS OF NEW YORK.

(Drawn for the *N. Y. Recorder* of Oct. 18.)

wing of the Democrats. The movement was furthered and the fusion ticket endorsed by the Chamber of Commerce, which had appointed a committee of fifty to represent it in behalf of good municipal government. Dr. Parkhurst and the City Vigilance League also accepted the fusion ticket, although with evident regret that it savored so strongly of a party deal, whereas the need of the moment was a non-partisan, good-government ticket. The Good-Government Clubs had taken the initiative with a ticket of their own, hoping that the other anti-Tammany organizations would come to their terms. The Good-Government Club men see Boss Platt's hand so plainly in the making of the fusion ticket that they feel it incompatible with the proper sense of their mission to the community to give that ticket their endorsement. They have been far from unanimous, however, and many of the Good-Government Club members have thought it best to join hands with the Chamber of Commerce and Dr. Parkhurst's society. The ticket in itself is not open to much criticism, and the great majority of good citizens in New York have considered that, in the face of Tammany's determined effort to regain power, it was a plain duty to join in the one movement which could defeat Tammany. The outcome as we write is very uncertain. The attempt to force the temperance and Sunday questions into the

GOVERNOR CULBERSON, OF TEXAS.

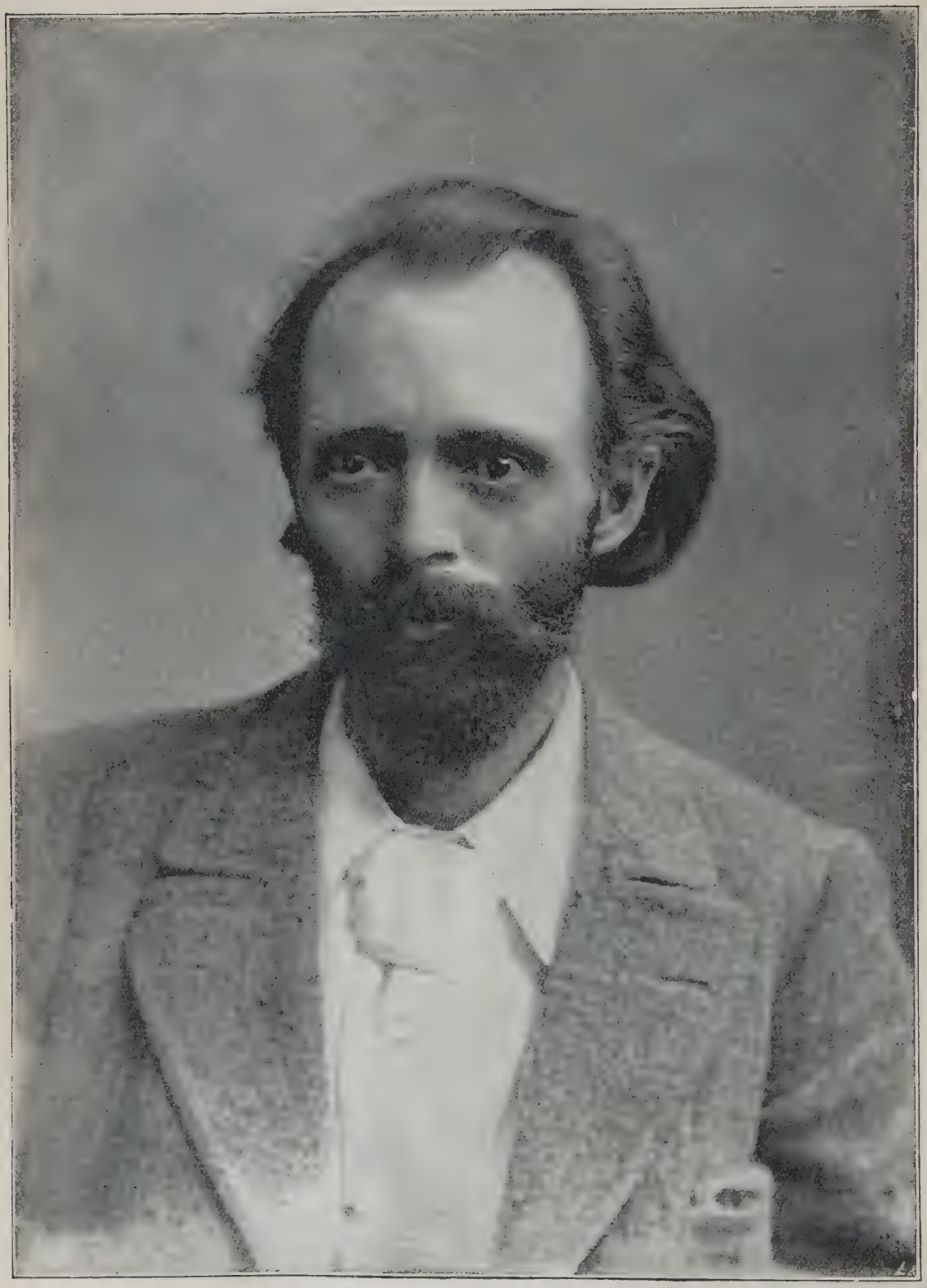
New York city and state campaigns has been meaningless, hollow-hearted and ridiculous, so far as the politicians have been concerned.

Texas Versus Pugilism.

One of the strangest spectacles of the past month was the effort of two notorious prize-fighters, and the people who had a financial interest in their proposed exhibition, to find a place where their brutal combat would be permitted.. Dallas, Texas, was the town which was originally fixed upon, the Texas laws having been found defective in their prohibition of prize-fighting. Governor Culberson, however, was determined that the soil of Texas should not be disgraced. In the face of a great pressure against his action, Governor Culberson called the legislature together in special session and promptly secured the desired enactment. The prize fighters were accordingly driven from Texas, and they next fixed upon the Hot Springs, Arkansas, as the place of meeting. Governor Clarke, of Arkansas, was doing his best to prevent the contest at the time when our record for the month was closed; but the legal questions involved were not fully determined. The spirit shown by Governor Culberson has won the warmest approval of right-minded people in every portion of the country, and it is perfectly evident that there will not long remain an inch of territory in this country where a prize fight can occur, as a public exhibition openly announced and advertised.

Hall Caine and Canadian Copyright.

The question of Canadian copyright is one which has been much more keenly discussed in publishing circles than in the press at large. The main issue at stake may be very simply explained. The government of Great Britain, in entering upon its international copyright treaties, has never pretended to act for Canada and the great colonies in the same conclusive fashion with which it has acted for the United Kingdom. Canada has allowed herself to be included in the English copyright arrangements, but with the distinct understanding that she could withdraw upon due notice and make a separate copyright arrangement of her own. Canada has accordingly determined to act upon her own hook, as a separate country; and instead of granting foreign authors the right to control the publication and sale of their own books in the Dominion, the Canadian Parliament has passed an act which will allow any Canadian printer to manufacture and sell any American, English, or other non-Canadian book at his own sweet will, provided he deposits with the Canadian government a ten per cent. royalty, which the author of the book may claim. Now it happens that the Canadian market for books is too small to justify the manufacture in that country of separate Canadian editions, with the exception of a few popular and cheaply printed works. American publishers believe that this law has been framed at the instance of a group of printers who intend to pirate copyrighted English and American books, and flood the American market with them. It is true that these Canadian books could not lawfully be brought across the border; but, with an unguarded boundary line three thousand miles in extent, it would be a simple enough matter to smuggle vast quantities of books into the United States. We have no means of knowing the hidden aims and purposes of the Toronto printers, but we are assured that the New York and Chicago publishers take a very disagreeable view of



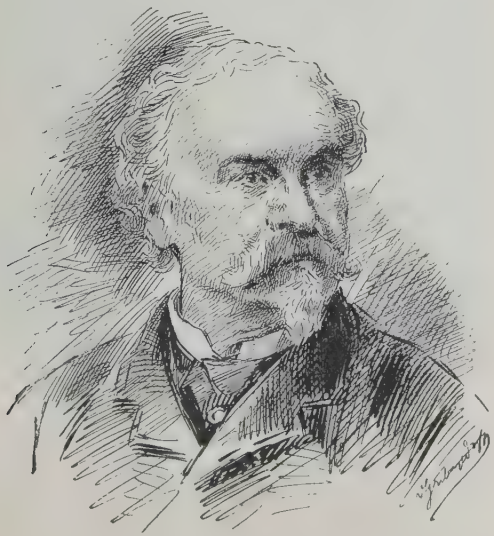
HALL CAINE, THE ENGLISH NOVELIST,

Who is visiting America as a representative of British copyright interests.

the Canadian motive. Although Canada has a right to withdraw from the existing English copyright agreements, its own new law is subject to the veto of the colonial office in London. The English authors and publishers are much stirred up, because they fear that Canada's abrogation of the international copyright agreement would result in the withdrawal by the United States of the benefits which the American market now affords to British writers and publishers. Mr. Hall Caine, the distinguished novelist, has been sent to Canada and the United States as a special representative of the English interests, in the hope of being able to avert so great a calamity as the total cessation of international copyright arrangements between Great Britain and America. Mr. Caine's visit to the United States is giving his many admirers an opportunity to show their appreciation of his powerful and worthy achievements as one of the greatest fiction writers of our generation.

Pasteur and his Successors.

The greatest of the names which our obituary list contains this month is that of Professor Louis Pasteur, the world-famed biologist and chemist of France, the story of whose long career is so inseparably identified with the history of scientific progress and with splendid developments in several branches of the healing art. We have elsewhere presented a summary of Professor Pasteur's life and career, together with an appreciative review of his varied scientific services. It happens that only a few days before Pasteur's death Professor Percy Frankland, at the Ipswich meeting of the British Association, had presented a comprehensive account of Pasteur's discoveries and their significance. We have reproduced a considerable portion of Professor Frankland's address, and have also appended an appreciative analysis of the character and value of the great Frenchman's services which the late John Tyndall prepared several years ago. Apropos of Professor Pasteur's death it is worth while to mention the great practical results in two different directions which are attending the efforts of Pasteur's pupils and successors. Professor Roux has achieved a most brilliant success with his new anti-toxine cure for diphtheria. The latest reports from Europe, based upon an analysis of thousands of diphtheria cases in the hospitals, have shown a marvelous diminution of mortality from this dreaded scourge of childhood wherever the anti-toxine remedy has been properly used. Another of Professor Pasteur's great lieutenants,—perhaps the greatest of all,—is Dr. Haffkine, the Russian bacteriologist and physician, whose experiments in the Pasteur laboratory at Paris with the anti-cholera virus were explained by the REVIEW OF REVIEWS some two years ago. Dr. Haffkine has now for some time past been in India, where the cholera is always more or less epidemic; and there he has, at his own expense, inoculated more than forty thousand persons. We may not here go into the details of the methods by which he has demonstrated the value of his method of inoculation; but it is enough to say that the Health Department of Calcutta has completely endorsed his discovery, while the President of the Calcutta Medical Society, at a special meeting in his honor, has pronounced him one of the greatest benefactors of the human race. Dr. Haffkine has just been compelled to leave India from the fact that his great labors have impaired his own health and strength; but it is to be hoped that his illness is not serious. With such men as Koch the German, Haffkine the Russian, and Roux the Frenchman pressing steadfastly forward,—together with many others whose patient experiments are destined to bear fruit,—the great work of Louis Pasteur is destined to go on uninterrupted to further triumphs.



THE LATE W. W. STORY.

Story, the Sculptor and Poet.

Hardly less famous than Pasteur was an American man of genius who died in Rome on October 7. W. W. Story was one of the most brilliant men America has produced. He came of a gifted family, for his father was the great Massachusetts jurist Joseph Story, while his grandfather, Dr. Lewis Story, was a member of the "Boston tea party" and an active and influential man in the Revolution. W. W. Story followed the footsteps of his father and became a lawyer, distinguishing himself particularly as a law writer. Some of his law books are still in constant use. But his love of art prevailed over his devotion to the law, and in 1848 he went to Italy to make his home. His creative gifts were not limited to sculpture and painting, in which he distinguished himself so greatly, but he was also a musician; while as a poet and man of letters he attained a high and distinguished reputation. He will be remembered as one of the foremost sculptors of the nineteenth century. Although he had lived abroad for nearly fifty years, he was a loyal and patriotic American to the last. His two sons are artists of

acknowledged talent. Few American families have exhibited so remarkable a transmission of great talent as the Story family.

Professor Boyesen's Death.

The death of Professor H. H. Boyesen of Columbia College has occasioned sorrow in many circles. Professor Boyesen seemed to be in the very prime of his vigor, and he was full of plans for work. He hoped to achieve greater things in literature than he had yet attempted. His death was from rheumatism of the heart and was very sudden. Coming to this country after the completion of a university education in his native land, Professor Boyesen within a remarkably short time acquired so perfect a mastery of the English language as to become in the full sense an American man of letters, using the adopted tongue as if it were his own vernacular. Meanwhile he maintained his close acquaintance and sympathy with the literary life and production of the Scandinavian countries, of Germany and of other European countries. As a teacher of comparative literature, a lecturer on modern novelists, and a writer in various literary fields, Professor Boyesen attained high rank. He was a man of great geniality, and his personal acquaintance with authors and scholars in this country and in Europe was remarkable for its extent.

THE LATE HJALMAR HJORTH BOYESEN,
Professor of Germanic Literatures, Columbia College.

The Educational Outlook.

The educational year in the United States has opened very auspiciously. Nearly all of the universities and colleges report a large increase of attendance and a bright prospect for the best year in their history. This is notably true of the colleges for women. The Leland Stanford University in California and its friends everywhere are rejoicing because the suit of the United States against the Stanford estate has been decided adversely to the government. It is true that an appeal will be taken to the higher courts, but it is generally believed that the decision will be sustained. The University has been subjected to great financial inconvenience during the pendency of this suit, and the end of the litigation will afford a welcome relief to President Jordan and his associates. The University of the City of New York, which has made great progress under the energetic chancellorship of Dr. McCracken, has begun the new year with a formal dedication of its new grounds and buildings at University Heights, in the far upper portion of the city. Its location is still more remote from the heart of the metropolis than the new site of Columbia College. From the western and southern, as well as the central and eastern institutions come cheering reports of growth, not only in numbers of students, but also in facilities for good educational work. The Atlanta Exposition, whose praises are in everybody's mouth, is evidently going to prove itself especially valuable in its influence upon southern educational progress. Educational men are conspicuously identified with it. President Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins, is at the head of the board of awards, and President Hopkins, of Georgia, is the efficient local secretary. The educational interests of the country as a whole are co-operating in the most useful fashion with the Exposition authorities; and the Exposition, with its accompanying congresses and meetings, is performing the function of a great popular university for the current season.

From a drawing for San Francisco *Chronicle*.
DR. DAVID S. JORDAN,
President of the Leland Stanford University.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

September 21.—In the international athletic club contests at New York City, the representatives of the New York Athletic Club win every event, breaking a number of world's amateur records....The highest temperature of the year (97 degrees) is reached at New York City....Lieut. Peary, the Arctic explorer, returns to St. John's, N. F., with two companions.

September 22.—A sudden fall of temperature in Colorado works serious injury to fruits....A fire in lumber yards and warehouses at Fond du Lac, Wis., causes damage to the extent of $250,000....A landslide on the Champlain River, Quebec, causes the death of five persons.... Italians dedicate a monument to Cavour at Rome.

September 23.—By an order of President Cleveland, more than half of the consular officers of the United States are brought under the operation of the national civil service law....The Cubans charged at Wilmington, Del., with filibustering are acquitted and discharged by the court....H. M. S. *Minerva* launched at Chatham. ....French troops gain victories over the Hova forces on the road to Antananarivo, Madagascar.

September 24.—Delegates from Irish-American societies meet in a national convention at Chicago....The International Deep Waterways Convention opens at Cleveland, Ohio....Sir Herbert Murray is appointed Governor of Newfoundland, and Col. Gerard Smith Governor of Western Australia....French Council of Ministers discusses the campaign against the Hovas.

SIR DOUGLAS GALTON, K.C.B.,
President of the British Association, which met at Ipswich in September.

GEN. NELSON A. MILES, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Who succeeded Gen. Schofield, Sept. 29, as Commander-in-Chief.

September 25.—New York Democrats nominate a state ticket, and adopt a platform favoring liberal Sunday laws....The constitutional amendment providing for biennial elections in Rhode Island is defeated at the polls by an overwhelming vote....The bill granting amnesty to persons lately in revolt in Brazil is voted down by the House of Deputies....Landslip in the province of Yemen, Arabia ; 100 lives lost.

September 26.—New Jersey Democrats nominate Chancellor Alexander T. McGill for Governor....Gov. Culberson, of Texas, calls a special session of the legislature to pass a law against prize-fighting....The Irish convention in Chicago declares for the establishment of a republic in Ireland by physical force....The British merchant steamer *Alene* is fired on and stopped by a Spanish gunboat off Cape Maysi, Cuba....Chitral campaign brought to a final conclusion ; 15,000 troops withdrawn....Legislative Council, at Sydney, shelves the bill for its reform....News to hand of the death of Magato, the Transvaal chief.

LIEUTENANT PEARY, U.S.N.,
Who is safe home again from Arctic regions.

September 27.—The Navy Department awards a contract for building two new torpedo boats to the Herreshoffs....The land of the English settlement at Rugby, Tenn., is leased to the Standard Oil Company, to be developed as an oil field....The Spanish government reaches a crisis on the Cuban question....Germany publishes a decree forbidding the importation of cattle or hogs without being quarantined....Tasmania agrees to co-operate with New South Wales in equipping an Antarctic exploring expedition....British Columbian sealers ask for arbitration *re* their claim against the United States on account of the seizures of vessels in Behring Sea.

September 28.—General Schofield retires from the command of the U. S. Army....Ohio Democratic silver leaders resolve to conduct a free coinage canvass during the present campaign, notwithstanding the party platform's declaration for the gold standard....Lieut.-Col. Sir Walter Wilkin is elected Lord Mayor of London, to succeed Sir Joseph Renals....Lord Lamington is appointed Governor of Queensland....Great Britain sends an ultimatum to China demanding the degradation of the Viceroy of Szechuen, where outrages against missionaries took place.

September 29.—General Nelson A. Miles takes command of the U. S. Army....The monument to the late President Carnot of France is dedicated at Fontainebleau....The Spanish cruiser *Christobal Colon* is lost off Mantua, Cuba.

September 30.—An epidemic of typhoid fever prevails in Chicago; nearly 1,000 cases are reported, with an increasing death rate....The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia recommends the whipping-post for wife-beaters and petty thieves ..China yields to Great Britain's demand, and the Viceroy of Szechuen is degraded....Lower House of the Hungarian Diet passes the remaining ecclesiastico-political bills; and the budget statement is submitted....Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, is taken by the French troops under General Duchesne; the Queen makes peace with the French.

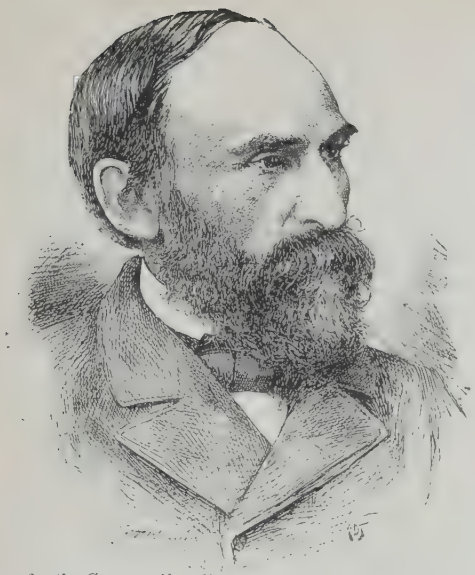
October 1.—The Texas legislature meets in special session, and receives a message from Gov. Culberson denouncing prize-fighting....President Harper, of the University of Chicago, declares that there has never been occasion for condemning the utterance of any professor in that institution....The South Carolina constitutional convention begins the discussion of the suffrage question....The French Minister of Commerce announces that a contract has been signed for the laying of a submarine cable between Brest and New York City, and for a link between the French cable system and the West Indies....The American ship *Parthia*, from Liverpool for San Francisco, is burned at sea.

October 2.—Massachusetts Democrats nominate George Fred. Williams for Governor....The Texas legislature passes a bill, with an emergency clause, making prize-fighting a felony....The Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States meets in Minneapolis....The Eucharistic Congress of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States is opened in Washington....The United States cruiser *Brooklyn* is launched at Philadelphia....Many persons are killed and imprisoned in the course of Armenian riots at Constantinople....Many vessels are lost in storms off the English coasts.

October 3.—The Roman Catholic Eucharistic Congress at Washington declares in favor of the Sunday closing of liquor saloons....The New York Chamber of Commerce declares for a union ticket against Tammany in the approaching elections, and provides for a Committee of Fifty....Brooklyn (N. Y.) Republicans nominate Frederick W. Wurster for Mayor....Kiamil Pasha replaces Said Pasha as Grand Vizier of Turkey.

October 4.—The new American Liner *St. Paul* attains an average speed of 20½ knots an hour on a trial run....

QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR,
Whose capital has been taken by the French.



Drawn for the *Congregationalist.*

HON. NELSON DINGLEY, JR., M.C., OF MAINE,
Moderator of the Triennial Congregational Council, which met at Syracuse, N Y., on Oct. 9.

Rioting ceases in Constantinople, after protests by foreign embassies against the ill-treatment of Armenian prisoners....South African securities fall on the London market. ..The Council of Bavarian Ministers refuses to pardon Louis Stern, the American under sentence for insulting an official.

October 5.—Massachusetts Republicans renominate Governor Greenhalge....Yale athletes win in eight of the eleven contests with the athletic team of Cambridge University, England, at New York City....Brooklyn (N. Y.) Democrats nominate Edward M. Grout (regular) and Edward M. Shepard (reform) for Mayor. ....Said Pasha, formerly Grand Vizier of Turkey, is appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, the place he held before he was made Grand Vizier....Funeral services for Louis Pasteur are held in Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris.

October 6.—Several persons are fatally injured by the collapse of a platform at a corner stone laying at Lorain, Ohio....European warships are ordered to Constantinople ...Opening of the Social Democratic Congress at Breslau.

October 7.—The free-silver Democrats of Ohio agree in support of Campbell for Governor, but urge the defeat of Brice for re-election to the Senate....In New York City an anti-Tammany fusion ticket for local offices is agreed on....Two cases involving title to the Potomac flats, in the District of Columbia, are decided by the District Supreme Court in favor of the government.... The street railway systems of Philadelphia are united under the title of the Union Traction Company, having 425 miles of tracks, and a capitalization in stocks and bonds of $108,000,000....Eighteen people are killed and many injured by a railway collision in Belgium....Representatives of foreign governments in Constantinople demand of the Porte an inquiry into the recent outrages.

October 8.—The "Liberty bell" is received at the Atlanta Exposition....The New York Court of Appeals sustains the conviction and death sentence of "Bat" Shea for the murder of Robert Ross at Troy in March, 1894....Rioting is reported among the students of the Spanish University of Barcelona....Encounters between Turks and Armenians are reported in several Armenian towns.

October 9.—The Triennial Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States meets in Syracuse, N. Y...Tammany Hall makes nominations for local offices in New York City....Massacres of Christians are reported in the suburbs of Constantinople and in Trebizond.

THE REV. E. S. TALBOT, D.D.,
The New Bishop of Rochester.

THE RIGHT REV. RANDALL T. DAVIDSON, D.D.,
The New Bishop of Winchester.

TWO RECENTLY APPOINTED BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

....Italian troops in Abyssinia, under General Baratieri, win a victory over 1,300 natives.

October 10.—Major George A. Armes, a retired army officer, arrested and imprisoned at Washington, D. C., by order of Gen. Schofield, is discharged from custody by Judge Bradley, on *habeas corpus* proceedings....The Porte declares that the Armenians provoked the recent rioting.

MR. JOHN JENKINS,
President of the British Trades Union Congress, which met this year at Cardiff.

October 11.—President Cleveland leaves Buzzard's Bay, Mass., for Washington....The National Farmers' Congress assembles at Atlanta, Ga....The National Congregational Council, in session at Syracuse, N. Y., makes a declaration looking to the unity of all Christian churches. ....Three thousand engineers and their assistants in the shipbuilding yards of Belfast, Ireland, strike for higher wages.

October 12.—The U. S. Circuit Court at San Francisco decides in favor of the Stanford estate in the suit brought by the U. S. Government to recover $15,000,000 for alleged indebtedness of the Southern Pacific Railway....Governor Clarke, of Arkansas, forbids the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight in that state....Trouble arises between Great Britain and France over the Burmese-Chinese frontier.

October 13.—In a Pittsburgh trolley car accident, three persons are killed, and nine injured....Funeral of William Wetmore Story, the American sculptor and author, at Rome, Italy....A serious native revolt is reported from Goa, the Portuguese city in India.

October 14.—The Supreme Court of the United States reconvenes....The National Purity Congress meets in Baltimore, Md....The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America meets at Easton, Pa. ....A coalition cabinet is formed in Norway under the Premiership of Dr. Hagerup....Display of the Servian flag causes a riot in Wagram, Hungary.

October 15.—The South Carolina constitutional convention reassembles....The American Bankers' Association meets in Atlanta, Ga., and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Brooklyn, N. Y. ....The Episcopal General Convention postpones revision of the constitution for three years....President Cleveland returns to the White House....Governor Altgeld pardons all the inmates of the Girls' Industrial School at Evanston, Ill...."Potato Day" is celebrated at Greeley, Col. ....The government of China promises the execution of 18 more Chinese found guilty of murdering missionaries. ....The resignations of the Roumanian cabinet are accepted by the King.

October 16.—Semi-centennial celebration of the incorporation of the city of Milwaukee, Wis....The Executive Committee of the National Republican League meets in Chicago... The new St. Louis City Hall is declared unsafe by reason of faulty iron in columns....The Budget Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies decides to reduce the naval estimates 7,500,000 francs.

October 17.—The American Line steamer *St. Paul* completes her first voyage from New York to Southampton. ....The Porte agrees to the proposals of the powers for Armenian reforms....The rebels in Goa, India, refuse Portugal's offer of amnesty.

October 18.—Meeting of National W. C. T. U. convention in Baltimore, Md....The battle ship *Indiana* averages 15.61 knots an hour in her trial trip, thus proving herself the fastest vessel of her class afloat.... Emperor William unveils a monument to his father, and swears to keep Alsace-Lorraine German....The Governor of British Guiana is summoned to London on the Venezuelan affair....A Spanish cabinet council decides to summon 85,000 men for active military service before the close of the year....Riots break out in Chang Pu, in the island of Amoy, and the English missions there are destroyed.

October 19.—The U. S. gunboats *Nashville* and *Wilmington* are launched at Newport News, Va....England sends an ultimatum to Venezuela stating the terms on

(Drawn for the San Francisco *Chronicle*)

STAFF CAPTAIN MILSAPS, OF THE SALVATION ARMY,
Who comes to New York from San Francisco to edit the *War Cry*.

THE LATE EX-SENATOR MAHONE, OF VIRGINIA.

which she will settle the boundary dispute, and demanding reparation for the arrest of British officials.

October 20.—Fire destroys 200 houses and makes 1,000 people homeless in Algiers, the western portion of New Orleans, La.

OBITUARY.

September 21.—Ex-Congressman Charles Stewart, of Houston, Texas, 54....Abraham Victor Rydberg, Swedish novelist and critic, one of the 18 members of the Swedish Academy, 66.

September 22.—S. Corning Judd, ex-postmaster of Chicago, 69....James Francis Ruggles, a well-known lawyer of New York City, 61.

September 23.—Prof. Ernst Ritter, of Cornell University, 28....Rev. J. C. Ruggles, of Halifax, N. S.

September 24.—Professor Bardeleben, 76.

September 26.—E. W. Bull, of Concord, Mass., the propagator and originator of the Concord grape, 89.... George W. N. Yost, inventor of the typewriter which bears his name, 64.

September 27.—Rev. Dr. Williamson, professor of astronomy in Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., 87.... Captain H. S. Bunker, of Mobile, Ala., 95....Harry Payne, English pantomimist.

September 28.—Prof. Louis Pasteur, the distinguished French chemist, 73....Judge George S. Bryan, of South Carolina, 86.

September 30.—Rev. Dr. George W. Holland, president of Newberry College, South Carolina, 57.

October 1.—Prof. Eli Whitney Blake, late of Brown University, 59....Xenophon Baltazzi, Consul-General of Turkey in New York City, 60....Russell Heuston, chief attorney of the Louisville and Nashville R. R., 85.

October 2.—Ex-Senator Robert Crozier, of Kansas, 68. ....Colonel Orlando Metcalf Poe, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., 63.

October 3.—Manuel Romero Rubio, Mexican Minister of the Interior, 68....Harry Wright, the famous baseball man, 60....Col. Donald Cameron, a well-known newspaper man of Nashville, Tenn., 81.

October 4.—Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, novelist and critic, 47.

October 6.—Lorain L. Langstroth, of Ohio, an authority on bee culture, 85....Captain George Herbert, a Philadelphia newspaper man, 63.

October 7.—William Wetmore Story, the distinguished American sculptor, 76.. .Col. Stuart Mollan Taylor, 55. ....Admiral Sir James Robert Drummond, British Navy (retired), 83....Patrick Grant, a successful Boston merchant of the old school, 86....Miss Ada Cavendish, the actress ..Dr. J. G. Pohle, air pump inventor, 66.

October 8.—Ex-Senator William Mahone, of Virginia, 69....John Ott, of Roanoke, Va.

October 9.—Baron Felix Hippolyte Larrey, a distinguished French surgeon.

October 10.—Rev. Dr. John Gottlieb Morris, of Baltimore, Md., 92....Col. Beale H. Richardson, of Columbus, Ga., 52.

October 11.—James J. Brooks, formerly chief of the U. S. Secret Service, 71....Judge Cyrus L. Cook, Republican candidate for Congress in the 18th Illinois district....Pay Inspector Albert D. Bache, U. S. N., 63.... Richard Esterbrook, of Camden, N. J., pen manufacturer, 83.

October 13.—Franklin Leonard Pope, a well-known electrician, 55....Dr. James O. Byrd, member of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention, 39.

October 14.—Ex-Gov. Elisha P. Ferry, of Washington. ....Gen. Erasmus Darwin Keyes, 85....Mrs. Clara Doty Bates, the author. ..Rt. Rev. Richard Durnford, Bishop of Chichester, 93 ...Villiers Stuart, formerly a Home Rule member of the British Parliament.

October 15.—George B. Newcomb, professor of philosophy in the College of the City of New York, 59....Col. George S. Fisher, formerly U. S. Consul-General to Japan and to Syria, 71....J. W. Austin, a well-known Boston lawyer, 65.

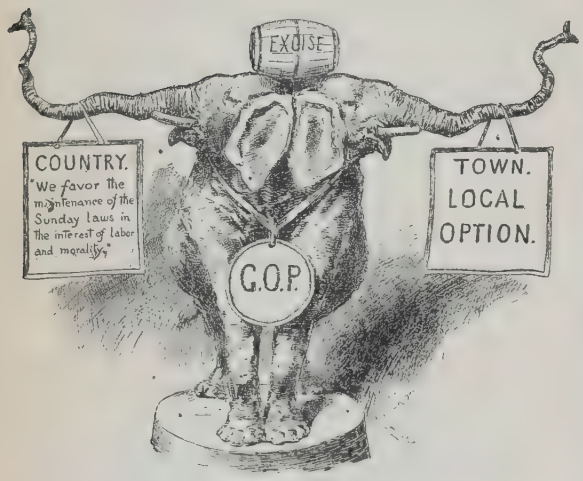
October 16.—Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Horatio G. Knight, of Massachusetts, 77....Judge Joseph Mead Bailey, of the Illinois Supreme Court, 62.

October 17.—Dr. Francis W. Upham, Biblical student and author, 78....Edwin Palmer, Archdeacon of Oxford, Eng., 71....Hon. Alexander Cross, of Montreal, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, 74....Councillor von Manderode, Chief of the German Political Police.

October 18.—Gen. Samuel A. Duncan, a well-known New York lawyer, 57....John W. Mackay, Jr., 25.

BURLINGAME PUBLIC

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



THE G. O. P. IN NEW YORK STATE.
From the *New York Herald*

HUNTING THE TIGER.
From the *New York World.*

STRONG, PLATT AND PARKHURST ARE FIGHTING THE TIGER.
From the *New York Herald.*

"TAMMANY WILL HAVE A WALK OVER THIS FALL."

From *Good Government Bulletin* (New York).

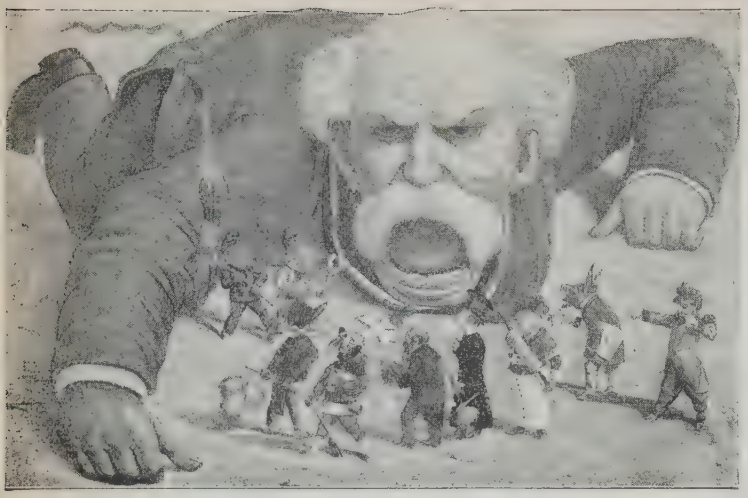
APROPOS OF THE ITALIAN QUARTER-CENTENNIAL.

BRITANNIA TO ITALIA: "Heartily I wish you well! Be 'less visionary' and 'more practical!'"

From *Punch* (London).

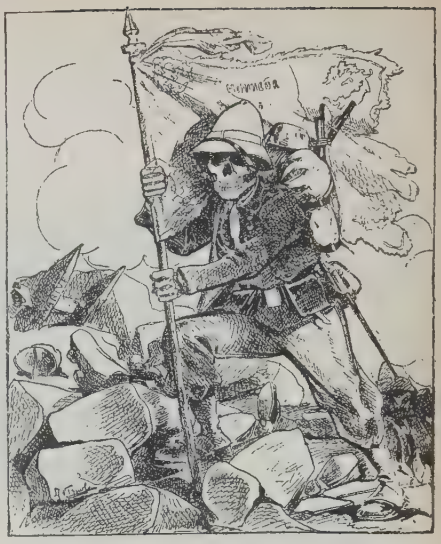
THE RIVAL TRAINERS AND THE PERFORMING ELEPHANT.

From *Judge* (New York).



GULLIVER CRISPI PLAYS THE CAT WITH THE LITTLE RATS OF THE OPPOSITION.

From *Il Papagallo* (Rome).



THE FRENCH SOLDIER IN MADAGASCAR.

Glory to the victim of administrative mistakes!

From *Pilori* (Paris).

THE FETES AT ROME.

(A specimen of the extremely bitter attacks of the anti-clerical party in Italy.)

"Let me shave off your beard. For twenty-five years you have graciously hidden your beautiful face. Your Rome no longer exists; nevertheless, make yourself beautiful in these days, which are *en fête* for me, and everybody rushes to see your Vatican, my Colosseum, and the Quirinal, with Crispi as guard."

From *Il Papagallo* (Rome).

THE REAL ENEMY OF THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

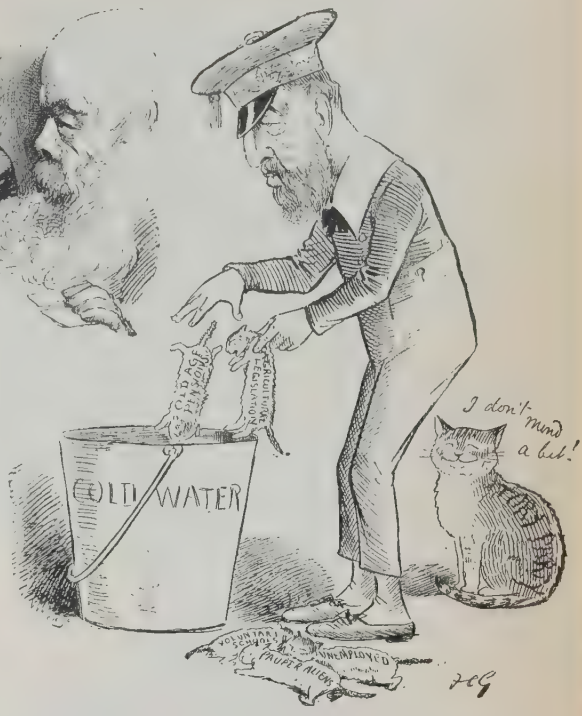
From *Fischietto*.

ANOTHER MADAGASCAR CARTOON.

From *Grelot* (Paris).

THE GAME OF GRAB.

What many Englishmen think of Chamberlain's methods in the coalition.—From the *New Budget* (London).



THE COLD WATER CURE.

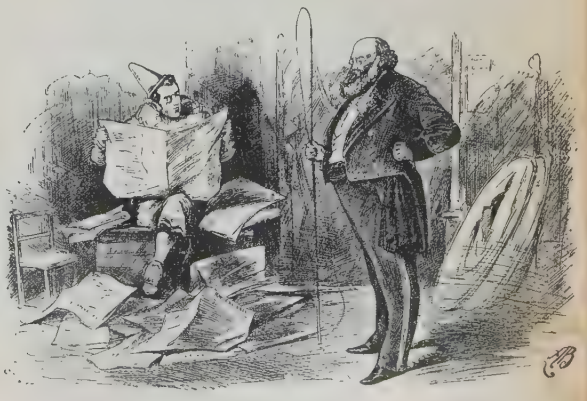
THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE: "Wretched little things! There's nothing like cold water for them."—(*Vide* recent speeches.)

From the *Westminster Budget* (London).

ENGLISH FARMER: "I wondered what was laming me!"

The wonder is he did not find it out before.

From the *Beacon* (London).



THE GRAND COALITION PERFORMANCE.

CHAMBERLAIN: "All very well for you, but I get all the kicks."

SALISBURY: "Never mind, Joe, you stand them very well, you know."

From *Moonshine* (London).

LORD SALISBURY'S ULTIMATUM.

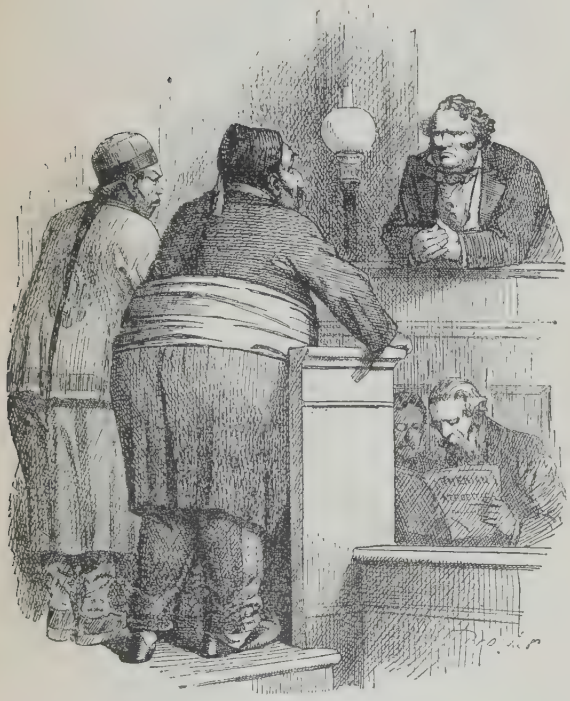
LORD SALISBURY: "Very useful dog this—I may want him again."

THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK (over the wall—aside): "Oh, Lor!!"—From *Punch* (London).

THE THREE POWERS AND THE SULTAN.

1ST POWER: "Give it him 'ot."
2D POWER: "No, you do it."
3D POWER: "No, you."

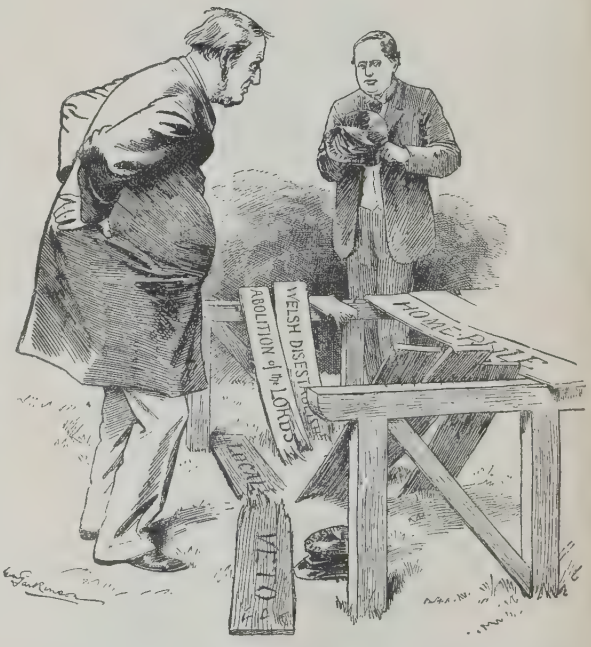
From *Moonshine* (London).



THE TWO INCORRIGIBLES.

MAGISTRATE BULL TO TURKEY AND CHINA: "What, you two here again? I must make an example of you this time."

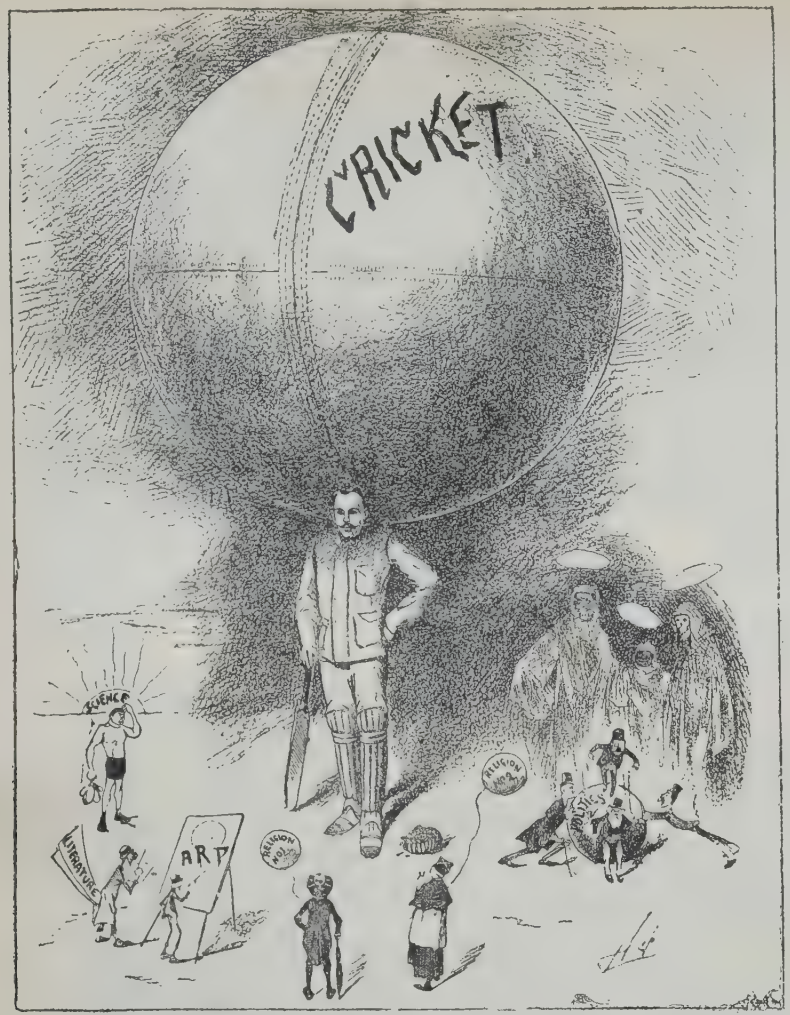
From *Fun* (London).



SOME NEW PLANKS WANTED.

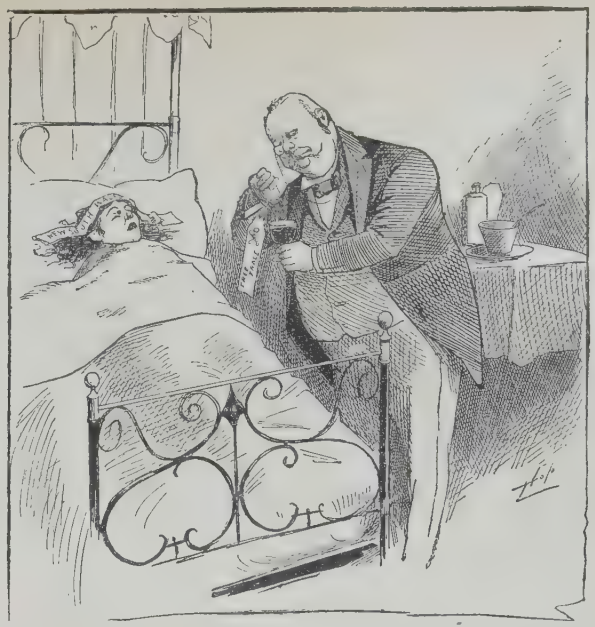
Harcourt and Rosebery trying to build a Liberal platform.

From *Judy* (London).



THE RELATIVE SIZES OF THINGS IN AUSTRALIA JUST NOW. (See page 577.)

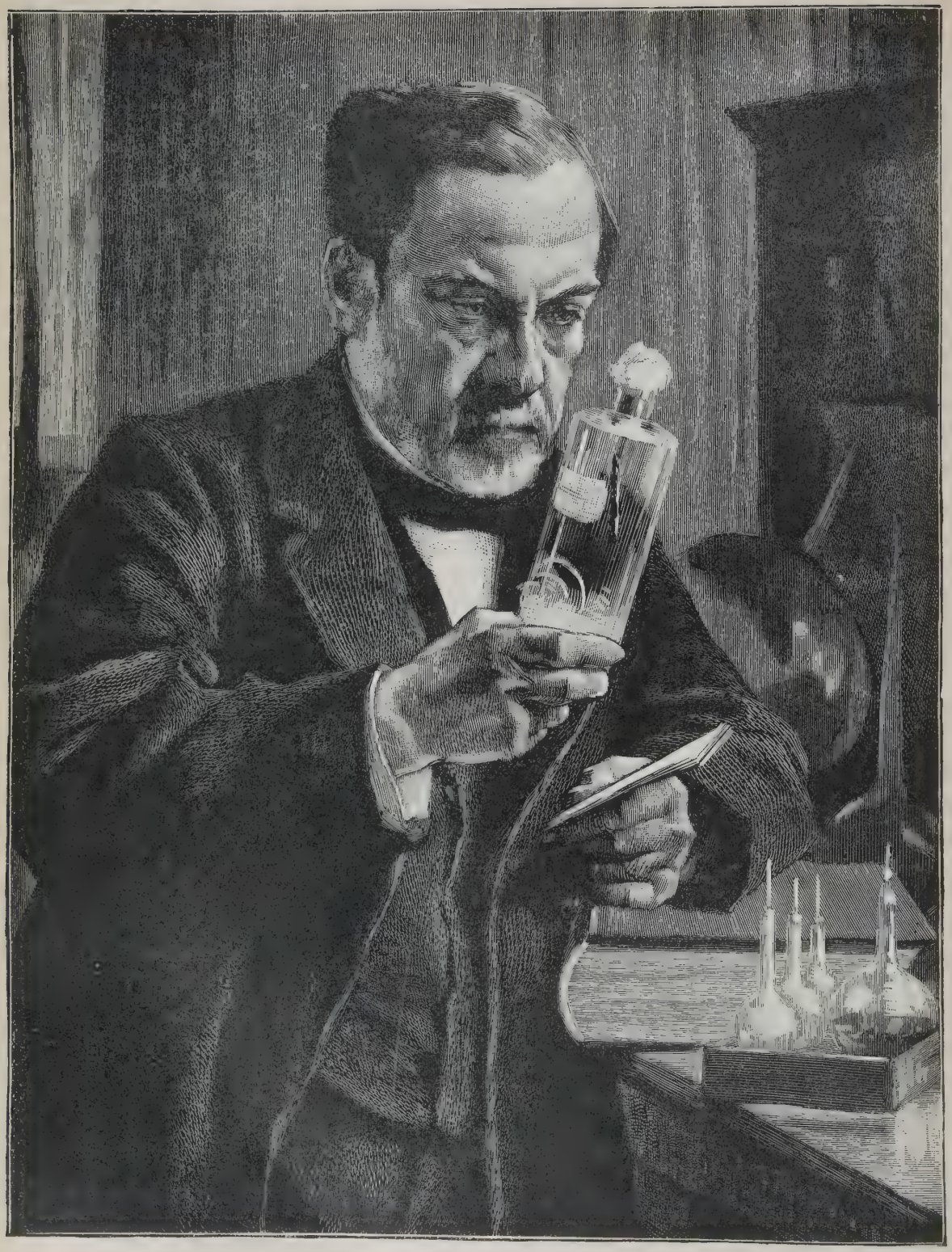
From the *Bulletin* (Sydney, N. S. W.)



Premier Reid insists that strychnine *is* a cure for collapse.
From *Bulletin* (Sydney, N. S. W.).

Mr Reid is likely to go on a political mission to England during the recess.
Her Majesty - "But, Mr Reid you have always been an Imperialist. I cannot waste a knighthood on you. With Dibbs the case was different"

From the *Bulletin* (Sydney, N. S. W.).



M. PASTEUR AT WORK.

LOUIS PASTEUR, SCIENTIST.

HIS LIFE-WORK AND ITS VALUE TO THE WORLD,

AS INTERPRETED BY PROFESSOR PERCY FRANKLAND AND THE LATE JOHN TYNDALL.

I. INTRODUCTORY.

THIS might fittingly be called the bacteriological age, the era of the germ, the microbe. The discoveries and achievements of the late Louis Pasteur alone would almost warrant us in so designating these closing years of the nineteenth century. To most Americans, and to the English speaking world in general, the personality of this great Frenchman is chiefly associated with his famous hydrophobia cure, for the reason, perhaps, that the later years of his life were spent in the development and application of this discovery. But he had won renown in the field of science long before he turned his attention to the study of rabies, and it is on account of his investigations carried on during the early and middle years of his life, rather than his latest gift to humanity, that Pasteur will be remembered. In these years he opened up a new world, the world of the "infinitely little," and earned for himself the right to be called "father of bacteriology." As early as 1856, when but thirty-four years of age, he had been awarded by the Royal Society the Rumford medal for his researches with reference to the polarization of light, and then suddenly abandoning molecular physics he in succession demonstrated that fermentation, as of beer and wine, was always dependent on the life of a microscopic organism, as against the theory at that time championed by Liebig, the German chemist, that it was a form of oxidation ; proved spontaneous generation impossible; restored to France the silk industry by a successful diagnosis and treatment of the disease which had well nigh ruined it; and discovered a remedy for the splenic fever which was working devastation among the sheep and cattle of agricultural France, —in this discovery clearly establishing the parasitic theory.

LOUIS PASTEUR.
(From his last photograph.)

SOME EVENTS IN HIS LIFE.

Pasteur's father was a tanner whose early life had been the rough one of soldier in the Grande Armée. Like many other fathers he wished to give his son advantages which he himself had been denied. He would make him an educated man, and with this determination the elder Pasteur took upon himself the task of superintending young Louis' lessons every evening during the years the boy was attending the schools at Arbois. The college of Arbois having no professor of philosophy, young Pasteur quitted it for Besançon, where, having received the degree of Bachelor of Letters, he was retained as tutor. In the intervals of his duties he followed the course of mathematics necessary to prepare him for the scientific examinations at the École Normale, Paris, which he successfully passed as fourteenth in the list of applicants for admission. A year later, not having been satisfied with his first rank, he again took the entrance examinations, this time passing as fourth in the list. He had now discovered that chemistry was to be his science and he studied under Balard and Delafosse at the École and Dumas at the Sorbonne. It was while in the laboratory of the École Normale that he began the study of crystals which later led to his wonderful discoveries respecting the polarization of light. In 1848, having taken his degree of Doctor of Physics, Pasteur became Professor of Chemistry at Dijon and soon afterward was nominated Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Strassburg. On obtaining this chair he married Mlle. Laurent, daughter of the Rector of the Academy. In 1854 he was nominated Dean of the Faculty of Science at Lille, and here, at the age

STATUE IN FRONT OF PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

(Representing Jean Baptiste Jupille, one of the earliest subjects treated by Pasteur, in life and death struggle with a mad dog.)

of thirty-two, he made his discoveries respecting the nature of the process of brewing and fermentation. In 1857 Pasteur was called to Paris as the head of the scientific instruction of the École Normale, in 1863 became Professor of Geology, Physics and Chemistry at the School of Fine Arts, and in 1867 he was made Professor of Chemistry at the Sorbonne, which post he held until 1875.

From all civilized countries M. Pasteur received honors and decorations in recognition of his great discoveries. Besides the Rumford medal already mentioned, he was awarded in 1874 the Copley medal for his discoveries in fermentation and the cause of the silk worm disease. While still a young man, he was chosen a member of the Institute, and in 1882 called to the chair of Littre in the French Academy. On his seventieth birthday, December, 1892, he was presented with a gold medal, and deputations from all parts of the world attended his reception.

IN HIS LABORATORY.

Notwithstanding the paralytic stroke which Pasteur received in October, 1868, while investigating the nature of the silk worm disease, he persisted almost doggedly in his scientific work until the last. Indeed, it was after this that he attained what he considered to be the greatest practical achievement of his life, the inoculation treatment of splenic fever in cattle, and also discovered his famous cure for hydrophobia. Down almost to the day of his death he personally superintended the eighty or one hundred daily inoculations that were made in his laboratory at the Pasteur Institute, which, it will be remembered, was built by public subscription some seven years ago.

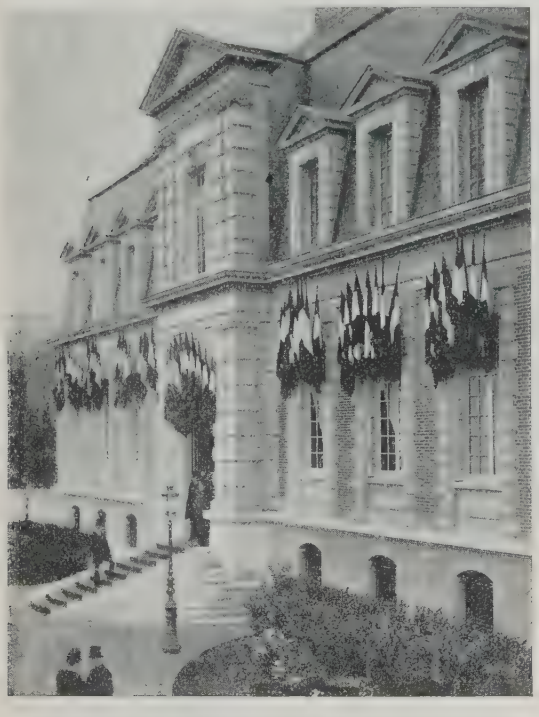
Our readers will not have forgotten the account of Pasteur in his laboratory which appeared in the January number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, 1893, as a part of the article on "Vaccination against Cholera." The writer, who had recently visited the Institute, thus described the doctor among his patients: "A curious sight the place presents every morning for those who are not familiar with this corner of Paris. The Institute, a large building divided into two sections, joined by a covered gallery, is situated in the Rue Dutot, beyond the Avenue de Breteuil, some distance behind the Invalides. Pasteur and his family occupy the front section of the house, or palace, the other is given up to the laboratories where chosen pupils, native and foreign, have every opportunity given them for perfecting their bacteriological studies. Every day from ten to twelve the great square low ceilinged room on the ground floor is crowded with as motley an assemblage as the imagination of man could very well picture to itself. Bedouins draped in their burnous, swarthy Egyptians, gracefully clad Portuguese, peasants from every corner of Europe are grouped together in animated knots, waiting their turn in the series of thirty inoculations comprising the treatment.

"They chat together in the room, and in the great

A GROUP OF PATIENTS.

gravel court outside, with as much good humor and indifference as though they were whiling away the quarter of an hour preceding the opening of the village church What greater compliment to M. Pasteur than this unconscious tribute of perfect faith? They all seem to have forgotten the attacks of the mad dog, and, were it not for an ugly scar here and

there, an arm in a sling or a bandaged eye, one could scarcely believe that this good-natured crowd had lately been through such tragic experiences. The inoculations are made in a separate room. The syringe is first dipped in boiling oil (an antiseptic precaution which prevents the formation of abscess, the possible result of subcutaneous injections), is then filled with vaccinal matter and handed to the



THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE, PARIS.

physician. The latter then makes one or two quick injections on the side of the abdomen, and the operation is over until the following day. The men stand it stoically enough, but the women generally have to be held, they look very much concerned over it all, and many of them forget themselves so far as to cry. As for the children, they simply howl. As a panacea for their woes, Pasteur keeps piles of sous on a table within reach, and a few disks of the shining metal usually dry even the tears of infancy in a wonderfully short space of time."

All of Pasteur's discoveries have resulted either directly or indirectly in practical benefits to humanity. His treatment of rabies has not yet wholly received the stamp of approval from the scientific world, but it would seem from the statistics presented by Miss Ida M. Tarbell, in a recent article of *McClure's Magazine*, that its sanction could not be long withheld. According to the report issued by the Pasteur Institute for 1886, of the 2671 persons vaccinated that year against hydrophobia, 25 died —.94 of one per cent. In 1887 1770 persons were treated; 13 died—.73 of one per cent. In 1888 1622 were treated; 9 died—.55 of one per cent. In 1889 1830 were treated; 7 died—.38 of one per cent. In 1890 1540 were treated; 5 died—.32 of one per cent. In 1891 1559 were treated; 3 died—.19 of one per cent. It will be noticed that each year the per cent. of deaths was lowered—an average of about one-half of one per cent. of loss in six years.

M. Pasteur gathered around him a number of disciples, one of whom, Dr. Roux, claims to have discovered an inoculation cure for diphtheria, and another, M. Haffkine, has announced a successful vaccine for cholera.

On September 16, twelve days before the death of Pasteur, Professor Percy Frankland, F.R.S., the renowned English chemist, of Mason College, Birmingham, delivered to the members of the British Association, in session at Ipswich, an address upon the great French scientist, which sets forth with presumably scientific accuracy the results of his life work. A portion of this address we present, as follows:

II. PROFESSOR FRANKLAND'S ACCOUNT OF PASTEUR'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

It may be said without exaggeration that there is no scientific name which is so universally known and in so many different connections as that of Pasteur. The chemist, physicist, biologist and medical man each view Louis Pasteur as the founder of some of the most important, novel and fruitful departures in their several branches of knowledge, while in the worlds of industry and agriculture his influence has also been deeply felt and gratefully acknowledged. The first subject of research taken up by Pasteur, at the early age of twenty-five, was of such an abstract character that if his career had terminated with its completion the general world would have never known his name, and yet the initiated few would have been able to recognize one of the shrewdest scientific observers of this or any age.

PASTEUR'S EARLY TRAINING.

His strict mathematical and chemical training led Pasteur to be fascinated with the wonderful geometrical forms which are assumed by solids in what is generally called the crystalline state; and the particular phenomenon which attracted his attention was the existence of two tartaric acids apparently identical in chemical composition, in chemical properties, and in crystalline form, and in fact in all respects excepting alone that the solution of one had no effect on polarized light, while the solution of the other turned the plane of polarization to the right. Submitting these crystals to the most searching scrutiny, Pasteur found that there were some minute faces on the crystals of the active tartrate which were absent on the crystals of the inactive tartrate, and such importance did he attribute to these little faces that he recognized that their presence relegated the substance possessing them to an entirely different class from that to which belonged the substance possessing

PORTRAIT OF PASTEUR AND CHILD.
(From painting by Bonnat.)

them not. The crystals of the inactive tartaric acid which was destitute of these little surfaces he found were symmetrical, while the crystals of the optically active tartaric acid he found were unsymmetrical, or dissymmetric, as he called it. His speculations, subsequently developed by Wislicenus, Le Bel, and van't Hoff, led to the foundation of that most fascinating and fertile field of chemical science now known as stereo chemistry, and prepared the way for some of the greatest achievements of modern chemistry, such as the artificial production of the natural sugars.

RESEARCHES IN FERMENTATION.

Pasteur's genius was, however, not long to be retained in the exclusive service of abstract science. In the course of his experiments on the different kinds of tartaric acid he was led to try the effect of submitting them to fermentation processes, and he found that the two oppositely active tartaric acids are physiologically utterly distinct, one of them being capable of undergoing fermentation by means of bacteria, while the other remained untouched. This striking phenomenon has been largely utilized by other investigators for the preparation of new optically active chemical compounds. Pasteur was thus drawn by accident as it were from the inanimate world of pure chemistry into the vortex of the world of life and it was to the study of vital phenomena that practically the whole of his genius and energies were subsequently devoted. The frontier line which Pasteur crossed from the domain of chemistry into that of biology was at the time very ill-defined. The phenomena of fermentation which he had attacked were not generally regarded as vital phenomena at all, and it required years of patient labor before Pasteur was able to convince the scientific world of the truth of his statement that fermentation processes were the work of living microscopic organisms, and that each fermentation process was the work of distinct organisms. Knowledge or appreciation of these classical researches has meant wealth to the brewer, the distiller and the wine grower, and it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the brewer of to-day is able to stand the relentless taxation of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer as much through the labors of Pasteur and those who have succeeded him as through the unquenchable thirst of the British proletariat.

STUDIES IN BACTERIAL LIFE.

Extensive as were Pasteur's researches in the domain of fermentation, there were processes which

PASTEUR AT THIRTY.

time did not permit him to investigate before he was hurried on into other fields of scientific interest or practical utility. His intuition, however, led him to recognize as a fermentation process the transformation known as nitrification, consisting in the conversion of ammonia into salts of nitric acid which takes place on such an extensive scale in all the fertile soils of the earth. This process, from being

PASTEUR IN HIS LABORATORY.

regarded as a case of simple chemical oxidation, is now recognized as dependent upon the action of bacterial life; and the particular bacteria responsible for this action, after long eluding the search of the investigator, have during the last few years been isolated and described. In the course of these researches the astounding fact has been brought to light that in these nitritizing bacteria we have living cells which are capable of flourishing and multiplying in the entire absence of organic matter. Even still more important revelations in vegetable physiology have resulted from the careful study of bacteria in recent years, for it has been shown that certain green plants obtain the nitrogen which they require for their nutrition from atmospheric nitrogen by means of certain bacteria which infect their roots. These bacteria produce nodular excrescences on the roots, but, when they are carefully excluded, these root-nodules do not make their appearance, and the assimilation of free nitrogen ceases also. The researches of Winogradsky, of St. Petersburg, on this subject, have shown that, under suitable conditions, certain bacteria can take up this free nitrogen without the presence of the green plant at all. The intimate contact in which Pasteur had lived with these microscopic forms of life during his researches on fermentation, the great importance of which was already recognized by the French Academy in 1859, when they awarded him the prize for experimental physiology, naturally led Pasteur to take a deep interest in the controversy which was then raging on the spontaneous generation of life. Into this contest he plunged, despite the urgent protestations of many of his scientific friends, who feared that nothing would come of his venture but loss of valuable time; but it is now admitted on all sides that the settlement of this question of such transcendent importance was finally accomplished by Pasteur through experiments as remarkable for their extreme simplicity as for their clinching force.

THE BACTERIA OF DISEASE.

Soon after he had commenced to study the bacteria of particular diseases he was impressed by the fact that often in the course of cultivation in artificial media outside the body their virulence became diminished to such an extent that they ceased to be fatal on inoculation into susceptible animals, but the most important discovery in this connection was that the animals inoculated with such enfeebled or attenuated cultures were found to have become protected from the disease even when subsequently inoculated with the most virulent cultures of the same organism. This discovery at once enlarged the scope of Pasteur's investigations, which now included not merely the study of infectious diseases and their exciting causes, but embraced also the artificial protection of the individual against their attack.

The most varied methods were devised and elaborated for attenuating viruses of different kinds, and multitudes of domestic animals were protected from some of the most destructive plagues with which they are afflicted. Pasteur next proceeded to grapple with a disease affecting both man and animal—*i. e.*, hydrophobia. This problem was surrounded with special difficulties, over which, however, the genius of Pasteur triumphed, and the attenuated virus of hydrophobia was successfully prepared, and by several different methods. As a testimony to the faith which experience has built up in the efficacy of the treatment we find centres for carrying it on in almost every civilized country in the world, while at the Institut Pasteur in Paris it is carried out on an enormous scale. The great problem of securing immunity from disease, which thus occupied the later years of Pasteur's activity, has, however, now entered upon an entirely new phase. For while Pasteur's methods depended essentially upon submitting the individual to be protected to the attack of the disease-producing organism itself in a weakened form, the new methods of conferring immunity do not involve any contact whatever between the individual and the virus in any shape or form.

STEPS IN DISCOVERY.

The important step in this new method of treatment is the discovery that the artificial cultures of pathogenic bacteria may be entirely freed from the micro-organisms and yet produce their characteristic poisonous effects; the symptoms of a particular infectious disease can be obtained through the injection of the toxic or poisonous products elaborated outside the body by the particular micro-organism associated with that disease. By this discovery the toxins of diphtheria and of several other diseases have been rendered as specific poisons as are laudanum or the extract of nux vomica. It was further found that animals can be gradually accustomed to these specific toxins, and the question then arose as to how such animals which had undergone this gradual habituation to a particular toxin would behave on being subsequently inoculated with the disease-producing organism itself. It was found that such animals were able to withstand or were protected from the attacks of such virulent bacteria. This important step we owe to the labors of Salmon, Roux, Chamberland, and other investigators. The next step was the discovery that the blood of an animal thus artificially protected from a particular disease contained materials which can be transferred to other animals and protect them also from the same disease. This astounding property of the blood-serum of artificially immunized animals was first discovered by Richet and Héricourt, but to Behring and Kitasato is due the credit of having first shown in the case of diphtheria and tetanus that by means of such serum animals may be cured even after the disease has been actually contracted, provided the injection of the anti-toxic serum is not postponed until too advanced a stage of the malady has been reached. Again, to Behring is due the merit of having extended these benefits in connection with diphtheria to man himself. As indicating the value, so far ascertained, of the serum-treatment of diphtheria Kossel's recent figures give the mortality from diphtheria in Germany before the introduction of the new treatment as 34.7 per cent. and since its application as 11.1 per cent. A fact of great importance to be observed in this new treatment of diphtheria is the circumstance that its efficiency is greatly dependent upon the time which elapses between the first manifestation of the disease and the application of the curative serum. The shorter the period which intervenes the better the results which are obtained, and this condition applies equally to the treatment of other diseases, such as tetanus, by means of anti-toxic serum, whilst it has also been established as a cardinal principle by Pasteur in his treatment of hydrophobia.

A COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

So great is the demand for the therapeutic serum for diphtheria that its production is already a commercial undertaking of great magnitude in Germany, where coal-tar color manufacturers, with their numerous staffs of skilled chemists, have still further enlarged their works by undertaking the elaboration of diphtheria anti-toxic serum on a most extensive scale. The possibilities of securing protection by means of the serum of immunized animals extend even beyond the boundaries of infectious disease, for Calmette, in France, and Fraser, in Edinburgh, have been able to gradually accustom animals to larger and larger doses of snake venom and have found the blood-serum of such animals endowed with the power of protecting other animals into which the venom is injected. The widespread influence which Pasteur has exercised upon the progress of science during the latter half of the century must be attributed in the first instance to the possession of a singularly active, clear and original mind matured under the strict discipline of an early training in mathematics and the exact sciences, which enabled him to submit biological phenomena to most rigid, logical and uncompromising criticism, such as they had never previously received. But even this rare combination of natural and educational endowments would have availed but little had there not been united to them an almost superhuman industry, an almost limitless capacity for work. It would be difficult also to find a better illustration of the manner in which one science can benefit from contact with another than that which is furnished by the results which have attended the digression of the specially trained chemist into the fields of biology and medicine. To Louis Pasteur belongs the glory of having set in motion that great medical revolution which has been well sketched by a modern French writer:

"When man learnt how to protect himself from the wild beasts he made the first step in civilization. To-day man is learning how to defend himself from

microbes; it is a step of equal importance. A day will come when in Berlin, in London, in Paris man will not die of diphtheria, of typhoid, of scarlet fever, of cholera, or of tuberculosis, any more than he dies in these cities to-day of the venom of snakes or of the tooth of wolves."

III. PROFESSOR TYNDALL'S ESTIMATE OF PASTEUR'S DISCOVERIES.

The following review of Pasteur's discoveries was written by Professor Tyndall in 1884 as an introduction to the English translation* of the Life of M. Pasteur, by his son-in-law, M. Valery Radot:

In the investigation of microscopic organisms, the "infinitely little," as Pouchet loved to call them, and their doings in this, our world, M. Pasteur has found his true vocation. In this broad field it has been his good fortune to alight upon a crowd of connected problems of the highest public and scientific interest, ripe for solution, and requiring for their successful treatment the precise culture and capacities which he has brought to bear upon them. He may regret his abandonment of molecular physics; he may look fondly back upon the hopes with which his researches on the tartrates and paratartrates inspired him; he may think that great things awaited him had he continued to labor in this line. I do not doubt it. But this does not shake my conviction that he yielded to the natural affinities of his intellect, that he obeyed its truest impulses, and reaped its richest rewards, in pursuing the line that he has chosen, and in which his labors have rendered him one of the most conspicuous scientific figures of this age. . . . .

PASTEUR'S STUDY OF FERMENTATION

The weightiest events of life sometimes turn upon small hinges; and we now come to the incident which caused M. Pasteur to quit a line of research the abandonment of which he still regrets. A German manufacturer of chemicals had noticed that the impure commercial tartrate of lime, sullied with organic matter of various kinds, fermented when it was dissolved in water and exposed to summer heat. Thus prompted, Pasteur prepared some pure, right handed tartrate of ammonia, mixed with it albuminous matter, and found that the mixture fermented. His solution, limpid at first, became turbid, and the turbidity he found to be due to the multiplication of a microscopic organism, which found in the liquid its proper aliment. Pasteur recognized in this little organism a *living ferment*. This bold conclusion was doubtless strengthened, if not prompted, by the previous discovery of the yeast plant—the alcoholic ferment—by Cagniard-Latour and Schwann.

Pasteur next permitted his little organism to take the carbon necessary for its growth from the pure paratartrate of ammonia. Owing to the opposition of its two classes of crystals, a solution of this salt, it will be remembered, does not turn the plane of polarized light either to the right or to the left. Soon after fermentation had set in, a rotation to the left was noticed, proving that the equilibrium previously existing between the two classes of crystals had ceased. The rotation reached a maximum, after which it was found that all the right handed tartrate had disappeared from the liquid. The organism thus proved itself competent to select its own food. It found, as it were, one of the tartrates more digestible than the other, and appropriated it, to the neglect of the other. No difference of chemical constitution determined its choice; for the elements, and the proportions of the elements, in the two tartrates were identical. But the peculiarity of structure which enabled the substance to turn the plane of polarization to the right, also rendered it a fit aliment for the organism. This most remarkable experiment was successfully made with the seeds of our common mould, *Penicillium glaucum*.

INFLUENCE OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

Here we find Pasteur unexpectedly landed amid the phenomena of fermentation. With true scientific instinct he closed with the conception that ferments are, in all cases, living things, and that the substances formerly regarded as ferments are, in reality, the food of the ferments. Touched by this wand, difficulties fell rapidly before him. He proved the ferment of lactic acid to be an organism of a certain kind. The ferment of butyric acid he proved to be an organism of a different kind. He was soon led to the fundamental conclusion that the capacity of an organism to act as a ferment depended on its power to live without air. The fermentation of beer was sufficient to suggest this idea. The yeast plant, like many others, can live either with or without free air. It flourishes best in contact with free air, for it is then spared the labor of wresting from the malt the oxygen required for its subsistence. Supplied with free air, however, it practically ceases to be a ferment; while in the brewing-vat, where the work of fermentation is active, the budding *torula* is completely cut off by the sides of the vessel, and by a deep layer of carbonic acid gas, from all contact with air. The butyric ferment not only lives without air, but Pasteur showed that air is fatal to it. He finally divided microscopic organisms into two great classes, which he named respectively *aérobies* and *anaérobies*, the former requiring free oxygen to maintain life, the latter capable of living without free oxygen, but able to wrest this element from its combinations with other elements. This destruction of pre-existing compounds and formation of new ones, through the increase and multiplication of the organism, constitute the process of fermentation.

Under this head are also rightly ranked the phenomena of putrefaction. As M. Radot well expresses it, the fermentation of sugar may be described as the putrefaction of sugar. In this particular field M. Pasteur, whose contributions to the

*Published in England by Messrs. Longman and in the United States by D. Appleton & Co.

subject are of the highest value, was preceded by Schwann, a man of great merit, of whom the world has heard too little. Schwann placed decoctions of meat in flasks, sterilized the decoctions by boiling, and then supplied them with calcined air, the power of which to support life he showed to be unimpaired. Under these circumstances putrefaction never set in. Hence the conclusion of Schwann, that putrefaction was not due to the contact of air, as affirmed by Gay-Lussac, but to something suspended in the air which heat was able to destroy This something consists of living organisms, which nourish themselves at the expense of the organic substance, and cause its putrefaction.

The grasp of Pasteur on this class of subjects was embracing. He studied acetic fermentation, and found it to be the work of a minute fungus, the *Mycoderma aceti,* which, requiring free oxygen for its nutrition, overspreads the surface of the fermenting liquid. By the alcoholic ferment the sugar of the grape juice is transformed into carbonic acid gas and alcohol, the former exhaling, the latter remaining in the wine. By the *Mycoderma aceti* the wine is, in its turn, converted into vinegar. Of the experiments made in connection with this subject one deserves special mention. It is that in which Pas teur suppressed all albuminous matters, and carried on the fermentation with purely crystallizable sub stances. He studied the deterioration of vinegar, revealed its cause, and the means of preventing it. He defined the part played by the little eel-like organisms which sometimes swarm in vinegar casks, and ended by introducing important ameliorations and improvements in the manufacture of vinegar. The discussion with Liebig and other minor discussions of a similiar nature, which M. Radot has somewhat strongly emphasized, I will not here dwell upon.

"SPONTANEOUS GENERATION."

It was impossible for an inquirer like Pasteur to evade the question—Whence come these minute organisms which are demonstrably capable of producing effects which constitute the basis of industries whereon whole populations depend for occupation and sustenance? He thus found himself face to face with the question of "spontaneous generation," to which the researches of Pouchet had just given fresh interest. Trained as Pasteur was in the experimental sciences, he had an immense advantage over Pouchet, whose culture was derived from the sciences of observation. One by one the statements and experiments of Pouchet were explained or overthrown, and the doctrine of spontaneous generation remained discredited until it was revived with ardor, ability and, for a time with success, by Dr. Bastian.

A remark of M. Radot's on page 103 needs qualification. "The great interest of Pasteur's method consists," he says, "in its proving unanswerably that the origin of life in infusions which have been heated to the boiling point is solely due to the solid particles suspended in the air." This means that living germs cannot exist *in the liquid* when once raised to a temperature of 212 degrees Fahr. No doubt a great number of organisms collapse at this temperature; some, indeed, as M. Pasteur has shown, are destroyed at a temperature of 90 degrees below the boiling point. But this is by no means universally the case. The spores of the hay bacillus, for example, have, in numerous instances, successfully resisted the boiling temperature for one, two, three, four hours; while in one instance *eight hours'* continuous boiling failed to sterilize an infusion of desiccated hay. The knowledge of this fact caused me a little anxiety some years ago when a meeting was projected between M. Pasteur and Dr. Bastian. For though, in regard to the main question, I knew that the upholder of spontaneous generation could not win, on the particular issue touching the death temperature he would probably have come off victor.

PRACTICAL RESULTS.

The manufacture and maladies of wine next occupied Pasteur's attention. He had, in fact, got the key to this whole series of problems, and he knew how to use it. Each of the disorders of wine was traced to its specific organism, which, acting as a ferment, produced substances the reverse of agreeable to the palate. By the simplest of devices Pasteur at a stroke abolished the causes of wine disease. Fortunately the foreign organisms which, if unchecked, destroy the best red wines are extremely sensitive to heat. A temperature of 50 degrees Cent. (122 degrees Fahr.) suffices to kill them. Bottled wines once raised to this temperature for a single minute, are secured from subsequent deterioration. The wines suffer in no degree from exposure to this temperature. The manner in which Pasteur proved this by invoking the judgment of the wine tasters of Paris is as amusing as it is interesting.

SALVATION OF FRENCH SILKS.

Moved by the entreaty of his master, the illustrious Dumas, Pasteur took up the investigation of the diseases of silk worms at a time when the silk husbandry of France was in a state of ruin. In doing so, he did not, as might appear, entirely forsake his former line of research. Previous investigators had got so far as to discover vibratory corpuscles in the blood of the diseased worms, and with such corpuscles Pasteur had already made himself intimately acquainted. He was therefore to some extent at home in this new investigation. The calamity was appalling, all the efforts made to stay the plague having proved futile. In June, 1865, Pasteur betook himself to the scene of the epidemic, and at once commenced his observations. On the evening of his arrival he had already discovered the corpuscles and shown them to others. Acquainted as he was with the work of living ferments, his mind was prepared to see in the corpuscles the cause of the epidemic. He followed them through all the phases of the insect's life—through the eggs, through the worm, through the chrysalis, through the moth.

He proved that the germ of the malady might be present in the eggs and escape detection. In the worm also it might elude microscopic examination. But in the moth it reached a development so distinct as to render its recognition immediate. From healthy moths healthy eggs were sure to spring; from healthy eggs healthy worms; from healthy worms fine cocoons; so that the problem of the restoration to France of its silk husbandry reduced itself to the separation of the healthy from the unhealthy moths, the rejection of the latter, and the exclusive employment of the eggs of the former. M. Radot describes how this is now done on the largest scale, with the most satisfactory results.

THE BEARING OF THE INVESTIGATION.

The bearing of this investigation on the parasitic theory of communicable diseases was thus illustrated: Worms were infected by permitting them to feed for a single meal on leaves over which corpusculus matter had been spread; they were infected by inoculation, and it was shown how they infected each other by the wounds and scratches of their own claws. By the association of healthy with diseased worms, the infection was communicated to the former. Infection at a distance was also produced by the wafting of the corpuscles through the air. The various modes in which communicable diseases are diffused among human populations were illustrated by Pasteur's treatment of the silk worms. "It was no hypothetical infected medium—no problematical pythogenic gas—that killed the worms. It was a definite organism." The disease thus far described is that called *pébrine*, which was the principal scourge at the time. Another formidable malady was also prevalent, called *flacherie*, the cause of which, and the mode of dealing with it, were also pointed out by Pasteur. Overstrained by years of labor in this field, Pasteur was smitten with paralysis in October, 1868. But this calamity did not prevent him from making a journey to Alais in January, 1869, for the express purpose of combating the criticisms to which his labors had been subjected. Pasteur is combustible, and contradiction readily stirs him into flame. No scientific man now living has fought so many battles as he. To enable him to render his experiments decisive, the French Emperor placed a villa at his disposal near Trieste, where silk worm culture had been carried on for some time at a loss. The success here is described as marvelous, the sale of cocoons giving to the villa a net profit of twenty-six millions of francs. From the Imperial villa M. Pasteur addressed to me a letter, a portion of which I here publish:

"Permettez-moi de terminer ces quelques lignes que je dois dicter, vaincu que je suis par la maladie, en vous faisant observer que vous rendriez service aux Colonies de la Grande-Bretagne en répandant la connaissance de ce livre, et des principes que j'établis touchant la maladie des vers à soie. Beaucoup de ces colonies pourraient cultiver le mûrier avec succès, et, en jetant les yeux sur mon ouvrage, vous vous convaincrez aisément qu'il est facile aujourd'hui, non seulement d'éloigner la maladie régnante, mais en outre de donner aux récoltes de la soie une prospérité qu'elles n'ont jamais eue."

A SERVICE TO BREWERS.

The studies on wine prepare us for the "studies on beer," which followed the investigation of silk worm diseases. The sourness, putridity, and other maladies of beer, Pasteur traced to special 'ferments of disease,' of a totally different form, and therefore easily distinguishable from the true *torula* or yeast plant. Many mysteries of our breweries were cleared up by this inquiry. Without knowing the cause the brewer not infrequently incurred heavy losses through the use of bad yeast. Five minutes' examination with the microscope would have revealed to him the cause of the badness, and prevented him from using the yeast. He would have seen the true *torula* overpowered by foreign intruders. The microscope is, I believe, now everywhere in use. At Burton-on-Trent its aid was very soon invoked. At the conclusion of his studies on beer M. Pasteur came to London, where I had the pleasure of conversing with him. Crippled by paralysis, bowed down by the sufferings of France and anxious about his family at a troubled and uncertain time, he appeared low in health and depressed in spirits. His robust appearance when he visited London, on the occasion of the Edinburgh Anniversary, was in marked and pleasing contrast with my memory of his aspect at the time to which I have referred.

THE GERM THEORY OF DISEASE

While these researches were going on, the germ theory of infectious disease was noised abroad The researches of Pasteur were frequently referred to as bearing upon the subject, though Pâsteur himself kept clear for a long time of this special field of inquiry. He was not a physician, and he did not feel called upon to trench upon the physician's domain.

In 1876 the eminent microscopist, Professor Cohn, of Breslau, was in London, and he then handed me a number of his 'Beiträge,' containing a memoir by Dr. Koch on splenic fever (*Milzbrand Charbon, Malignant Pustule*), which seemed to me to mark an epoch in the history of this formidable disease. With admirable patience, skill and penetration, Koch followed up the life-history of *bacillus anthracis*, the contagium of this fever. At the time here referred to he was a young physician holding a small appointment in the neighborhood of Breslau, and it was easy to predict, and indeed I predicted at the time, that he would soon find himself in a higher position. When I next heard of him he was head of the Imperial Sanitary Institute of Berlin. Koch's recent history is pretty well known in England, while his appreciation by the German Government is shown by the rewards and honors lately conferred upon him.

Koch was not the discoverer of the parasite of

splenic fever. Davaine and Rayer, in 1850, had observed the little microscopic rods in the blood of animals which had died of splenic fever. But they were quite unconscious of the significance of their observation, and for thirteen years, as M. Radot informs us, strangely let the matter drop. In 1863 Davaine's attention was again directed to the subject by the researches of Pasteur, and he then pronounced the parasite to be the cause of the fever. He was opposed by some of his fellow-countrymen; long discussions followed, and a second period of thirteen years, ending with the publication of Koch's paper, elapsed before M. Pasteur took up the question. I always, indeed, assumed that from the paper of the learned German came the impulse toward a line of inquiry in which M. Pasteur has achieved such splendid results. Things presenting themselves thus to my mind, M. Radot will, I trust, forgive me if I say that it was with very great regret that I perused the disparaging references to Dr. Koch which occur in the chapter on splenic fever.

After Koch's investigation, no doubt could be entertained of the parasitic origin of this disease. It completely cleared up the perplexity previously existing as to the two forms—the one fugitive, the other permanent—in which the contagium presented itself. I may here remark that it was on the conversion of the permanent hardy form into the fugitive and sensitive one, in the case of *baccillus subtilis* and other organisms, that the method of sterilizing by "diacontinuous heating" introduced by me in February, 1877, was founded. The difference between an organism and its spores in point of durability had not escaped the penetration of Pasteur. The difference Koch showed to be of paramount importance in splenic fever. He moreover proved that while mice and guinea pigs were infallibly killed by the parasite, birds were able to defy it.

EXPERIMENTS WITH BIRDS.

And here we come upon what may be called a handsome specimen of the genius of Pasteur, which strikingly illustrates its quality. Why should birds enjoy the immunity established by the experiments of Koch? Here is the answer. The temperature which prohibits the multiplication of *bacillus anthracis* in infusions is 44 degrees Cent. (111 degrees Fahr.) The temperature of the blood of birds is from 41 degrees to 42 degrees. It is therefore close to the prohibitory temperature. But then the blood globules of a living fowl are sure to offer a certain resistance to any attempt to deprive them of their oxygen—a resistance not experienced in an infusion. May not this resistance, added to the high temperature of the fowl, suffice to place it beyond the power of the parasite? Experiment alone could answer this question, and Pasteur made the experiment. By the application of cold water he lowered the temperature of a fowl to 37 degrees or 38 degrees. He inoculated the fowl, thus chilled, with the splenic fever parasite, and in twenty-four hours it was dead. The argument was clinched by inoculating a chilled fowl, permitting the fever to come to a head, and then removing the fowl, wrapped in cotton wool, to a chamber with a temperature of 45 degrees. The strength of the patient returned as the career of the parasite was brought to an end, and in a few hours health was restored. The sharpness of the reasoning here is only equaled by the conclusiveness of the experiment, which is full of suggestiveness as regards the treatment of fevers in man.

Pasteur had little difficulty in establishing the parasitic origin of fowl-cholera; indeed, the parasite had been observed by others before him. But, by his successive cultivations, he rendered the solution pure. His next step will remain forever memorable in the history of medicine. I allude to what he calls "virus attenuation." And here it may be well to throw out a few remarks in advance. When a tree, or a bundle of wheat or barley straw, is burnt, a certain amount of mineral matter remains in the ashes—extremely small in comparison with the bulk of the tree or of the straw, but absolutely essential to its growth. In a soil lacking, or exhausted of, the necessary mineral constituents, the tree cannot live, the crop cannot grow. Now contagia are living things, which demand certain elements of life just as inexorably as trees, or wheat, or barley; and it is not difficult to see that a crop of a given parasite may so far use up a constituent existing in small quantities in the body, but essential to the growth of the parasite, as to render the body unfit for the production of a second crop. The soil is exhausted, and, until the lost constituent is restored, the body is protected from any further attack of the same disorder. Some such explanation of non-recurrent diseases naturally presents itself to a thorough believer in the germ theory, and such was the solution which, in reply to a question, I ventured to offer nearly fifteen years ago to an eminent London physician. To exhaust a soil, however, a parasite less vigorous and destructive than the really virulent one may suffice; and if, after having by means of a feebler organism exhausted the soil without fatal result, the most highly virulent parasite be introduced into the system, it will prove powerless.

The general problem of which Jenner's discovery was a particular case has been grasped by Pasteur, in a manner, and with results, which five short years ago were simply unimaginable. How much "accident" had to do with shaping the course of his inquiries I know not. A mind like his resembles a photographic plate, which is ready to accept and develop luminous impressions, sought and unsought. In the chapter on fowl-cholera is described how Pasteur first obtained his attenuated virus. By successive cultivations of the parasite, he showed that after it had been a hundred times reproduced, it continued to be as virulent as at first. One necessary condition was, however, to be observed. It was essential that the cultures should rapidly succeed each other—that the organism, before its transference to a fresh cultivating liquid, should not be left long in contact with air. When exposed to air for a considerable time

the virus becomes so enfeebled that when fowls are inoculated with it, though they sicken for a time, they do not die. But this 'attenuated' virus, which M. Radot justly calls "benign" constitutes a sure protection against the virulent virus. It so exhausts the soil that the really fatal contagium fails to find there the elements necessary to its reproduction and multiplication.

Pasteur affirms that it is the oxygen of the air which, by lengthened contact, weakens the virus and converts it into a true vaccine. He has also weakened it by transmission through various animals. It was this form of attenuation that was brought into play in the case of Jenner.

THE FAMOUS MELUN EXPERIMENT.

The secret of attenuation had thus become an open one to Pasteur. He laid hold of the murderous virus of splenic fever and succeeded in rendering it not only harmless to life, but a sure protection against the virus in its more concentrated form. No man, in my opinion, can work at these subjects so rapidly as Pasteur without falling into errors of detail. But this may occur while his main position remains impregnable. Such a result, for example, as that obtained in the presence of so many witnesses at Melun must remain an ever memorable conquest of science. Having prepared his attenuated virus, and proved by laboratory experiments its efficacy as a protective vaccine, Pasteur accepted an invitation from the President of the Society of Agriculture at Melun to make a public experiment on what might be called an agricultural scale. This act of Pasteur's is, perhaps, the boldest thing recorded in this book. It naturally caused anxiety among his colleagues of the Academy, who feared that he had been rash in closing with the proposal of the President.

But the experiment was made. A flock of sheep was divided into two groups, the members of one group being all vaccinated with the attenuated virus, while those of the other group were left unvaccinated. A number of cows were also subjected to a precisely similiar treatment. Fourteen days afterward, all the sheep and all the cows, vaccinated and unvaccinated, were inoculated with a very virulent virus; and three days subsequently more than two hundred persons assembled to witness the result. The "shout of admiration," mentioned by M. Radot, was a natural outburst under the circumstances. Of twenty-five sheep which had not been protected by vaccination, twenty-one were already dead, and the remaining four were dying. The twenty-five vaccinated sheep, on the contrary, were "in full health and gaiety." In the unvaccinated cows intense fever was produced, while the prostration was so great that they were unable to eat. Tumors were also formed at the points of inoculation. In the vaccinated cows no tumors were formed; they exhibited no fever, nor even an elevation of temperature, while their power of feeding was unimpaired. No wonder that "breeders of cattle overwhelmed Pasteur with applications for vaccine." At the end of 1881 close upon 34,000 animals had been vaccinated, while the number rose in 1883 to nearly 500,000.

TREATMENT OF HYDROPHOBIA.

M. Pasteur is now [1884] exactly sixty-two years of age; but his energy is unabated. At the end of this volume we are informed that he has already taken up and examined with success, as far as his experiments have reached, the terrible and mysterious disease of rabies or hydrophobia. Those who hold all communicable diseases to be of parasitic origin include, of course, rabies among the number of those produced and propagated by a living contagium. From his first contact with the disease Pasteur showed his accustomed penetration. If we see a man mad, we at once refer his madness to the state of his brain. It is somewhat singular that in the face of this fact the virus of a mad dog should be referred to the animal's saliva. The saliva is no doubt infected, but Pasteur soon proved the real seat and empire of the disorder to be the nervous system.

The parasite of rabies had not been securely isolated when M. Radot finished his task. But last May, at the instance of M. Pasteur, a commission was appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction in France, to examine and report upon the results which he had up to that time obtained. A preliminary report issued to appease public impatience, reached me before I quitted Switzerland this year. It inspires the sure and certain hope that, as regards the attenuation of the rabic virus, and the rendering of an animal by inoculation proof aginst attack, the success of M. Pasteur is assured. The commission, though hitherto extremely active, is far from the end of its labors: but the results obtained so far may be thus summed up:

Of six dogs unprotected by vaccination, three succumbed to the bites of a dog in a furious state of madness.

Of eight unvaccinated dogs, six succumbed to the intravenous inoculation of rabic matter.

Of five unvaccinated dogs, all succumbed to inoculation by trepanning of the brain.

Finally, of three and twenty vaccinated dogs, not one was attacked with the disease subsequent to inoculation with the most potent virus.

A NEW SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

Surely results such as those recorded in this book are calculated not only to arouse public interest, but to excite public hope and wonder. Never before, during the long period of its history did a day like the present dawn upon the science and art of medicine. Indeed, previous to the discoveries of recent times medicine was not a science, but a collection of empirical rules, dependent for their interpretation and application upon the sagacity of the physician. How does England stand in relation to the great work now going on around her? She is, and must be, behind hand. Scientific chauvinism is not beautiful in my eyes. Still, one can hardly see, without deprecation and protest, the English investigator handicapped

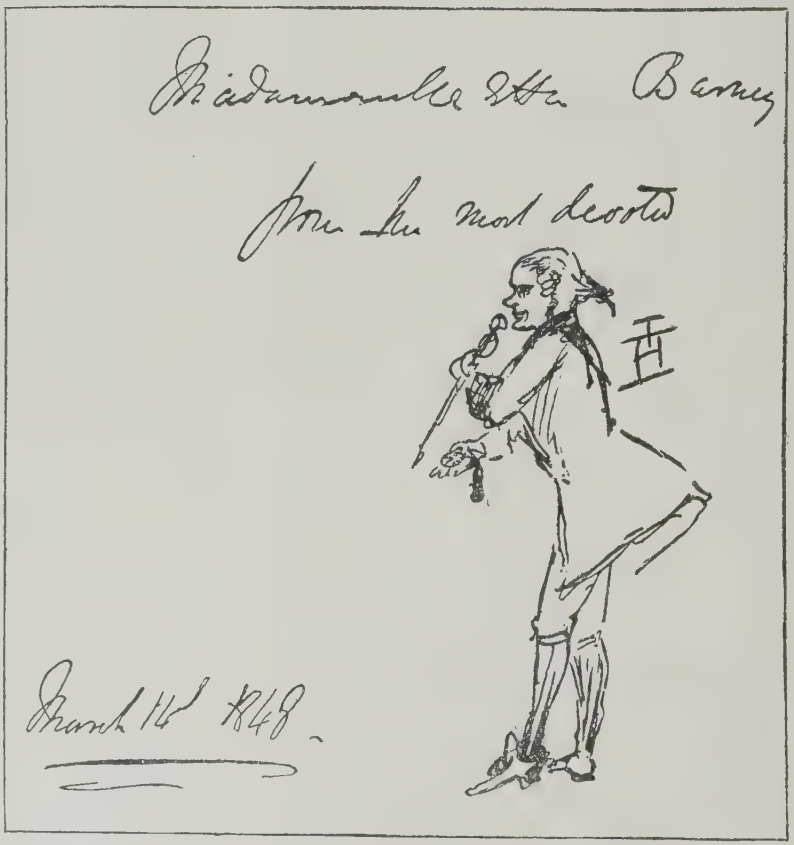
in so great a race by shortsighted and mischievous legislation.

A great scientific theory has never been accepted without opposition. The theory of gravitation, the theory of undulation, the theory of evolution, the dynamical theory of heat—all had to push their way through conflict to victory. And so it has been with the germ theory of communicable diseases. Some outlying members of the medical profession dispute it still. I am told they even dispute the communicability of cholera. Such must always be the course of things, as long as men are endowed with different degrees of insight. Where the mind of genius discerns the distant truth, which it pursues, the mind not so gifted often discerns nothing but the extravagance which it avoids.

The task expected of me is now accomplished, and the reader is here presented with a record, in which the verities of science are endowed with the interest of romance.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY FORTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO.

THIS interesting pen sketch of the late Professor Huxley, drawn by himself in 1848, and the explanatory letter, are received from Mr. Charles Hedley, of the Australian Museum, Sydney, New South Wales, who writes as follows:



Before he became a celebrity the late Professor Huxley visited Australia in the capacity of surgeon to H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*. Not only did this cruise exercise its influence upon his intellectual life, but as he met his future wife in the person of a Sydney lady, it was also eventful in his domestic history.

Nearly half a century ago the merry young doctor of the *Rattlesnake* was a welcome guest in many Sydney households. Some little mementos of his visit are still cherished, but few can be more interesting than the one of which I now inclose a photo reproduction. Upon her birthday Huxley presented the little daughter of his friend with a volume of Lytton's poems, and sketched upon the title page a drawing of himself. Dressed in the shoes, knee breeches, and frock coat of the period, he seems to be bowing his departure. In his extended right hand a watch is held, to show that time will not permit him to linger another minute. By those who knew him in later years the face is said to be a capital likeness. I was permitted by the owner, Mrs. Deane, of Woollahra, to exhibit this interesting relic at the last meeting of the Royal Society of New South Wales, where it attracted much attention, and was compared by the members with the portrait of the Professor upon the wall of the hall. My friend and colleague, Mr. T. Whitelegge, F.R.M.S., has suggested to me that a wider circle might appreciate this sketch, and has kindly taken the inclosed photograph of it for the purpose of transmission to you for publication, should you care to accept it for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

RECENT PROGRESS OF ITALIAN CITIES.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

TWO great countries of Europe have within these past weeks been celebrating with enthusiasm the twenty-fifth anniversary of the events which gave them national unity. The Germans were a group of more or less discordant kingdoms and principalities; but the victory over the French at Sedan made possible the new German empire. The progress of the German people, in the quarter-century that has elapsed since the Franco-Prussian war, is universally recognized. It has no parallel in history perhaps, except the progress made by the United States in the twenty-five years following the conclusion of the civil war. The Italian celebrations have been no less hearty and sincere than the German, but they have been conducted with far less jubilance and assertiveness of tone. It was in October, 1870, just twenty-five years ago, that the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel, which had been gaining ground step by step with the help of statesmen like Cavour and patriot soliders like Garibaldi, took final and formal possession of the Papal states and installed itself in the Eternal City. For the most part the recent comments upon the Italian celebra tions have occupied themselves with pointing out the political and financial difficulties with which the Italian government now finds itself beset. The occasion has also been employed for curious discussions of schemes for the abandonment of Rome by the government of united Italy, to the end that the temporal power of the Papacy may be restored over a portion of the domain sacrificed to the House of Savoy twenty-five years ago. It is true that the feud between church and state in Italy subjects the government to many grave difficulties. It is also true that the military *régime* entailed by Italy's membership in the Triple Alliance has laid by far too heavy a burden upon the resources of the nation.

MODERN ASPECTS OF ITALIAN CITIES.

But the Italian people, like the Germans, have in the past quarter of a century made great and substantial progress in the arts of civilized life; and in nothing else perhaps can the improvement be so well noted as in the material and sanitary reforms of the great Italian towns. It has seemed to me therefore not inappropriate at this time to present to the readers of the REVIEW a summary sketch of the municipal system of Italy under its admirable new city-government laws, together with some observations upon the concrete reforms in street-making and other practical matters which have so notably changed the Italian cities within the past twenty-five years. I may add that the following pages will be found in more permanent form in the chapter on Italian cities of my volume entitled "Municipal Government in Continental Europe," published by the Century Company, which is announced for appearance in the course of the present month.

Regarded as modern municipalities the Italian cities had not until a very recent date enjoyed a good reputation. Some of them, at least, had been notorious for the overcrowding in garrets and in reeking sub-ground residences, of their shoals of ill-conditioned, unemployed plebeians; for the frequency of epidemics and the lack of efficient sanitary administration; for their foul and narrow passages and the bad odors that indicated the lack of systematic scavenging,—and in short for an almost complete dearth of enterprise in the direction of modern municipal arrangements and undertakings. To what extent this reputation was deserved we need not inquire very carefully. Perhaps the almost crushing splendors of Rome and Italian history, and the imposing character of much that remains to us of the old art and architecture have by contrast deepened the unfavorable impression that contemporary conditions of life in Italian cities have evidently made upon the minds of visitors in general. If the simple facts were to be compared impartially, it would certainly appear that in the large English and Scotch towns previous to 1870, the squalor, overcrowding, bad sanitation, and general inadequacy of municipal appointments were almost as prevalent as in those of Italy. And the Italian cities, moreover, might well have urged, in extenuation of their plight, the facts of decline in relative wealth and importance, of commercial and industrial stagnation, and of protracted political adversities; while the British towns were growing in wealth and numbers, and might with wisdom and forethought have made their public arrangements keep pace with the advance of commercial prosperity. But whatever the extenuating circumstances, the fact remained that the Italian cities were in a condition which the sanitary scientists and municipal reformers could but deplore. The British and German as well as the French cities had at length undertaken notable reforms in their physical appearances and conditions—widening streets, demolishing unwholesome buildings, constructing improved drainage systems and providing in various new ways for the social well being; and when the visitor who had observed these matters attentively went to Italy, it was true that he found reform more tardy, or at least more superficial.

I am aware that to some people it seems a sacrilege to discourse of the common school system, the

new building regulations, the drainage and the ward politics of immortal Rome. I remember the rude shock that I once gave to the sensibilities of some very intelligent travelers at the dinner table of a Roman pension by the innocent remark that I had spent the day not in the galleries or churches but in watching the repaving of a street and the construction of the main sewer tunnel of a rapidly building new residence neighborhood, and in admiring the splendid new retaining walls and bridges of the Tiber. But certainly the people now living are entitled to some consideration ; and the nearly half a million residents of Rome cannot be expected to live wholly upon their pleasure in mediæval art, or their pride in archæological remains. It is inevitable that they should think it their right and duty to make Rome as modern a city as possible, so far as its health, comfort and advantages for residence and business are concerned.

AS TO VANDALISM AT ROME.

Fortunately, the more recent European improvements have nowhere been made in the spirit of vandalism. It has been alleged that the Coliseum was plundered and ruined to build St. Peter's and the Vatican; and the churches and palaces of papal Rome were in very large part built with materials torn from the noble temples and stately monuments of Roman Rome. But it belongs to the new spirit of improvement to preserve and properly guard everything of real archæological value; so that the modernization of Rome, by men who believe that their city has a living future as well as an historic past, strives to obliterate no monument worthy of antiquity, but on the contrary has not spared pains or cost to discover, preserve, and render instructive and intelligible all that has escaped the vandalism of the intervening centuries. And so I must plead guilty to sympathy with much that is proposed for freshening and renovating this ancient capital of the world, and for making it a fit place for its people to live in.

The Capitoline Hill has its much frequented museum of antiquities, and its thrilling memories of a glorious past ; but it is also the seat of a modern municipal government that is making bold endeavors for the present and large plans for the future of the city. The bureau of municipal statistics ought not to be deemed the least interesting thing on this historic hill ; for its weekly bulletins *demo-grafico-meteorico*, recording births, marriages, deaths, and the meteorological phenomena of the week, all according to the most approved comparative methods, are reminders that Rome still lives.

LIFE IN ONE ROOM AT NAPLES.

As for the visitors who have been wont to find "picturesqueness" at Naples in those conditions that are so frightfully destructive of life and so preventive of the real advance of the city, and who deprecate the sweeping changes in progress there, let us believe that they are ignorant and thoughtless rather than deliberately inhuman. The material circumstances which have enveloped the lives of at lest two hundred thousand of the five hundred thousand people in Naples are appalling. Family life in one room as we see it in thousands of instances in all large cities is deplorable beyond expression. But what then can be said of the life of two or three families in a single room, instances of which are not uncommon in Naples,—and in rooms, moreover, that are often too damp and foul for any animal life of a higher order than reptiles? There is no other remedy for these conditions and their terrible consequences, except widespread demolition and reconstruction under public auspices. But to employ such a remedy may well mean an awakening and a new energy that have in themselves the promise of great progress along every line. What Naples is doing and proposing to do, I shall indicate in subsequent paragraphs.

ITALY'S MUNICIPAL SYSTEM.

It may be well, however, first to give a summary of the system of municipal government now existing in Italy. Such a statement will be the more acceptable in view of the fact that the whole mechanism of local and provincial administration has been revised and re-enacted in a codified form by legislation approved in a royal decree of February 10, 1889. This important law is an excellent example of the clear and scientific legislation which is so creditable to the new Italian kingdom, and which is doing so much to complete the work of actual unification of the provinces. The general scheme of provincial and municipal government in Italy is similar to that in France and Belgium, and its genesis may be readily traced to French connections with the northern provinces. It differs, however, in many details ; and with its recent modifications it may be said to show more respect than the present French system for the principle of local self-government. Like France and Belgium, Italy is divided into provinces which are subdivided into communes. Each commune, whether a rural neighborhood or a great city, has the same framework of government,—that is to say, each has its elective council (*consiglio*), its standing executive committee, known as the junta (*giunta*), and its mayor or syndic (*sindaco*). There are no special charters, each municipality coming under the terms of the general law.

The communes of more than 250,000 inhabitants have each a council of eighty members; and this number is graded down through five classes to fifteen for communes having less than 3,000 people. The giunta, or standing executive committee, is elected by the council from its own members, and is composed of ten, eight, six, four, or two members, according to the size of the commune. The sindaco, or mayor, is also elected by the council itself from its own number, in communes that have a population of at least ten thousand, or that are the chief towns of provinces or departments. In the smaller communes the sindaco is designated

from the membership of the council by the king nominally, being actually selected, of course, through the prefects and subprefects of the departments, who are supposed to nominate in deference to the opinions of the commune.

ILLITERACY ABSOLUTELY DISQUALIFIES.

The communal franchise differs in Italy from the general or parliamentary franchise. By the law of 1882 the parliamentary electoral lists include persons who, after meeting the indispensable preliminary conditions of being male citizens fully twenty-one years old, who can read and write, are either taxpayers to the amount of about four dollars a year, or else are inscribed by virtue of two years' army service, or of holding certain positions--official, educational or professional--specified in the law. The general lists thus made up include one person in eleven or twelve of the population. For the communal franchise the general electoral lists hold good, but they are extended to include smaller taxpayers and also to include occupiers of premises having a rental value that is graduated according to the population of the commune. Thus, in communes having 150,000 people, the limit of rental value is fixed at forty dollars a year, and it is diminished to one-tenth of that amount in communes that have less than 1,000 people. The really effective disqualification is that of illiteracy. No amount of taxpaying can procure the franchise for the man who is unable to read and write. On the other hand, there are few literate citizens who cannot be enrolled by virtue of tax payments, of house occupancy, or of two years' army service. Fully 60 per cent. of the adult population of Italy is illiterate; and of male citizens of voting age at least 50 per cent. belong to that category. The other requirements can therefore have had comparatively little effect in restricting a franchise which admits to the electoral rolls the names of more than one-twelfth of the total population. This absolute educational restriction has existed hitherto in no other European country; but its reasonableness is hardly to be disputed. If it had been adopted in France by the founders of the present Republic the advantage would have become evident. It is enough here, however, to say that the electoral bodies in the Italian communes include practically all the men who can read and write

An illiterate father has the right to delegate to his literate son his tax paying qualification, and in this and several other ways family representation is often secured at the polls through the delegation of the property rights of wives or parents.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

Municipal councilors are chosen for five years, and one-fifth of the body is renewed annually, the vacancies being filled upon general ticket (*scrutin de liste*) by all the voters. In communes of more than ten thousand inhabitants the law provides that the elector shall vote for only four-fifths as many names as there are councilors to be elected. Fractions are counted as integers, and thus, for example, in a city having a council of sixty members and filling twelve places annually, the individual elector would be entiled to vote for a list of ten. This device for the benefit of minorities is not without merit. It should be added, however, that in the case of the large communes the law permits division into *frazione*, or wards, with apportionment of representation in the council.

The full council is a deliberative rather than an administrative body, and it has only two "ordinary" sessions in the year,--one in the spring and the other in the autumn,—these sittings extending through a number of days. "Extraordinary" sessions can be called at any time by the sindaco, by the giunta, or by one-third of the members of the council. In practice the councils of the large cities meet with considerable frequency and regularity.

EXECUTIVE ORGANIZATIONS.

The ordinary government of the commune is in the hands of the giunta, or standing executive committee of the council. The members of this committee are chosen for two years, one-half of them being appointed annually. The sindaco presides over their meetings as he does over those of the full council. This select body has also the appointing power, and is regarded as "the government" of the commune. In the largest cities,—Naples, Rome, Milan,--the giunta consists of ten members and four substitutes. In cities of the next grade there are eight members, and the number decreases to two for the communes having less than three thousand people. The giunta is accountable to the full council, and all its doings are carefully reported and reviewed. The council elects from its own numbers the sindaco, or mayor, for a term of three years. He is at once an official representing the general government and the chief executive of the commune, his double character thus being the same as that of the French mayors or the Belgian burgomasters.

MUNICIPAL TASKS AND RESOURCES.

The law makes it obligatory upon the authorities of every commune to provide each year for the cost of maintaining the administration; for keeping the registers of the State, showing births, deaths, marriages, electoral lists, army service rolls, etc.; for the maintenance of elementary schools; for the ordinary public works, such as streets, edifices and aqueducts; for cemeteries; for illumination; for a certain amount of medical and sanitary service; for the maintenance of the local police; for jails and police courts, and for other ordinary and suitable objects; while it is left optional with the communes to enter upon various additional undertakings, the approval of the provincial authorities being requisite, as a rule, for new or extraordinary projects.

As in France, the largest independent source of revenue accorded to the municipalities is the octroi

taxes levied at the gates upon wines, building materials and various articles of ordinary consumption as they enter from without. The source next in importance is the taxes upon houses and land added for communal purposes to the government's levies. These imposts are extremely heavy, often amounting to more than half the gross rental value. I am told in Rome that the house taxes are there equal to about 65 per cent. of the rents. A variety of minor taxes and sources of income complete the amount of revenue necessary to meet the expanding outlays.

SANITARY LAWS.

I have indicated as succinctly as possible the main features of a municipal system that is elaborated with great distinctness and detail in the important new piece of legislation to which I have referred. Suffice it then to add that this uniform and modernized framework of administration seems adequate to support the rapidly increasing magnitude and variety of the functions laid upon the government of the Italian communities. For example, Italy had long needed a complete and efficient system of sanitary administration. Obviously this *desideratum* could not be effected to the best advantage without the aid of a good system of local administration in general. For several years the sanitary specialists and the publicists of Italy were studying and comparing the health regulations of England, Germany, America and other countries, with a view to the entire revision and consolidation of the Italian laws pertaining to the preservation of the public health. These studies were embodied in several legislative projects, and at length took form in a bill introduced by the minister of the interior, Signor Crispi, toward the close of 1887. Besides providing for central and provincial sanitary authorities, the measure, which was duly enacted, made large use of the sindaco and the ordinary government of the commune for the regulation of all matters relating to the local health. The result now promises to be that within a few years Italy may be able to teach other nations useful lessons in the art of sanitary administration.

MILAN AS A GOOD-GOVERNMENT MODEL.

Whatever may be said in criticism of ruthless changes wrought by the ambitious municipal authorities of other Italian cities, there can be little complaint brought against Milan for the manner in which it has adopted the modern *régime*. It has won the right to be enrolled with the well-administered cities of the world. As the capital of the prosperous and energetic Lombards, its affairs have fortunately been in the hands of its most enlightened citizens since 1860, when Lombardy, with the other north Italian provinces, was released from a foreign yoke and became a part of united Italy, under the constitutional rule of Victor Emmanuel and under an administrative system which had been framed in the liberal mood of 1848 for the kingdom of Sardinia. It is true that Milan also was rich in mediæval memories and survivals; but comparatively it was not so interesting from the standpoint of the old conditions as many another Italian town. Its ambition to become a conveniently appointed, a clean and wholesome, and, in short, a distinctively modern centre of nineteenth-century European activities has seemed to most men to be altogether reasonable. Accordingly, vast changes have been wrought, with general commendation. In the period from 1860 to 1880 these took the form chiefly of street improvements, similar to those that were contemporaneously transforming the French towns. The changes at Milan extended from the core to the circumference.

MILAN'S ARTERIAL THOROUGHFARES.

The Piazza del Duomo in front of the cathedral was greatly enlarged, and a series of widened and straightened main thoroughfares was made to radiate from this centre to all the outer portions of the town, which is a fairly symmetrical polygon in shape. Street railway and omnibus lines were brought to a focus at the Piazza del Duomo, which was also joined with the neighboring Piaza della Scala on the north by the most magnificent arcades in the world, and with the ancient Piazza de' Mercanti (almost adjacent on the west) by broad streets. Thus through brave demolitions and wise rearrangements Milan has created what so few cities possess —an adequate arterial centre. The city is growing rapidly in its outer zone, and every year demonstrates more completely the advantages of a central receiving and distributing reservoir for the daily flux of population, such as the broad Piazza del Duomo furnishes, with its dozen or more radiating thoroughfares and its eight or ten converging street-railway lines. In the Piazza della Scala, entered from the Piazza del Duomo by the vast and stately arcade known as the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele, is the mediæval Palace Marino, which was adapted in 1861 to the uses of the municipality as a town hall, and has continued to be occupied as the home of the "municipio." Here also is the great opera house of Milan, the Scala.

SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT.

The partial rectification of the inner city's thoroughfares was accompanied by sweeping achievements in the outer zone, and in the further zone of suburbs lying beyond the walls. The communal limits are marked by bastioned fortifications, which are pierced by twelve or more gateways. Just outside the walls is an encircling boulevard handsomely laid out, with a belt street railway line which connects at the several gates with radial lines. Most of those radial lines are extended for some distance to serve the outer suburbs, and the administrative municipality has acquired control of the external belt. The circumference of the engirdling walls is seven or eight miles. The ancient, innermost Milan is surrounded by canals, which identify the course of the old time moat; and along the canal line is an inner circuit of modernized streets, upon which it is

now proposed to operate an interior belt-line tramway, crossing the radial avenues at points about midway between the Piazza del Duomo and the city walls. Eventually the external suburbs, which already contain a considerable population,—and which are all massed along the encircling boulevard with their chief agglomerations at the points where the radials emerge from the city gates,—will have become so important as to require an unobstructed connection with the city; and the useless walls will be doomed.

THE BEST-BUILT STREET IN EUROPE.

Meanwhile, the street reforms and the visible improvements in the ground-plan of the city are progressing steadily. As an instance of the new improvement work there should be mentioned the Via Dante, a magnificent radial very recently constructed, which leads to the beautiful new park in the northwestern part of the city. There had long been retained within the town, at the rear of the old "Castello," a vast military drill-ground, extending from the inner to the outer lines of circuit. By consent of the national government, the city authorities have recently laid out a large part of this space as the chief park of Milan, and an area of perhaps equal extent has been arranged with handsome streets, and sold for private residence sites. This extremely valuable land has brought into the municipal treasury a large fund of money, with which a variety of public improvements have been initiated or authorized. The Via Dante was constructed as the direct approach from the heart of the city to the curved front of the symmetrical new park. It is paved with wooden blocks on a concrete foundation, is lighted with electricity, and is traversed by an electric street railway. But it is more notable for its underground construction than for its beautifully executed surface; for, apart from the main sewers, there are subways on either side of the street, six feet high by four or five feet wide. These subways adjoin the front foundation wall of the houses and make it easy to inspect and repair the drain pipes that connect the houses with the sewers. Within the subways are placed the water pipes, gas pipes, electric wires, etc.; and passages extend from them to the main sewers. It is considered in Milan that no street elsewhere in Europe so completely embodies the best principles of construction—below the surface if not above—as the new Via Dante.

MILAN'S IMPROVEMENT-FUND AND ITS USES.

When the more recent plans for municipal improvement were adopted, the city government, with commendable forethought, secured the annexation of a zone of suburban territory outside the wall of circumvallation to the average width of perhaps one mile. The so-called *piano regolatore* —that is to say, the plan for regulating and rearranging the thoroughfare system,—was thus made to embrace an area very much larger than that of the city proper as bounded by the bastions. Broad and generous ideas have governed these newest projects for the expansion of Milan, and the suburbs will be well supplied with small parks, tree-lined avenues, and modern facilities in general. The sewer system of the city is now in course of reconstruction, a considerable mileage of modern conduits having been added every year since the new system was agreed upon in 1888. The fund accruing from the sale of the army drill-ground, already mentioned, gave the impetus to the new sewer system as well as to other material reforms, and the work is being achieved in the most satisfactory manner. At an earlier period, a swift stream, the Seveso, had been walled in and covered over, and had been made to perform the functions of a *collecteur* or principal drainage tunnel. It remains the central trunk sewer, and carries the drainage of Milan to the Po, and thence to the Adriatic. It passes under the Cathedral Piazza at the heart of the city. The new streets are built with proper sewers, and the older ones are being gradually supplied. Improved pavements and sidewalks form a part of the scheme of renovation, and the street-cleaning system of Milan has been developed to a point of very high efficiency.

STREET-RAILWAY QUESTIONS AND POLICIES.

The street railways have heretofore been under the control of a single company whose charters expire in 1896. It has been one of the most efficient systems in Europe, and has resembled in its equipment and methods the best of the American horse-railway systems. The fare in Milan, for an ordinary ride (distances being short as compared with those on American lines), is ten centimes (equivalent to an English penny or two American cents). The company had long been prosperous, and the terms of its charter required the payment to the city of about ten per cent. of its gross receipts, the yearly sum thus paid to the municipal treasury having amounted for some years past to nearly three hundred thousand francs. When negotiations were recently entered upon for the renewal of the company's charter for another term beginning in 1896, it was made a condition by the city authorities that various new lines and prolongations of old ones should be built at once, and that the city's proportion of the gross receipts should be increased considerably. The company demurred on account of the expense of the new lines; whereupon the Edison Electric Lighting Company, which was then furnishing illumination for some of the public streets, made an application for the entire transit concession, proposing to substitute the electric trolley for horses, to build as many new lines as the municipal government required, and to pay the city fifteen per cent. of the gross receipts after the opening years, the payments for a short time being at the rate of ten or twelve per cent. The municipality was favorably disposed toward this proposition, but first desired an experimental test; and accordingly the electric line was laid upon the new Via Dante. It now appears probable that horses will be superceded by electricity for the entire Milan system.

The plan seems to be to suspend the trolley wire from cross wires attached to ornamental brackets projecting from the houses. The overhead wires are not condemned on the score of their interference with the extinguishment of fires, for the excellent reason that disastrous fires are practically unknown. The underground trolley would not be feasible in Milan until the new sewer system was finished.

GAS SUPPLY OF MILAN.

The gas supply of Milan is provided by an Anglo-French Company which had a charter extending to the year 1910. That charter has recently been extended to the year 1925 in consideration of a great reduction in the price of gas. The municipal government stipulated that the company should make an immediate reduction to private consumers from the existing price of forty centimes per cubic meter to twenty-five centimes, with a provision for further gradual reduction to nineteen or twenty centimes. Still better terms were secured for the city itself as a public consumer. Milan has also recently granted a mutually advantageous franchise to the Edison Electric Company, which has a contract for lighting certain streets and squares for a period of years.

THE ARTESIAN WATER-SUPPLY.

The question of a suitable supply of drinking water has been a serious one in Milan for many years, and it has been investigated with a rare patience and intelligence by the municipal authorities. Plans for bringing the supply from the region of lakes and pure mountain streams, at Como or Bergamo, were frustrated by the water rights of industrial and irrigation companies along the proposed routes. Foreign engineers from a number of countries joined in submitting competitive plans a few years ago, and a dozen interesting schemes were drawn up. But most of these were too expensive for practical consideration. Two of the schemes, however, proposed driven wells, in view of highly favorable geological conditions. The department of public works sank a few "American tubes," as an experiment, with results that were unexpectedly satisfactory. Accordingly, in 1890-91 some large artesian wells were driven at "the Arena," adjoining the new park, and distribution was begun upon a small scale. The analyses of the water thus obtained have justified the adoption of the driven well system for the entire supply of potable water; and since the quantity that may readily be obtained at reasonable cost by this method is unlimited, the work of extension has gone steadily forward. Heretofore, the Milanese have relied upon ordinary well water for drinking and domestic uses, while the canal system has supplied ample amounts of water for street cleaning and industrial purposes.

STRIKING REDUCTION OF DEATH-RATE.

For some years past there has been constant inspection of the common wells, in order to guard against infection; and they are being gradually closed as the new supply is extended. The complete use of the artesian water will reinforce a sanitary system that has much to commend it in other respects. The municipal laboratory as administered in Milan is an admirable public agency. The service of disinfection is highly praised, and all the new methods by which the health of communities may be protected are ardently studied and applied by the sanitary authorities. The unsanitary modes of life of the masses of the laboring population are not to be wholly reformed in a single generation; and, moreover, while the demolitions and reconstructions have done much to improve the worst slums, the housing conditions of the inner city remain to a large extent unwholesome. And thus the death rate is still higher than that of a few of the best communities of other countries. Nevertheless, the rapid population growth of the past twenty-five years has had the benefit of improved building regulations; and the average social condition of the Milanese has been wonderfully improved. Before 1880 the Milan death rate regularly exceeded 30 per 1,000, and in some years it was much higher than that. Since 1890 it has been strikingly lower, and in 1894 it reached the exceptionally low figure of 21 The population, meanwhile, had grown from about 330,000 at the opening of 1884 to about 430,000 on January 1, 1894,—a gain of 30 per cent. in ten years. The statistical work of the municipal government is exceedingly thorough, and its relation to the public health services is very important.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

It is well known that religious questions have interfered with the rapid development of a system of free, secular public schools in the Italian towns. But the Milan municipality has accomplished much in the educational field within a comparatively short time. Many new school buildings have been erected since 1880, and nearly a thousand teachers are employed in the free public schools, 31,276 pupils being enrolled in 1892, with several thousand more in the evening classes. The municipal government, moreover, maintains an admirable series of technical schools and special institutions, besides normal schools and the regular high schools.

A GOVERNMENT BY THE FIRST CITIZENS.

It is pleasant to be assured that in all the vigorous activities which mark the municipal government of Milan, the foremost citizens take the leading part. The giunta is composed of men of the best qualifications, who as a rule possess wealth and are glad to devote themselves to the affairs of the community. In a word, the aristocratic element is in executive control. The council contains its more popular elements, but is representative of the best classes in the town. It has its sprinkling of active business men, lawyers, architects and engineers; but, taking the municipal government as a whole, it seems to be chiefly in the hands of the "old

families;" and it certainly commands the best talent that the city affords. In all its large operations, involving the making of contracts with corporations and the expenditure of great sums for public improvement, the municipal government of Milan is said to have kept itself above so much as the suspicion of jobbery or corrupt methods; and its intelligence and good taste have been conspicuously displayed in almost everything it has done or sanctioned. Re-election of councilors is quite usual, and the yearly municipal election, at which sixteen of the eighty council seats are filled, is seldom attended with much excitement. Thus in the election of 1892, the number of voters registered on the municipal electoral rolls being 44,594, there were only 14,177 votes actually cast, and this would appear to be an average election.

GENOA'S STORY OF GROWTH AND GOOD MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT.

The good character of the municipal administration of Milan is by no means a solitary instance. I am assured that Turin and Genoa also enjoy the benefits of honest and efficient city governments, and that it is the prevailing custom of the north Italian cities to intrust their public affairs to the direction of their most talented and prominent citizens. This testimony seems to me to be confirmed by such observations and direct investigations as I have been able to make. Genoa has made conspicuously successful efforts to improve her harbor facilities, great sums having been expended with resulting benefits to commerce. The location of Genoa, so closely hemmed in by steep environing hills, has made it difficult to modernize the street system, although a number of great new thoroughfares have been opened. Among the most recent improvements has been a series of notable connecting boulevards following the contour of the suburban hills, and affording marvelous sea views. The route as a whole is known as the Via di Circonvallazione a Monte. The growth of Genoa and its suburbs—the total population of which has practically doubled in a period of about thirty years—has necessitated much modern building in the outskirts on the higher slopes, where air, water, and drainage are far better than in the congested old town far below. And thus it requires no special endowments of optimism to discover marked gains in the average condition of the people, while the vital statistics—so elaborately and thoroughly recorded under the admirable new sanitary code of Italy—show unerringly the better security of child life, the lessened ravages of infectious diseases, and the decline in the general mortality rate. I am impressed, as I examine the municipal documents and reports of Genoa, with the conscientious and thorough organization of all the departments of the city government. It is evident that the finances are administered upon good business principles; that the public works are in the hands of competent engineers; that the schools and charities are well conducted, and that the giunta knows how to deal with all the town's affairs in an orderly, well balanced fashion, adapting means to ends, and shaping the municipal administration intelligently toward the best material and moral progress of the community.

TURIN'S STREET SYSTEM.

Turin is a larger city than Genoa, and a very prosperous and well conducted one, with regularity as its distinguishing quality in all things. Its street system is as rectangular as any in America; but this is not due altogether to modern rectifications. It seems that Turin was laid out as a new town for a Roman colony in the time of the Emperor Augustus, and that it was then inclosed with a rectangular wall and provided with a checker board street system. The archæologists hold that the present streets of the old part of Turin follow the lines marked out by the civil engineers of the Augustan project. The additions to the original town have been carried out upon the rectangular plan, with the result of a regularity hardly equalled by any other European city. From 1859 to 1865 Turin was the seat of government of the new Italian kingdom. Nearly every one of the chief cities of Italy has, within a generation, experienced what Western Americans term a "boom." The booming period for Turin was from 1860 to 1865.

TURIN'S "BOOM," REACTION, AND NEW COMMERCIAL REVIVAL.

There was much new building, many modern public enterprises were undertaken, and population grew apace. The removal of the capital to Florence in 1865 was a sore disappointment to the citizens of Turin, and for a little time the population fell off, and public and private enterprise was checked. But the good citizens of Turin, with the vigorous aid of the municipal government, turned their attention more earnestly than ever before to the town's industrial and commercial development. Water power was introduced from the high lands in the vicinity as a municipal enterprise, and diversified manufacturing began to flourish unwontedly. In those palmy days of its political importance, Turin had 200,000 people; but after thirty years it had grown to nearly 350,000, and has ceased to reflect with bitterness upon the loss it suffered in 1865. Its natural health conditions are favorable, with good water from the mountains at hand, and suitable drainage provided by its river, the Po; and there has been an intelligent adoption of sanitary administrative reforms The death rate, which from 1875 to 1885 averaged about 26, was only 21 in 1893 and 20.6 in 1894. These years were perhaps exceptional; but without a doubt the improved public methods have resulted in a permanent reduction of mortality.

FLORENCE "HAUSSMANNIZED."

With the transfer of the seat of government, the speculative wave of modern change and expansion which had enveloped Turin in the period from 1860 to 1865, passed on to Florence. The metamorphosis which followed in the years 1865-1871 attracted far

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more comment than the changes which had come about at Turin or Milan, for obvious reasons. Florence was a smaller city, with comparatively slight industrial importance, but with a marvelous wealth of historic associations and of surviving mediæval art and architecture. The removal of the city walls in order to create Parisian boulevards, the rapid projection of a new system of main streets throughout the entire municipal area, the laying out of new quarters, and the speculative construction of many new houses, with a growth of population from about 100,000 in 1861 to 167,000 in 1871,—all this meant a sudden transformation that was exceedingly painful to foreign artists, poets and students of the mediæval Florence. The removal of the capital to Rome caused a reaction in Florence that bankrupted many individuals and almost ruined the municipal finances. The population declined sharply with the removal of the governmental bureaus, and even in 1881, it was only 135,000—20 per cent. less than in 1871. But time and the inevitable progress of cities have more than restored the loss, and at the end of 1893 the population exceeded 200,000. Moreover, the later improvements have been executed with better taste and judgment in matters of detail than those initiated in 1865 and the years immediately following; and it is now confessed that Florence has not been altogether "vandalized" by the progressive Italians of the new *régime*.

CONTINUITY OF LIFE IN ITALY.

The mediæval architecture and the priceless art collections are hardly less interesting in their modern setting; and to those who can understand that the history of our own time possesses no less dignity and value than the history of other centuries, it gives no shock to find a modern municipal government occupying the Palazzo Vecchio, in which the signors of the Florentine Republic once had their seat of government, and which has witnessed six eventful centuries. Just six hundred years ago Florence was undergoing a more relentless reconstruction than that of our own generation. It was then that the present town hall was built, the old walls were demolished, suburbs were annexed, and the new walls were erected which have in our own day given place to the *Viale* or boulevards. The fascinating thing in Italy is the continuity of life, and the determination to keep building new history upon the foundations of the old. The ancient Romans were mighty road makers, aqueduct builders and civil engineers; and the beautiful avenues of Florence, with the extensive tram-lines traversing the town and its adjacent regions, would have their heartiest approval if appeal could be made to them; while the electric road up the heights to antique Fiesole, or the steam tram-line on the splendid new Viale dei Colli (a winding boulevard on the slopes of the suburban hills), would seem to them the very consummation of things most to be desired. They could not possibly comprehend the "Ruskinian affectation" (to quote Mr. Frederic Harrison) of sentimental and obscurantist visitors to Italy, who "shudder at a railroad," and "whine over the conditions of modern progress." It does not follow that all attempts at modernization are either necessary or wisely conceived, and doubtless mistakes have been made at Florence. But the painful sharpness of contrast is disappearing, and the new begins to harmonize with the old under the softening hand of time, aided by the more refined taste that now prevails.

ROME, BEFORE AND AFTER 1870.

But transformations elsewhere in Italy were wholly eclipsed by those inaugurated at Rome when the Quirinal became the seat of the national government, the sovereignty of the papal states having at last been merged with that of the now completed kingdom. Such an abrupt change from mediæval to modern conditions has not been witnessed elsewhere. It was as if all the European changes since 1789 had been successfully repelled from invading the domains of the Church, and had then suddenly burst across the boundaries in one resistless flood. "There was," exclaimed Herman Grimm, "an infinite calm, a loveliness and stillness in which the poet and the scholar could draw near to the mighty dead who had once been there as living men. There was nothing like it on earth. Now it is destroyed forever. In the stead of this there are the stench of engines, the dust of shattered bricks, the scream of steam whistles, the mounds of rubbish, the poles of scaffolding, long lines of houses raised in frantic haste on malarious soil, enormous barracks representative of the martial law required to hold in check a liberated people; all is dirt, noise, confusion, hideousness, crowding, clamor, avarice." Mr. Frederic Harrison, who admits the inevitability of the changes and endeavors not to judge them harshly, does not try to conceal his sense of loss in the disappearance of Rome's "mediæval halo." And he reminds us of the "fern-clad ruins standing in open spaces, gardens or vineyards; the huge solitudes within the walls; . . . the narrow, ill-lighted streets, the swarms of monks, friars and prelates of every order and race; the air of mouldering abandonment in the ancient city, as of some corner of mediæval Europe left forgotten and untouched by modern progress, with all the historic glamour, the pictorial squalor, the Turkish routine, all the magnificence of obsolete forms of civilization which clung round the Vatican and were seen there only in western Europe." Such was the Rome of Mr. Harrison's first visit; and now he finds that the "Rome, which, thirty years ago, was a vision of the past, is to-day a busy Italian town, with a dozen museums, striving to become a third-rate Paris." Mr. Harrison does full justice to the archæological intelligence and solicitude of the new possessors of Rome, and evidently perceives that the rapid growth of population which followed the establishment of the capital there must in any case have compelled innumerable modern changes.

Wherefore he does not inveigh against tendencies which no regrets or protest could have checked and for which it would be useless to ascribe blame.

HOW THE CHURCH HAD GOVERNED ROME.

The people of Rome knew practically nothing of communal self-government under the papal *régime*. Prior to 1847 there sat a sort of municipal council on the Capitoline, but it was not a representative body and it had powers of the most limited description. The meagreness of its functions is best illustrated by the size of its budget. It was allowed by the authorities of the Papal state an income of 35,000 scudi (188,125 lire, less than thirty-eight thousand dollars)—a sum hardly equal to the expenditure of an enterprising village. It is to the credit of Pope Pius IX that one of his first political acts was the granting of a municipal constitution to Rome. This was in 1847. The new charter had many features of a comparatively liberal character. But in the following year a great wave of revolution against arbitrary government swept across Europe, and the Pope was driven from Rome, only to be reinstated a year or two later by French arms. At the beginning of 1851 the papal government promulgated a law depriving the municipal authorities of most of their independent powers and again reducing the municipality to a mere shadow. From 1851 to 1870 the communal budget ranged from about 2,000,000 to about 3,500,000 lire annually (from $400,000 to $700,000). Among the principal sources of income were the regular appropriations from the papal government of about $200,000 a year; the taxes superimposed upon the government's levies on houses and lands and on wine and spirits, and the tax upon horses and domestic animals. The six principal items of expenditure were for streets and ordinary public works, administration, lighting, cleansing, cemeteries and festivals.

SUDDEN EXPANSION OF MUNICIPAL BUDGETS.

In view of the completeness of the papal authority and of the immense wealth of the Church, the physical condition of the holy city was far from creditable to the government. In 1870, when the papal provinces became a part of the new kingdom of Italy and Rome was made the royal capital, its people were granted the municipal liberties that the other cities of Italy enjoyed, and the new era of municipal improvement was entered upon immediately. How promptly the public services were extended to meet the needs of a great community can best be expressed in the condensed terms of budgetary statistics. The municipal income, which had been only 3,500,000 lire in 1870 and which for twenty years had averaged only about 2,700,000 lire, exceeded 19,000,000 in 1872, and reached 28,000,000 in 1885. The average municipal income and expenditure for the twenty years following the new order of things instituted in 1870 was nearly ten times as great as the average for the twenty years immediately preceding.

The comparison admirably illustrates the enlargement of public functions in recent times. In most cities the expansion had been gradual and the contrast was less sharp. But Rome seemed in a year to have made up for a century of lost time. Until 1870 the public services were costing at the rate of about fourteen lire a year for each inhabitant. In 1872 the expenditure per capita was ninety lire. Growth of population has since diminished the per capita sum; but the annual average is seventy-five or eighty lire. Under the old *régime* the street lighting was insufficient; it was immediately so extended as to cost three and a half times as much as before. Street scavenging in like manner was made vastly more efficient. The sanitary service prior to 1870 had cost about 75,000 lire a year. After 1871 it amounted to 1,400,000 a year, an increase of nearly twenty-fold. The outlay for public works, including streets, sewers, accommodation for the various public services and the other usual items, also illustrates the radical change to which I have referred. Under the new *régime* this outlay at once expanded several fold. In the old days there were no communal schools, while now the mainitenance of elementary instruction under the compulsory school law entails a very considerable expense. The fire department has been reorganized, modernized and enlarged.

PROVIDING WATER-SUPPLY AND SEWERS.

Previous to 1871 the city was not supplied with a system of sewers. The new authorities adopted a scientific plan for the complete drainage of the city, using the Cloaca Maxima and other gigantic sewers of ancient Rome for the main tunnels. The system has been steadily worked out with immense advantage to the health and convenience of the people. The water supply of Rome had been famous in the ancient times, numerous high sources in the vicinity of the city having always been ready to yield an abundant quantity; and from time to time the ancient Romans constructed new aqueducts to meet the needs of the growing metropolis. During the later period of the Roman Empire the city was magnificently furnished with pure water. But in the dark period that followed the triumph of the barbarian invaders, both the water supply and the drainage system became deranged. The sewers were choked up and the aqueducts were broken down. The time came when the Roman population was obliged to resort to the Tiber, and to dig wells for its water supply. The Tiber water is unfit for domestic uses and, as might easily be believed of so ancient a city, the subsoil is saturated with poisonous impurities that render well water dangerously unwholesome. The later popes accomplished some good work in the restoration of aqueducts; but until the new and secular order of things was inaugurated the water system remained lamentably bad. This was the more inexcusable because the situation made a good supply and thorough distribution so very feasible. It was not until 1885,—as the result of alarming disclosures by the chemists and bacteriologists

of a special commission on the hygiene of the municipality of Rome,—that all the wells were peremptorily closed. The municipal authorities have repaired the splendid old aqueducts, improved the reservoirs, and brought the daily supply up to a total of 60,000,000 gallons or more,—about 150 gallons a day for each inhabitant. To take the place of the closed wells, the municipal authorities have added greatly to the number of public fountains. At the beginning of 1886 there were in the city 162 ancient fountains of public supply and 167 more that had been opened since 1870, not counting 25 or 30 fountains of a monumental or artistic character. The number has been somewhat increased since 1886, and this record is among the most creditable of the many reforms of the new municipality.

SANITATION AND THE LOWERED DEATH-RATE.

A most gratifying reduction of the death rate, especially as regards those classes of diseases that are amenable to sanitary science, has followed the improvements of drainage, of water supply, of cleansing and of general health administration. One of the first acts of the new government in 1870 was the establishment of an office of *Igiene ed assistenza sanitaria;* and the functions and usefulness of this department have been steadily augumented from year to year. This work is carefully systematized, and includes a service of food inspection, one of house to house inspection for nuisances, a vaccination service, a new hospital system for the isolation of epidemic diseases with the chief establishment in a secluded area on the Aventide Hill, a system of sanitary regulation for cemeteries and funerals, a house service of medical and health assistance for the poor, a service of public dormitories, an exceedingly interesting and useful series of stations for night medical relief and still other distinct features. The death rate of Rome in 1876 was within a fraction of 30 per 1,000. It was lower in 1877, but the average for 1878, 1879 and 1880 was just under 28. In 1885 it was 26; in 1893, 22.3, and in 1894 only 19.4

REVOLUTIONIZING THE STREETS.

The systematic reform of the street system of Rome did not begin at once with the change of administration. It seemed to be forced upon the municipality by the development of population and the necessity for accommodating a traffic which had enormously increased. The railroad system of Italy had been extended, and Rome had become one of its centres. In 1860 the population was only 184,000. In 1870 it was 226,000, and in 1880 it had increased to more than 300,000; and the temporary sojourners and visitors who thronged the streets were a vastly multiplied host. Moreover, there was a prospect of a continued rapid growth. Half a million people before the end of the century appeared a reasonable estimate; and how could such a community, busy and eager, rest content in the absence of main street arteries and of the facilities for transit and traffic that have become universal in this age? Certainly the outlook of the municipal authorities of 1880 has been justified by the subsequent facts. The population at the opening of 1894 exceeded 451,000 and the gains had been at a rate which made it reasonable to expect that the figures would reach 500,000 in 1900. What the Roman people could have done under these conditions of growth and commercial progress without a reformed street system, I have never heard any of the critics attempt to explain.

Some preliminary and detached improvements had been made earlier, but it was not until 1883 that the so-called *piano regolatore,*—the complete scheme for the straightening and enlarging of the chief thoroughfare system,—was finally adopted and set in motion. It had for its examples the notable improvements of recent years in the street systems of a score of important European cities from England to Hungary. It has seemed to me that the Roman project was a reasonable and conservative one; that is to say, as little arbitrary and destructive as circumstances could well allow, and notably different in its spirit and methods from the iconoclastic and uncompromising nature of the earlier Parisian projects. Inasmuch as nearly every street in Rome—except in the new suburbs—was narrow and irregular, leading nowhere in particular, the reformers determined that some main arteries were indispensable, and proceeded to create them. It was resolved to contract a municipal loan of 150,000,000 lire ($30,000,000) for the accomplishment of the work, the Italian government lending its aid by a guaranty of the debt. One of the first great works undertaken was the creation of the new Via Nazionale in extension eastward of the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, at a cost of more than twelve million lire. At the western end of this broad corso, which until 1890 led nowhither, heavy demolitions were made to cut the thoroughfare through to the new Tiber bridge Vittorio Emanuele, and further demolitions on the west side of the Tiber were to continue the avenue as a broad and unobstructed approach to the Piazza of St. Peter's. Another of the new streets is the Via Cavour, leading eastward from the forum to the main railway station. At the foot of the Corso, and extending to the east side of the Forum, very important demolitions were required by the plan. The magnificent new retaining walls of the Tiber and the new bridges Garibaldi and Umberto were built as a part of this huge improvement scheme; and broad thoroughfares were projected, with much demolition of old structures, as approaches to these bridges. These details are sufficient perhaps to indicate the character of a project which required more than one decade for its entire completion, but which has already effected most noteworthy transformations.

AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL PRESERVE.

But still more recent than the *piano regolatore* are other glittering prospects evolved by the

enterprising municipal government of Rome, with the co-operation of an ambitious national government that desires to make its capital one of the finest and most attractive of modern cities. One of these projects is the establishment of the lines of a *Passeggiata Archæologica*. Within the area thus delimited, it was determined that there should be no further erection of private buildings, and it was the purpose of the government to exappropriate and acquire the entire tract, and convert it into a public park, whose chief attractions would be the ruined monuments of old Rome. The *Passeggiata* contains within its precincts the Forum, the Coliseum, the Forum of Trajan, the baths of Titus, the remains of the palaces of the Cæsars on the Palatine, the Circus Maximus, the baths of Caracalla, the temples of Vesta and Fortuna, and other ancient remains, and includes an extensive area of land made up of parts of the Capitoline, Aventine, Palatine and Cœlian Hills,—an area densely populated in ancient times, but now almost bare, and lying to the south of the heart of the modern city. Not only would this reserved area make a noble park, but it would also, when cleared according to the proposed plans, render the archæological remains by far more intelligible in their relative positions than they have been hitherto. Moreover, new and instructive discoveries are constantly being made by excavations.

ANOTHER GLITTERING PROJECT.

A much larger project so far as cost and superficies are concerned, is that of a grand park and boulevard system in the district now occupied by scattered villas and gardens north of the Porta Pinciana and within the bend of the Tiber. This is planned upon a magnificent scale, and its realization will cost an enormous sum. Inasmuch as the project itself is definitely conceived, and is agreed upon by the governments of the State and the municipality, it might be carried into effect gradually and the expenditure distributed through a long series of years. But financial difficulties are compelling the postponement of active work on such projects, perhaps until the opening of the new century. I have instanced enough to show that the rehabilitation of Rome as begun and as planned will entitle it in due time to rank among the most progressive of modern cities.

THE BUILDING SPECULATION.

While these improvements have been made under public auspices, Rome has been the scene of a remarkable amount of building by private owners. Along the revised or newly created business thoroughfares are to be found long lines of new commercial edifices; but it is in the erection of large and high residence blocks that the building activity has been greatest. Lying adjacent to the older city on every side are new quarters platted in regular squares, and largely built upon with plain but superior and massive apartment houses. The greater part of this new construction has been made since 1880, and much is now in progress. Thus a large addition has, within a few years, been built up in very regular blocks just north of the castle San Angelo; and as one looks out over it from the eastern balconies of the Vatican, the effect of Chicago-like newness is very strange. The most extensive of these new quarters are, however, at the opposite side of the city, in the east and northeast. For its own official uses the government caused to be prepared, several years ago, an elaborate map showing by different colors the demolitions required under the street regulation plan, the proposed boulevard system in the north, with the projected new Margherita Park, the perimeter of the *Passeggiata Archæologica* in the south, the tracts of ground occupied or reserved by the government as sites of actual or proposed public buildings, the built up area as it existed in 1870, the new house building accomplished in the decade 1870-80, that from 1880 to 1888, and that in process or anticipation in 1889. The rapid creation of a new Rome, as thus shown graphically, is most impressive.

IMPORTANT BUILDING REGULATIONS.

It is a satisfaction to observe that the new tenement houses of Rome are a vast improvement over the old ones in structural and sanitary respects. While the housing of the population of large cities is admittedly the most serious social question of the day, and while only a few cities have ventured upon the policy of extensive exappropriation, demolition and rebuilding for the sole or chief purpose of improving the dwellings of the poor, it is fortunate that many cities have been awakened to the important fact that much future evil can be averted by strict regulations as regards the character and arrangements of new houses. The building rules of a city have a public and social importance that is now tardily becoming recognized. Of Rome it can certainly be said that the average character of the house accommodation of families has improved materially, although, as yet, the housing of the very poorest classes is probably little better than twenty years ago. The present building regulations of Rome, adopted after very careful consideration in 1887, are among the most approved and advanced in the world. They bring under strict public surveillance everything that has to do with the style, materials, construction, size and sanitary arrangements of buildings. For example, they establish the rule that the height of buildings must not exceed once and a half the width of the street upon which they front, with the proviso, however, of a minimum height of fourteen meters and a maximum of twenty-four. They require that buildings shall be provided with inner courts, the narrowest side of which shall not measure less than one-third the height of the building; and they do not permit a narrower space between houses than the width prescribed for courts.

Those who have examined the buildings of the old crowded parts of European cities, where there is the least possible free space left unbuilt upon, and there-

fore the most inadequate provision for air and light can best appreciate the importance of a regulation requiring a reasonable area of open courts. The Roman regulations further establish the minimum height of ceilings, require that every apartment or group of apartments designed for a family shall have water supply and sewer connections, and enter into great detail as regards all matters of appearance and health. Gradually through the operation of these enlightened rules for new building, and through demolition from time to time of ancient tenements, the housing of the Roman population will become entirely transformed One section of the new building code of 1887 authorized the *Commissione Edilizia* to make out a list of all structures of an historical and artistic character, and forbade their destruction or alteration, even by their private owners, without public authority. Thus, while Rome is rebuilding, there is nothing of real interest or worth that is allowed to perish.

NAPLES AWAKENED.

Rome's municipal undertakings were, however, destined in turn to be surpassed by those of another Italian city. Naples awoke in its turn, and entered in a systematic manner upon what is perhaps the largest definite programme of sanitary renovation ever undertaken by any city,—a scheme whose full accomplishment can cost hardly less than 500,000,000 lire ($100,000,000). The project owes its inception to the cholera epidemic of 1884,—or, rather, the epidemic was the occasion, while the new energy and courage of United Italy gave origin to the plan of action. The whole country was aroused in behalf of Naples; and the parliament in 1885 voted an appropriation of 100,000,000 lire toward the cost of a complete new sewer system, a new water system, a scheme of sweeping demolitions and street alterations in the low and crowded quarters of the city, and a corresponding plan for the construction of new quarters on the higher ground at the eastern limits, and ultimately on the northern and western slopes. Naturally, much delay was experienced in the arrangement of preliminaries, in negotiations with private owners, and in the development of the plan in detail. The new water supply was introduced immediately from high mountain sources near Avellino, fifty or sixty miles distant. The sewer system was taken in hand also and prosecuted with energy.

MAGNITUDE OF THE RECONSTRUCTION WORK.

But the *piano di risanamento*—the project of rehabilitating the old quarters—was found as delicate in detail as it was huge in its entirety. It was not until the summer of 1889 that the actual work was begun, in the presence of the King and Queen, who had taken a deep interest in it from the beginning. A few statistics may be of assistance in explaining the scope of this undertaking, as furnished by the communal assessor, Professor Alberto Marghieri. The number of proprietors whose property was to be taken in whole or in part was 7,100—5,400 of these exappropriations being entire. The awards for such property were estimated at not less than 93,000,000 lire. The amount of ground to be cleared and rebuilt, or to be redeemed and raised to a higher grade, was about 1,000,000 square metres. The area of improvement included 271 old streets, of which 144 were to be abolished entirely, and 127 retained and widened. The number of people to be unhoused was about 90,000. Of habitations to be destroyed there were 17,000. Churches to the number of 62 were doomed, as were a large number of shops and other establishments. Streets and open squares represented 22 per cent. of the area to be renewed. Under the new scheme they would occupy 62 per cent. of the area. The population of the area had a density in 1889 of 1,610 per hectare (2½ acres). This would be reduced to 700 per hectare,—and perhaps to still less; for the new quarters (*piano di ampliamento*) in the suburbs were eventually to provide house room for 180,000 persons.

THE NEW NAPLES.

The carrying out of this vast reform was to be accompanied by the enforcement of improved sanitary laws, and by various minor municipal improvements. It was also believed that a great industrial impetus would be given to Naples, and that as a result of the general stir and agitation the thousands of occupationless plebeians might be evolved into a regular working class. Costly as the great experiment must be, its courageous advocates had no doubt that it would be profitable. They believed that the expenditure would not represent wealth sunk and lost, but on the contrary, that it would be a most advantageous investment for Naples and for Italy. It promises in any event practically to end Italian epidemics; and that result alone would justify a far greater investment, even from the purely commercial point of view. It is pleasant to believe that the new Naples is to be worthy of its beautiful situation and its unsurpassed environment. The quarters undergoing renovation are very old, dating back in part to the Greco-Roman period, and in part to the early middle ages; but there was comparatively little of priceless value in their antiquity. The existence of these overcrowded and unwholesome slums is much less disgraceful, when the facts are considered impartially, than is the recent development of crowded and unwholesome slums in American cities, where the neglect of simple and obvious preventive measures has made it certain that drastic and costly remedies must be employed in a future not far distant.

WHAT HAS BEEN ALREADY DONE.

The Naples projects have made very large advances toward completion, although the execution of the full plans will yet require a number of years. About 50,000,000 lire had been paid to dispossessed owners from 1889 to 1894, the chief new thoroughfares in the old quarters had been constructed, and

thousands of good houses had been built in the new districts, in conformity with the requirements of a strict new code of building regulations. Many thousands of people had been transferred to the improved dwellings, and street railway lines had been placed in operation on the reformed avenues and extended to the attractive suburban additions. The actual carrying out both of the *risanamento* project and of the *ampliamento* schemes was intrusted to private companies with a large capital which act as agents of the municipal government under carefully devised contracts. Although large sums were involved in the necessary operations, it is expected that the resales of street frontage on important new business streets, and good financial management in the new residence quarters, will ultimately reimburse the municipal treasury for the greater part of the investment. Meanwhile, the transformations already accomplished have proved themselves eminently advantageous to the city in all the phases of its life. A usual death rate for Naples until recently was 33 or more per 1,000. It is not time to yet expect radical results from sanitary reforms to which the domestic life of the people has become adapted only to a limited extent. But the rate for 1894 was reduced to 27.5; and it is likely that the average will henceforth be lower even than this encouraging figure.

Naples remains the most populous Italian city, although Rome and Milan have been gaining upon it rapidly. In the early sixties it had about 450,000 people, and no other city of Italy had nearly half so many. The Neapolitans of thirty years ago were not an effective population, but included great swarms of idlers and beggars. There were in 1895 about 540,000 people in Naples; and the changed times, with new industrial opportunities, have much improved the average status of the inhabitants, and diminished the numbers of the unoccupied poor.

PALERMO'S PROGRAMME OF RENOVATION.

Since 1880, the growth of Palermo Sicily's capital, now the fifth Italian city in size, has been very noteworthy. It had in that year hardly more than 200,000 people, while at the opening of 1894 it had 276,000, with the prospect of reaching the 300,000 mark at the end of the decade. The municipality of Palermo has exhibited a surprising vigor in the construction of new avenues, and in the general amplification and adornment of the city. The two broad, straight avenues, which meet at right angles in the heart of the city and cut Palermo into four sections, do not belong to the present era of reconstruction, but were executed by the Spanish Viceroys of Sicily, who made Palermo their seat of government in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. But many new avenues attest the zeal of the present municipal authorities. The spirit of modern enterprise has taken full possession of the town. New water works, drainage schemes, and other sanitary reforms; much attention to paving; rapid progress in the extension of street railways; a decided taste for electrical applications—all these are characteristics of a town that dates from Phœnician times, but feels itself as young and modern as an Australian capital.

VENICE AND THE NEW SPIRIT.

There are smaller cities which have caught the infection of modern progress; but of Bologna and Leghorn, Cantania and the rest it is needless to discourse. What they are attempting is merely to follow the example of their more important contemporaries. Venice has hitherto escaped any very shocking alterations. Few casual visitors would be likely to have discovered how much attention the Venetian authorities had of late been devoting to various sanitary engineering projects. Happily, the new water supply of Venice, the new sewer projects, the plan for a great hospital for infectious diseases, and various other proposed reforms could not affect the picturesqueness of the place. But with exceedingly little new construction of houses the Venetian population has expanded since 1866 by more than 30,000 people. And this increase of about 25 per cent. (from about 120,000 to more than 150,000) has resulted in a very serious overcrowding of the old tenements, in consequence of which the death rate has been materially increased, particularly within the past fifteen or twenty years. Obviously, the situation of Venice does not permit an easy and simple overflow into attractive suburbs. To relieve congestion in slums of a growingly bad character, the municipal authorities, with the revision and approval of the central government, have drawn up a project that will necessitate a large amount of demolition and rebuilding, attended with street rectifications and other changes. The limited ground area makes it essential to plan for the most economical utilization of space in reconstruction.

It is with some misgivings that I have endeavored to acquaint myself with the nature and scope of these plans. So far as I have studied them, however, I have been led toward the welcome impression that their carrying out will not very materially lessen the charm of Venice, and that the parts of the city most frequented by visitors will remain practically undisturbed. Into the details of the pending projects it is not necessary to enter. It is only to be said that the adoption at Venice of a *piano di risanamento e piano regolatore,*—which plans concern themselves with *nuove arterie di communicazione,*—marks the final victory of the modern spirit of practical progress and of sanitary reform in its relentless assaults upon the famous old cities of western and central Europe.

PUBLIC

PROCESSION OF BISHOPS, GETHSEMANE CHURCH, MINNEAPOLIS (SEE PAGE 568).

EPISCOPACY'S SOJOURN AT MINNEAPOLIS.

BY HORACE B. HUDSON.

FOR the first time in its history the Episcopal Church of the United States has held its representative assembly as far west as the Mississippi river. During the first three weeks of October the triennial convention was in session in Minneapolis. And it is significant—perhaps typical of a new era in the life of the Episcopal denomination—that the great convention came together in a church which within twenty-five years was but a mission station. Under the circumstances it was not strange that the subject of missionary endeavor contested with constitutional revision for the first place in the interest of the convention. On account of the illness of Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, and Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, the venerable Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, next in seniority, became presiding bishop. Though regretting the absence of the patriarchs of the house of bishops, the convention could not but appreciate how appropriate it was that the grand old "Apostle to the Indians" should preside at the first general convention ever held in his diocese. And with the object lesson of his work before them the delegates could not fail to take to heart the closing words of his welcoming address: "The historic Church has something greater to do than pass on canons."

GETHSEMANE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MINNEAPOLIS.

The general convention is the legislative body of the Episcopal denomination. It is organized in two

houses on somewhat the same plan as the federal congress. In the upper house—the house of bishops—each diocese is represented by its bishop, who is elected for life, while in the lower house, called the house of deputies, the clergy and laity unite, each being represented by four delegates elected from the several dioceses, and serving during one convention only. Legislation may originate in either house, but to come of effect must be concurrent. The members of the two houses constitute the board of missions, and in that capacity control the home and foreign missionary work of the Episcopal Church.

Associated with the convention are a large number of meetings of importance in the denominational work, such as the triennial anniversary of the Woman's Auxiliary, the meetings of the American Church Sunday School Institute, of the Church Building Society, the Educational Society, and other similar organizations. These various interests bring to the general convention many people besides the five hundred or more actually having seats in the two houses. Probably over one thousand men and women thoroughly representative of the Episcopal Church spent the larger part of the month in Minneapolis.

It was a matter of some significance that, notwithstanding the fact that the place of meeting was so remote from the metropolitan centre of American Episcopacy, the Eastern delegation of the laity included not a few gentlemen distinguished in public life. Conspicuous among these were J. Pierpont

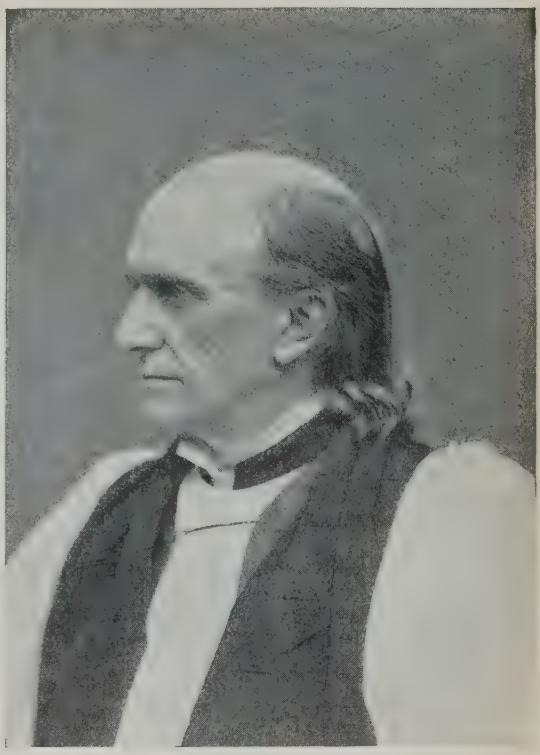


Photo by Anderson.

BISHOP WHIPPLE, OF MINNESOTA.

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MINNEAPOLIS.

Morgan and Francis L. Stetson, of New York; Joseph Packard, Jr., of Baltimore, and Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. Of the clergy, the Rev. Dr. E. A. Hoffman, the Rev. Wm. R. Huntington and the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, of New York; the Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim, of Washington; the Rev. Dr. Wm. N. McVickar and the Rev. Dr. John Fulton, of Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. F. P. Davenport, of Tennessee; the Rev. Dr. Wm. Prall, of Detroit, and the Rev. Dr. R. F. Alsop, of Brooklyn, were especially active members, while the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, of New York, was honored with a re-election as president of the house of deputies. To his admirable service in this capacity in three previous conventions Dr. Dix added this year a new series of parliamentary triumphs. The convention is a body much given to intricate discussion, and, at the same time, jealous of any departure from strict parliamentary procedure. Few men could have as ably directed the business of the house and as skillfully untangled its parliamentary knots as the Rev. Dr. Dix.

Another representative in the house of deputies of the commission on revision of the constitution and canons, the Rev. Dr. Hoffman, took a very prominent

PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING, MINNEAPOLIS.

Photo by Anderson.

BISHOP COXE, OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

part in the proceedings of the lower house. His speeches were short and incisive. Many other men talked longer and more frequently. Almost the same comment might be made on the attitude of the Rev. Dr. Huntington, who was not inaptly styled the leader of the opponents of revision.

The convention met in Gethsemane Church, the house of deputies holding its sessions in the auditorium and the bishops meeting in the adjoining parish house, newly erected and dedicated, in honor of the late Bishop Knickerbacker, as "Knickerbacker Memorial Hall." On the opening day the Holy Communion was celebrated in the most elaborate manner known to the Church. After the custom of the occasion, the distinguished body of bishops proceeded to the church in solemn procession, the youngest in time of consecration leading. Arrayed in their canonical robes and "degree hoods," and preceded by the surpliced choir, the procession of bishops was imposing. The ceremonial attracted a large concourse of spectators.

The sermon on this occasion was delivered by Bishop Coxe, of Western New York. At the close of the long service the procession of bishops returned to Knickerbacker Hall, led this time by the venerable Bishop Whipple, the order of precedence being reversed. In the afternoon of the same day the two houses organized, the bishops honoring the distinguished Bishop Doane, of the diocese of Albany, with election as chairman, and "assessor" to the presiding bishop. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart and the Rev. Dr. Chas. L. Hutchins were chosen again to the posts they have long satisfactorily held as secretaries, respectively, of the house of bishops and the house of deputies.

The proposed revision of the constitution and canons of the Church occupied much the larger part

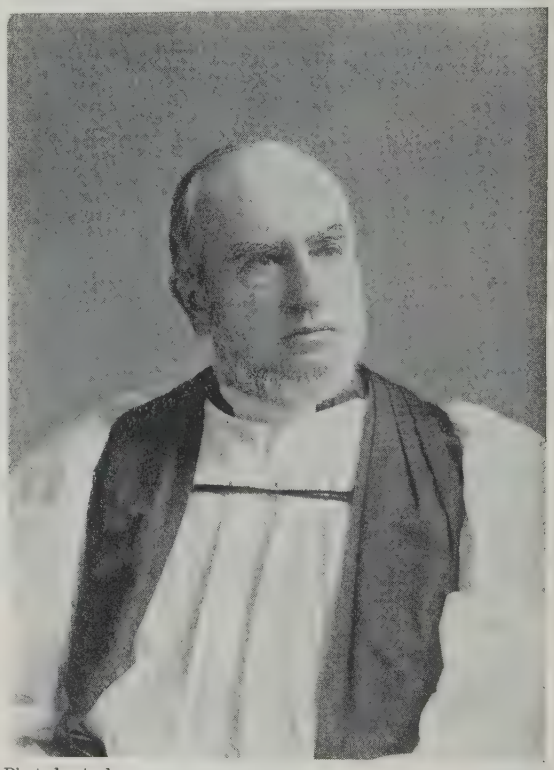


Photo by Anderson.

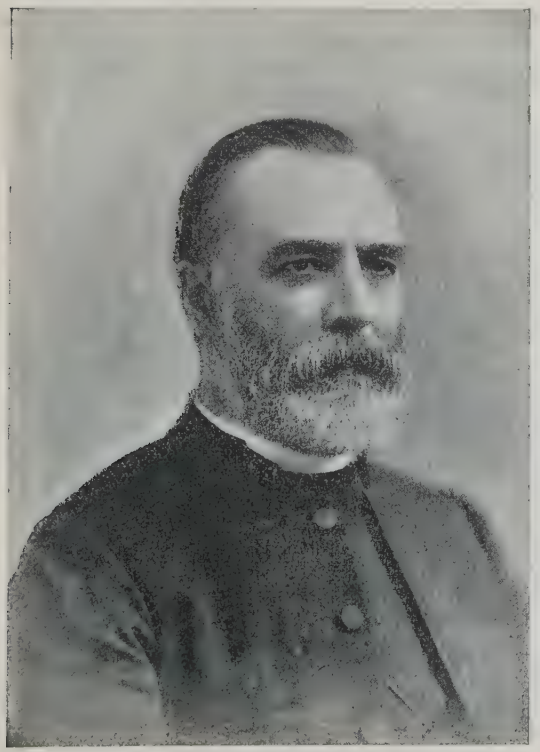
BISHOP NEELEY, OF MAINE.

of the time of the convention. At the convention of 1892 a commission of twenty-one, consisting of equal representation from the bishops, the clergy and the laity, was appointed to revise the constitution and canons, and submit a report to the convention of 1895. The powers of this commission were variously estimated. It was held by some men prominent in the Church that the sphere of the commission was merely to report amendments for insertion in the old constitution. Taking the opposite ground, the commission reported to the convention an entire redraft of the constitution, prefaced by a declaration of faith. That the convention did not recognize the committee's authority to formulate a statement of faith was evidenced by the prompt rejection of the declaration.

To an outside observer the most striking changes in the constitution, as revised by the commission, were the provisions for the formation of provinces of five or more dioceses, over which an archbishop or primate should preside, and the establishment of the presiding bishop of the house of bishops as primus or head of the American Church. There are many

other changes, relating largely to details of government and procedure. It was claimed by an influential faction that the revision was in the interests of the bishops; that its whole trend was the extension of their power. On the other hand, the promoters of the revision idea held that the whole revised constitution was in the line of simplification and conformity to modern and advanced ideas. Without attempting to pass upon the merits of the proposed constitution, it is sufficient to say that the house of bishops adopted the new document almost without change, while the deputies, after adopting a number of amendments, and spending many hours in discussion, referred the whole matter to a new committee. By the concurrent action of both houses the revised canons were recommitted to the old commission, whose existence is consequently prolonged for another three years.

Among the striking incidents of the convention was the adoption of resolutions of greeting and fraternal good will to the Northern Minnesota Methodist Conference, which happened to be in session in Minneapolis. Such action is without precedent in the conventions of the Episcopal Church. It may fairly be taken as indicative of the advanced ideas and the spirit of Christian unity which were manifested frequently during the convention. The missionary meetings during the convention were the most enthusiastic and the best attended of the sessions. The Rev. Dr. McVickar voiced the opinion of a large element when he exclaimed during one debate, "Nothing comes before this body of more importance than its mission work."



DEAN HOFFMAN, OF THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, NEW YORK CITY.

DR. MORGAN DIX, OF NEW YORK CITY.

It is said of the Minneapolis convention that it was the most harmonious the Church had ever held. Notwithstanding the diverse opinion regarding the points at issue before the convention, the discussions were quite devoid of acrimony. With scarcely any exception the utmost courtesy and consideration was exhibited, even in the warmth of debate.

Minneapolis has entertained many conventions, but it is not an exaggeration to say that no other religious gathering has made such an impression upon the life of the city. This is due not alone to the social events which have marked the presence of the Episcopal visitors. These indeed have been so many and so royal in their hospitality that it is not surprising that the guests should regard Minneapolis as the prince of entertainers. But there has also been a distinguishable feeling among thinking people that the Episcopal Church was undergoing, to some extent, a process of evolution, and that the development had in it that which must interest every thoughtful person.

In its social attentions the city was lavish. At an opening reception of welcome at the West Hotel there were about two thousand guests in attendance. The beautiful garden *fête* given by Mr. and Mrs. Dorilus Morrison a few days later was, to the five hundred guests from abroad, an unexpected delight. Many of them had pictured October in Minnesota as a month of snow and ice. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison gave, too, a very elaborate dinner in honor of Bishop

THE EPISCOPAL INSTITUTIONS AT FARIBAULT.

Potter, of New York. Dinners for distinguished members of the convention were also given by Senator and Mrs. W. D. Washburn and Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Lowry, while Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Linton honored Bishops Whipple and Gilbert with a large reception. There were, of course, a large number of other dinners, receptions, teas and church lunches. The Minnesota Church Club banqueted the members of the convention at the Ryan Hotel in St. Paul, and on one evening the beautiful residence of James J. Hill, the railroad magnate of the Northwest, was thrown open for a great reception given in honor of Bishops Whipple and Gilbert.

During the weeks of the convention Mr. Pierpont Morgan, of New York, occupied the handsome home of Mrs. Fred. C. Pillsbury, entertaining as his guests Bishops Whipple, Potter and Doane. This house was a centre of attraction while the convention was in Minneapolis. A pleasant feature of the attentions shown the visitors was the display at the Minneapolis Public Library of the extensive collection of Bibles, of rare editions and bindings, owned by the Rev. Dr. Wright, of St. Paul.

The smaller Northwestern cities vied with each other in their invitations to the visitors, and not a few pulpits were occupied at points some distance from Minneapolis. But by far the most appropriate attention paid the convention from outside was the invitation from the beautiful little city of Faribault, the home of Bishop Whipple and the seat of the Seabury divinity school, as well as of a number of state institutions. A day was given up to this excursion, and the affair evolved itself into a genuine ovation to the Bishop of Minnesota. Faribault may well be styled the Episcopal centre of the Northwest, but its citizens, without regard to sect, united to do honor to the visiting body. The speeches made upon this occasion were a series of personal tributes to Bishop Whipple.

Among the scores of brilliant men who attended the convention of 1895, none was better qualified to put a right estimate upon the gathering and its work than Bishop Doane, of the diocese of Albany. As chairman of the house of bishops and a most active participant in the life of the convention, Bishop Doane found his time fully occupied while in Minneapolis, but with a gracious courtesy which distinguishes his every act, he consented to give a few minutes to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. He spoke of his personal gratification in the work of the convention and its harmonious spirit. He paid a high compliment to Bishop Whipple, and as regards the hospitality of Minneapolis and the reception of the members of the convention he expressed both surprise and admiration. Bishop Doane said in substance:

"The *personnel* of the present convention is fully up to the average; and I think it is entirely representative of the Church. The house of bishops is supposed to be substantially the same from year to year, but it is a rather remarkable fact that of the

RESIDENCE OF MRS. F. C. PILLSBURY, MINNEAPOLIS.

sixty or more bishops in attendance this year, ten have never sat in the house before, while fifteen are almost wholly new to the house. This introduces a new element of about twenty-five per cent.—a condition almost unheard of in the house of bishops. We are this year," continued Bishop Doane, "without the presence and council of five or six of the most distinguished bishops of the Church. Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island;

Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama; Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, and Bishop Whittle, of Virginia, are all absent. These are men who have for many years been very prominent in the affairs of the Church and whose absence is keenly felt. Bishop Williams, you know, is a man head and shoulders above any of us. I believe the make-up of the house of deputies is quite equal to the average."

At the time of this conversation (October 15) it was quite too early to speak conclusively of the work of the convention, which had yet a week of life before it, but Bishop Doane summarized the general situation as to revision in these words:

"The present convention came together charged with the duty of revising the constitution and canons of the church. For twelve years we have had the subject of revision before us. The hymnal and the book of common prayer have both been revised--the latter, of course, much the most important, but the former of great interest--and now we have come to the constitution. The convention is not apt to move rapidly, and I do not think it was expected by any one that a revised constitution would be adopted at this time. In fact, we have proceeded much more expeditiously than I expected. The house of bishops has already adopted the entire constitution (this was on October 15), and the house of deputies has made some progress. It is significant that such a leader as the Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Grace Church, New York, is little heard on the floor of the house in the debate on the revision.

"A good deal has been made of this question of revision which is not warranted by the facts. Much has been said about the opposition to the adoption of the word 'primate' as the title of the presiding office of the house of bishops and the head of the Church. The house of deputies has rejected the term 'primate,' but has adopted that part of the revised constitution which gives to the presiding bishop the authority which would be vested in him were he called by that title or any other. It is merely a matter of name, the principle has been adopted. But the effect of the change is greatly magnified. The presiding bishop under the new constitution will have practically no more power or influence than at present.

Photo by Anderson.

BISHOP DOANE, OF ALBANY.

"VILLA ROSA," RESIDENCE OF HON. D. MORRISON, MINNEAPOLIS.

"How will the new constitution be received by the Church? I think it will be received with satisfaction. But it is not, perhaps, a matter in which the people generally are vitally interested; the wording of the constitution has but little practical effect on the every-day life of the Church. Our system of Church government will remain substantially as before. The revised constitution is in

From composition photograph

HOUSE OF BISHOPS OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, A.D.

the interests of simplicity and adaptation to the progress of the Church.

"I regard the most significant event in connection with the convention as the excursion to Faribault. It was significant as a tribute to the work and character and life of one man. The influence of a single man has never been more strongly felt than in this convention. It was a striking coincidence that Bishop Whipple, the third in seniority, should have become the senior bishop in this convention. That fact and the influence of the visit to Faribault have, I think, impressed the convention very strongly. It has been a practical example of the possibilities of personal work and complete consecration, and

No.		
1.	*Rt. Revd.	Thomas H. Vail, S.T.D., LL.D.
2.	"	W. B. White Howe, D.D., LL.D
3.	"	*Theo. Benedict Lyman, D.D.
4.	"	Alexander Burgess, D.D.
5.	"	*John Adams Paddock, D.D.
6.	"	Abiel Leonard, S.T.D.
7.	"	*Cyrus F. Knight, D.D., D.C.L.
8.	"	Channing M. Williams, D.D.
9.	"	Cortlandt Whitehead, D.D.
10.	"	Geo. William Peterkin, D.D.
11.	"	*William H. A. Bissell, D.D.
12.	"	Thomas U. Dudley, D.D.
13.	"	*John Nich. Galleher. S.T.D.
14.	"	W. S. Perry, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L.
15.	"	*John Watous Beckwith, D.D.
16.	"	John Scarborough, D.D.
17.	"	Alfred Augustin Watson, D.D.
18.	"	*Boyd Vincent, D.D.
19.	"	James Steptoe Johnston.
20.	"	*Benj. Henry Paddock, D.D.
21.	"	William David Walker, S.T.D.
22.	"	Thomas Alfred Starkey, D.D.
23.	"	A. N. Littlejohn, D.D., LL.D.
24.	"	Charles Chapman Grafton.
25.	"	F. McN. Whittle, D.D., LL.D.
26.	"	*Alexander Gregg, D.D.
27.	"	Henry Adams Neely, S.T.D.
28.	"	Mahlon Norris Gilbert, D.D.
29.	"	L. Coleman, S.T.D., LL.D.
30.	"	Thomas Frederick Davies.
31.	"	Henry C. Potter, D.D., LL.D.
32.	"	*William I. Kip, D.D., LL.D.
33.	"	John Williams, D.D., LL.D.
34.	"	Thomas M. Clark, D.D., LL.D.
35.	"	*William Jones Boone, D.D.
36.	"	W. Ed. McLaren, D.D., D.C.L.
37.	"	Alfred Magill Randolph, D.D.
38.	"	Edwin Gardner Weed, D.D.
39.	Rt Revd.	Richard Hooker Wilmer, D.D.
40.	"	Chas. T. Quintard, S.T.D., LL.D.
41.	"	William Andrew Leonard, D.D.
42.	"	William Forbes Adams, D.D.
43.	"	Henry Benj. Whipple, D.D., LL.D
44.	"	Arthur C. Coxe, D.D., LL.D.
45.	"	Geo. Worthington, S.T.D., LL.D.
46.	"	Frederick Dan Huntington, S.T.D.
47.	"	Samuel David Ferguson, D.D.
48.	"	Henry Niles Pierce, S.T.D., LL D.
49.	"	John Franklin Spalding, S.T D.
50.	"	Hugh M. Thompson, S.D.D., LL.D.
51.	"	Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, S.T.D.
52.	"	Benjamin Wistar Morris, D.D.
53.	"	Ethelbert Talbot, S.T.D., LL.D.
54.	"	Leigh Richmond Brewer, S.T.D.
55.	Rt. Revd.	*David Buel Knickerbacker, D D.
56.	"	J.H.D. Wingfield, D.D, LL.D, D.C.L.
57.	"	Geo. De Normandie Gillespie, D.D.
58.	"	*M.A. DeWolfe Howe, S.T.D., LL.D.
59.	"	*Gregory Thurston Bedell, D.D.
60.	"	John Mills Kendrick, D.D
61.	"	William Hobart Hare, D.D,
62.	"	William Paret, D.D.
63.	"	William C. Doane, S.T.D., LL.D.
64.	"	William Woodruff Niles, S.T.D.
65.	"	Ozi William Whitaker, D.D.
66.	"	Alexander C. Garret, D.D., LL.D.
67.	"	Thomas Augustus Jagger, D.D.
68.	"	Elisha Smith Thomas, D.D.
69.	"	Nelson Somerville Rulison, D.D.
70.	"	George F. Seymour, S.T.D., LL.D.

* Deceased.

by D. H. Anderson, New York.

1889—CENTENNIAL CONVENTION.—*See key at foot of page* 572.

has had a pronounced effect in increasing the interest in missionary endeavor."

Much was heard in and about the convention of the subject of Christian unity. "The position of the Church on Christian unity," said Bishop Doane, "is outlined in the Chicago-Lambeth platform, which covers four points; substantially, the recognition of the Holy Scriptures as the Word of God, the acceptance of the Nicene Creed, the administration of the sacrament in the elements and with the words of our Lord's institution, and the historic Episcopate adapted to the needs of the times. But the Church is working for unity rather by prayer than by specific plans. In this connection a very striking incident occurred in the convention when the Bishop of Western New York, chairman of the Church Unity committee, introduced to the bishops the Rev. Dr. Smith, a member of the Presbyterian committee on this subject. They listened with great interest to his earnest address, and after reciting the Apostles' Creed and the Lord's Prayer, and a prayer for the unity of Christians, received the blessing of peace from the Bishop of Minnesota."

Bishop Doane spoke of the great satisfaction which he felt in the present condition of the Episcopal Church in the United States. Its rapid extension of membership had been shown by the report of a net increase of 67,571 communicants in the three years since the last previous convention. The list of clergy was enlarged in the same time some 300 names and 536 new church edifices had been erected. These figures, together with the belief that the Church was constantly growing in usefulness and influence, afforded the Bishop much gratification. Bishop Doane had very little opportunity of studying the social conditions of the Northwest, or to observe much of the material or intellectual progress of Minneapolis; but as an honored guest in many homes he had become much impressed with the warm-hearted hospitality and the refinement and culture of the people of Minneapolis. He admitted with a smile that he had seen nothing of the "rowdy West."

"Those of us from the East and South," said Bishop Doane, "have been very deeply impressed by the reception which we have had in Minneapolis. The gracious hospitality of the people of the city, without regard to denominational lines, has been boundless. We have been very much struck with the evidences of the highest culture and refinement in the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. The hospitable attentions of such men as Mr. Lowry and Mr. Hill are evidences not only of the cordial feeling existing in the city, but also, I think, of the belief of the prominent men of the Northwest that there is here assembled a dignified, intelligent body which stands for something definite, permanent and substantial, and which is exercising a potent influence on the life of the country."

PUBLIC

THE PRINCE OF WALES AS A YACHTSMAN.

IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL SPORT.

HENRY WYSHAM LANIER.

GENIAL UNCLE SAMUEL, who loves a race perhaps better than anything else on earth, and who is by no means deficient in a fondness for coming out ahead, may be pardoned for feeling just a little complacent at present. There was one unpleasant moment, to be sure, when he was rather anxious as to the attitude outsiders would take, for public disapprobation is not to be despised even with the clearest sort of conscience, and the "finish, foul and fizzle" of the great America's Cup contest was decidedly mixed-up, but the prompt challenge of Mr. Rose was very satisfying on this point. Lord Dunraven's action, too, in leaving the *Valkyrie* on this side of the water, and the rumors of actual overtures for another contest, have all tended in the same direction, and it is hoped that the recent experience may be of service in obtaining a more conclusive result when the *Defender* and the *Distant Shore* shall come together. For that the *Defender* will continue to defend next year seems a foregone conclusion. All the details have been left to the New York Yacht Club and the contradicted assertions that the Prince of Wales is behind the challenger have not a little whetted the public interest, for while it is good to beat our cousins across the water, it is a prospect entrancing to have a Royal Personage backing the rival.

While it is generally believed over here that the late meeting proved the superiority of the *Defender*, nobody will deny that the conditions were unfortunate, and it will be interesting to see how the committee for 1896 will grapple with the problems resulting from the intense desire of the spectators to be in at the finish. The perfervid state into which the public is thrown by such a race is really astonishing—the more so since yachting is a sport of necessity indulged in only by the few, and the vast majority of on-lookers do not know a belaying pin from a marlinespike. An amusing evidence of the voracity for every detail is found in the columns devoted by the newspapers to the infallible "mascot" on board the *Defender*. This humble yellow cur had greatness suddenly thrust upon him, and his appearance, characteristics and even the tangled wool of his ancestry and ownership were discussed at much length.

If the enthusiasm would expend itself in such harmless ways the matter would be very simple, but each race day was the occasion of such an outpouring of sightseers as even New York has seldom witnessed. Hundreds and hundreds of craft, from enormous steamers down to tiny cat-boats, jostled and elbowed each other in their eagerness to miss nothing, and there would seem to be no possible way of restraining the impetuosity of these enthusiasts when an exciting moment arrives. It is not enough, however, to say that such crowding is as hard on one boat as on another, for while the ideal conditions can certainly not be obtained near a great city, it is imperative that some plan should be devised whereby the evil may be lessened, at least. Everybody desires a "fair field and no favors," and undoubtedly some systematic co-operation, guided by the former fiasco, will produce a track which we can offer to the visitor without an apology. One point is often lost sight of: the New York Yacht Club has very little discretion in the matter of rules and decisions, for the deed of gift accompanying the cup is very rigid in its provisions, and every challenger understands beforehand that these must be complied with. The continuance of the challenges is the best evidence that the newspaper advices from across the water to bury the cup and put up a trophy to be raced for under "reasonable" regulations is merely a local opinion and does not voice the general sentiment.

It seems unquestionable that such international contests really bring about more cordial relations between the rivals. Of course, there is always some hard feeling at first, and the excitable supporters of both sides say rather nasty things, but most of the

CHARLES D. ROSE, ESQ.

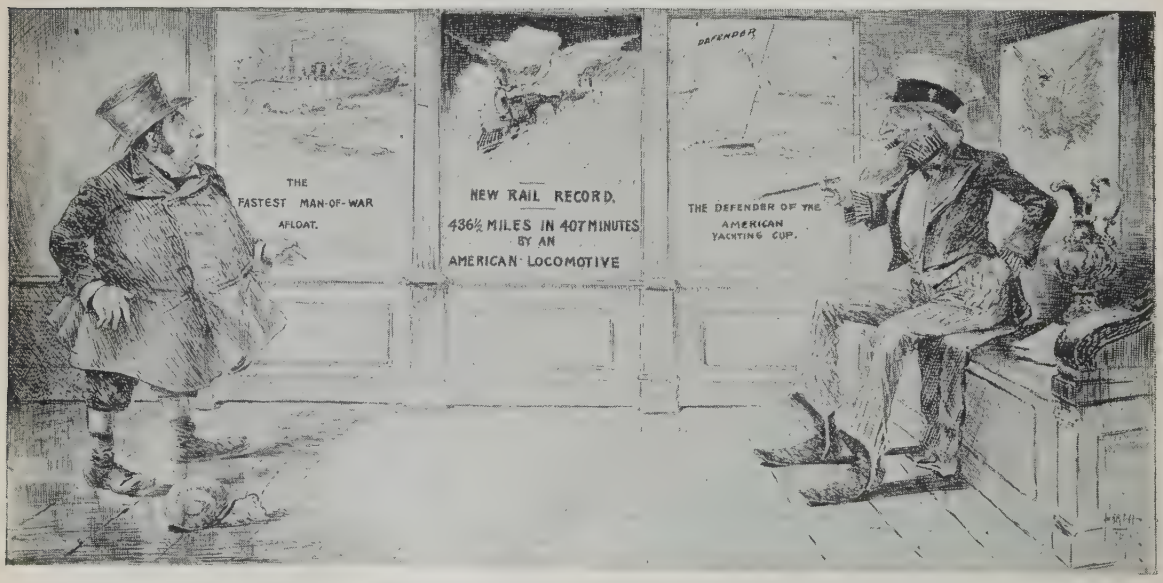
(Gov. Morton's London partner, whose challenge for the America's Cup was accepted, but subsequently withdrawn.

A WIN AND A PROTEST.—From *Moonshine* (London).

JOHN TO JONATHAN: "Yes, you've beaten me fair enough on the running path; but for all that I'm hanged if I like your way of yachting."

friction in this, as in every other dispute, arises from mutual misunderstanding and a lack of knowledge concerning the customs and conditions in the other country, all of which surely grows less with each meeting. Moreover, the glow of triumph inevitably superinduces a kindly feeling toward the vanquished one, particularly when he has shown pluck and can take defeat gracefully, and cooler judgment ascribes this latter quality to both sides, despite the yacht race and the bad feelings arising from the Cornell crew's performance at Henley. The Cornell oarsmen, by the way, seem determined to pluck this laurel from the English wearers.

In the matter of track athletics there is little chance for a dubious issue, since the absolute powers of the referee and the absence of all opportunity for "jockeying" preclude anything but finalities, and the record for the past year is a pleasant one for the patriotic American to contemplate. After the meeting between the New York Athletic Club and the London Athletic Club, in which the N. Y. A. C. took eleven straight events, creating three new world's "records," and the decisive defeat administered to Cambridge by Yale two weeks later, one might be tempted to assert that the American athlete is really more highly developed, yet the data are not yet sufficient for any sweeping generalizations. The agreement was for a strictly inter-club contest in the former case, but the L. A. C. immediately strengthened its membership by taking in several of the most famous athletes in Great Britain. The New York organization at once retaliated in kind, and after much mutual recrimination, the Londoners finally arrived without five of their newly acquired stars. Inasmuch as the N. Y. A. C.



UNCLE SAM'S COMPLIMENTS TO JOHN BULL.

UNCLE SAM: "Have you any more records that need smashing?"—From a drawing for the *Chicago Times-Herald*.

880-YARDS RACE—CHARLES J. KILPATRICK WINNING.

"weathered the storm without a man reported missing," as one of the journals naïvely puts it, the mere fact of their having won can hardly be used in making wider comparisons, but the surprising records established go to show that we can hold our own, for in everything except the quarter-mile run, the best English figures were surpassed. This meeting was altogether one of the best managed in the history of athletics, and despite the inauspicious beginning the most amicable feeling prevailed throughout. The performances were hair-raising, and when Sweeney cleared the bar in the high jump at 6 feet $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches, there was a general rush to the spot by the incredulous Englishmen to check the measurement. Again in the half-mile run, which was perhaps the star performance of the day, Kilpatrick beat the great Horan out by 12 yards and lowered by a whole second a record which for seven years had resisted the efforts of all comers. It is a stirring sight to see two men in the very pink of condition come hurtling down the track, each straining every muscle and nerve, every bit of resolution in him, to forge ahead, and when in the quarter-mile and a few yards from the line, Burke closed up the foot of space between him and Jordan, the Englishman the two bodies crossing the tape so close together that it needed the judges' decision to tell who had won, the on-lookers went wild with excitement.

ZIMMERMAN, THE WORLD'S CHAMPION BICYCLIST.

The memorable tennis tournament at West Newton only confirmed the judgment of the experts that the American game is like the little girl's curl, either very, very good or horrid, beating the English at its best, but inferior on the average. Dr. Joshua Pim was the first champion from the other side we have had, and the way in which our cracks went down before his steady certitude and accuracy was disheartening. Finally, however, Hobart had an "on" day and his dazzling play made him absolutely invincible, his unerring volleys and terrible "smashes" landing two straight sets to his credit. In the doubles, too, Hobart and Hovey proved to be too strong for Pim and Mahoney, who hold the Irish championship in the doubles.

The case in lawn-tennis is rather peculiar, for the sharp difference between the styles of the two countries is due largely to the fact that the great English players are mature men, while with us a man's tennis-days are generally over when he has been away from college a year or two. The competition in business and the professions is far too keen to admit of regular practice, and consequently we never attain to the sure, reliable play which is so characteristic of the experts in Great Britain.

Cricket has never appealed very strongly to the American taste. We do not care to wait two or three days to reach a climax in any game when we can have just as exciting a moment in as many hours, so we do not perhaps appreciate the extent to which the tour of the victorious English eleven through Australia filled the minds of the colonists and the inhabitants of the mother country. As an able writer says, colonial politics may be unintelligible to the mass, but cricket is a common meeting ground, and the press of Australia has devoted more space to these matches than to all the Australian Parliaments. Moreover the increase in the receipts of the cable companies from the lengthy cablegrams concerning the teams was quite marked.

The ovations accorded that veteran cricketer, Dr. W. W. Grace, evidence the depth of the public affection for the national game and for such a superb exponent of it. We ourselves are so accustomed to being walloped when it comes to cricket that the performance of the gentlemen of Philadelphia, who recently ran up a score of 404 against the visitors in the Haverford match, thus landing two of the three games, created quite a flutter. It was largely due to the superb batting of Patterson, who is *sui generis* on this side of the Atlantic, and indeed is classed by the Englishmen as among the twelve best batsmen now playing.

It may not be amiss to mention in this connection, not so much in a spirit of glorification as to show the rapidly increasing variety of international contests, that our pet cyclist, Zimmerman, has conclusively proved himself able to run away from any competitors and made for himself such a reputation during his French tour that the final races were unanimously conceded to him before they were run.

THE PIRÆUS (THE PORT OF ATHENS), where the rowing contest will take place.

It cannot be many years before we shall receive some champion golfers from the old country, eager for the scalps of our devotees to this absorbing sport. Golf has descended upon us with a rush, and from a state of utter ignorance as to its tenets we have so progressed in five years that "niblicks," "stymies" and "bunkers" are current expressions, while golf links and clubs spring up mushroom-wise. It may be that our comparatively inexperienced players will show up in unexpected strength, for it is a well-known fact that the novice will sometimes on his first trial prove too much for the expert golfer.

In looking forward to the athletic prospect for 1896, by far the most important event is the wonderful international meeting to be held at Athens, which has been everywhere hailed as a revival of the Olympic games, abolished fifteen hundred years ago by Theodosius the Great. In June, 1894, there was held at Paris a remarkable Athletic Congress, which was the outcome of the efforts of Baron de Coubertin, a talented young Frenchman, who has for some years been prominent in university and literary work, and who proposed to establish a quadrennial meeting at which amateur champions from all over the world should compete. Athens was chosen as the most fitting spot for the initiatory meeting and, notwithstanding the financial depression in Greece, a subscription fund of 300,000 drachmæ was raised. Mr. George Averoff, a merchant of Alexandria, has given twice that amount, out of hand, to be employed in the rebuilding of the Pan-Athenaic Stadion, the scene of the old Panathenæan games. This work is now in progress, and surrounding the tracks will be seats for 70,000 spectators. The roadstead of Phaleron offers an ideal course for swimming and rowing contests, while the regattas will be held in the island-surrounded Saronic Gulf.

The committee in charge contains representatives from Greece, France, Russia, Bohemia, Sweden, New Zealand, England, the United States, Uruguay, Hungary, Italy and Belgium, which would seem to insure the most comprehensive gathering of athletes the world has ever known. The American contingent will probably be large. Crum, the famous Western sprinter, is said to intend to compete, and many athletic clubs contemplate sending their champion performers. An honorary committee, with President Cleveland as chairman, and comprising among others, Jos. H. Choate, William M. Sloane, President Dwight, President Eliot, President Gilman and President Low, has just been formed, and the executive committee expects to issue announcements very shortly, which will give to the public some more detailed information concerning this audacious and felicitously conceived undertaking.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE ISSUES OF 1896.

Mr. Roosevelt's Republican View.

IN the November *Century* Mr. Theodore Roosevelt writes on "The Issues of 1896," giving, as is avowed in his sub-title, "A Republican View." He notes that the next presidential campaign will be remarkable for the situation in which the Democratic party finds itself of asking to be retained in office on the ground that "if so retained it will undo most of what it has done during the years that it had free governmental control." And especially on the tariff question Mr. Roosevelt believes that there is more disappointment among Democrats themselves for the action of their leaders in the last Congress than is felt by the Republicans for the rearrangement of the tariff bill which came to the country under the name of the Wilson-Gorman act.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION FOREMOST.

"At present, however, the financial question bids fair to overtop the tariff in interest. If business had continued in its depressed condition, and if there had been a failure of crops in the West, the financial question would have been all important, and the fight would undoubtedly have resolved itself into a straight-out contest for and against free silver, the Democrats championing and the Republicans opposing unlimited coinage of the depreciated metal. The partial return of prosperity, however, has checked the free silver craze. The Republicans have always been overwhelmingly against any form of 'cheap' currency, whether under the guise of fiat paper or short weight silver. All of the presidential candidates on the Republican side are and have been against it--Reed, Morton, McKinley, Harrison, Allison. The free-silver Republicans are important only because they are concentrated in a number of the Rocky Mountain states. These states are sparsely populated. They count for little in a party convention or in a national election, but they count for a great deal in the Senate; and it is this disproportionate representation in the Senate that has given the free-silver people any weight at all in the Republican party. With the Democratic party affairs are widely different. In most of the great Democratic states there is a very strong and real sentiment in favor of free silver. In some of these states the free-silver men are in the majority, and have complete control of the party machinery. In other states they form merely a large minority. In yet others the two sides are evenly balanced, which sometimes results in rather droll complications; as in Kentucky, where the Democratic convention compromised the matter by running a free-silver candidate on an anti-free-silver platform."

THE POPULIST DANGER TO DEMOCRACY.

"In very many of the Democratic strongholds--notably in the South and Southwest--the Populist organizations seirously threaten Democratic supremacy. The Populists really represent very little except an angıy but loose discontent with affairs as they actually are, and a readiness to grasp after any remedy proposed either by charlatanism or by an ignorance as honest as it is abysmal. The Populist party, therefore, waxes and wanes inversely as prosperity increases or declines; that is, the folly of certain voters seems to grow in inverse ratio to their need of displaying wisdom. At present affairs over the country seem to be on the mend, and the Populist party, therefore, losing power. The Democratic attitude toward free silver, in turn, depends very much upon the Populists' strength. Wherever and whenever the Populists are a distinct menace to the government, the Democrats try to outbid them by declaring in favor of unsound finance; but as the Populists become weak, the mass of the Democratic statesmen grow ready once more to stand by their party, even should that party decline to announce itself as unrestrictedly as they wish in favor of dishonest money. It seems likely, therefore, at present that the Democrats will make no more open fight for free silver; and as their leading men occupy every conceivable position upon this, as upon all other public questions, it is quite impossible to foretell what any Democratic nomination will reallymean."

Mr. Roosevelt goes on to explain that except in the avowedly free-silver states, the Republican party's attitude is absolutely clear, and while President Cleveland is undoubtedly a staunch friend of sound money, still he believes that "in Congress, under Republican and under Democratic control alike, the great majority of the Republicans have been found ranged on the issue of an honest currency, and the great majority of the Democrats have voted for the unlimited coinage of short-rate silver dollars." Among the minor issues Mr. Roosevelt places the change of attitude on the question of America's foreign policy. "The very Democrats," he says, "who have stood stoutest in warring against the great majority of their own party for sound finance, have also been conspicuous in forcing their party to adopt a thoroughly improper and un-American tone in foreign affairs."

"We should build a first-class fighting navy--a navy, not of mere swift commerce destroyers, but of powerful battle ships. We should annex Hawaii immediately. It was a crime against the United States, it was a crime against white civilization, not to annex it two and a half years ago. The delay did damage that is perhaps irreparable; for it meant

that at the critical period of the island's growth the influx of population consisted not of white Americans, but of low caste laborers drawn from the yellow races. We should build the isthmian canal, and it should be built either by the United States Government or under its protection. We should inform Great Britain, with equal firmness and courtesy, that the Monroe doctrine is very much alive, and that the United States cannot tolerate the aggrandizement of a European power on American soil, especially when such aggrandizement takes the form of an attempt to seize the mouths of the Orinoco."

Mr. Roosevelt ends with a paragraph which is a note of warning to his own party in relation to its attitude toward the general question of good government. It is certainly worth quoting:

"On the great national issues of the day—tariff, finance and foreign policy—the Republican party has all the advantage of position in the presidential fight upon which we shall shortly enter. All Republicans must be specially careful to stengthen this position by making it their duty to see that the dishonest and unworthy representatives of their party are punished, and to see that in every locality the Republican party stands for honesty, decency and good citizenship, on whatever may be the issue for the moment."

Ex-Governor Russell's Democratic View.

In the same November issue of the *Century*, "A Democratic View" of the campaign of 1896 is given by ex-Governor William E. Russell of Massachusetts. He agrees with the Hon. Mr. Roosevelt that the silver question will be the important problem of the next year, but he differs very decidedly with him concerning the respective attitudes of the Democratic and Republican parties. He says: "I confidently predict that in '96 the Democratic party in its national platform and candidate will stand for sound money and will oppose the free coinage of silver. Both principle and expediency suggest this course. It is in line with the traditions of the past of the party; with its platforms and principles; with the whole record of its administration, for which it is responsible; with its own action in opposing and repealing the Sherman law; and with its devoted loyalty to one who for eleven years has been the most conspicuous and valiant champion of honest money and sound finance. Any other course invites discreditable defeat. The party can stand defeat and even grow stronger by it. It cannot stand the discredit of committing itself to a passing heresy born of hard times, which time and prosperity will surely kill, but which, if successful, would unsettle business, impair credit, reduce all savings and the value of all wages. It has now a splendid opportunity to render the country a further sevice, and, following the lead of Jackson and Cleveland, its past and its present, to educate and agitate for sound principles of finance as it has for a sound policy of tariff taxation. In such position it would be at issue with the Republican party. Not that that party will advocate the free coinage of silver; that would be standing for some principle, however erroneous, and the Republican party to-day is a party of compromise and expediency. But judged by its past, it will trim and evade to satisfy an aggressive minority deemed necessary for its success. At the critical moment the Republican party yields to financial heresy in its ranks, and the Democratic party conquers it. Through such weakness have come the many compromise measures as to paper money, inflation, and silver which have been a constant menace to the stability of our finances. It led to Republican criticism of Cleveland's first administration for its unflinching stand for sound money; it was expressed in the Republican national platform of '88, which arraigned the Democratic party for its hostility to silver, and in the speeches of leaders like Mr. McKinley, who, in February, 1891, denounced his opponents for dishonoring one of our precious metals, one of our greatest products, discrediting silver and enhancing the price of gold, 'making money the master, everything else the servant;' it accounts for the present ominous silence of Republican statesmen with presidential aspirations, while the Democratic administration and party are pursuing a vigorous and successful campaign of education. The old Republican malady of timidity and compromise has paralyzed Republican speech; its ambitious leaders remain silent, useless, with their weather eye open only for any little favoring breeze which may drift them onward. It is time for them to trim ship and set a course."

AS TO THE FOREIGN POLICY.

"But recently Republican leaders have revived a defeated and almost forgotten Jingoism, and proclaimed a policy of foreign interference and annexation. By annexation of the Hawaiian Islands they would have the country try the experiment of governing a distant, divided foreign people, and of assimilating them and their institutions. By interference at Samoa they would involve us in entangling alliances with Germany and England, and in a responsibility unusual and unnecessary. By assisting Nicaragua in resisting payment of England's claim and English occupancy they would pervert the Monroe doctrine and establish a precedent which would force us into the foreign quarrels of every petty, irresponsible republic of Central and South America. How far these views of Republican Jingoists permeate and control that party will be determined in its next convention. The Democratic administration, in its conduct of our foreign affairs, has met constant, bitter criticism, but has resolutely refused to depart from the traditional policy of our country, and to involve her in novel and everlasting foreign complications. It is not believed that conquest or colonial acquisition is conducive to her strength or welfare, nor national honor best upheld by tyranny over a feeble but friendly power. The Republican party may make an issue over this Democratic record. If

so, a most important question of far-reaching consequences will demand serious attention. For one, I believe it will take much more than the bluster of Jingoism to persuade the people that it is wise, safe or patriotic to plunge our country into the maelstrom of international strife and ambition, and to abandon a course where we have found peace with honor, and have grown to be the most powerful, prosperous and happy of the nations of the world."

THE IMPORTANCE OF LABORATORY WORK IN MEDICINE.

THE *Medical Record* publishes extracts from a noteworthy address delivered in September by Surgeon-General George M. Sternberg of the United States Army, at the Georgetown Medical College. Throughout this address, Surgeon-General Sternberg emphasized the importance of laboratory work in the training of the medical student for the practice of his chosen profession, showing clearly that, as against the theories and speculations of the past, medical science to-day is based upon exact observation and experimental demonstration, and that it is to be extended only by the employment of these scientific methods. He says :

PRACTICAL ADVANTAGES.

"The training which the medical student of the present day receives in the laboratory is essential for other reasons than because of the scientific spirit, which is developed by personal verification of the facts which are recorded in his text-books of chemistry, histology, bacteriology, etc. Not only does this personal verification impress the facts upon his memory, but he obtains that technical skill in the use of instruments and methods which can only be acquired by practice. In the chemical laboratory he learns to detect poisons, to determine the nature of impurities in water or air, to examine urine, etc. His practical course in histology makes him familiar with the use of the microscope and with the minute anatomy of healthy tissues. In the pathological laboratory he learns to recognize the results of different morbid processes and the presence of parasitic micro-organisms in the blood or tissues, to distinguish between malignant and innocent growths, etc. By cultivating the principal pathogenic bacteria and examining them under the microscope, after treatment with various staining agents, he becomes familiar with their biological and morphological characters and is able to recognize them wherever they may be encountered. In short, he obtains a practical knowledge of many things, which it is essential for him to know in order that he may be a skillful physician. The knowledge to be obtained from books, which enables the student to pass a creditable examination, does not make him a chemist, a pathologist, a skillful diagnostician, a surgeon or a physician any more than the knowledge obtained by reading books on agriculture makes a man a farmer, or that the study of books on navigation would enable a man without practical experience to take command of a transatlantic steamer."

"It is in the laboratory that the student acquires deftness in delicate manipulations required in his chemical, histological, and bacteriological studies; here he learns to measure and weigh with accuracy, to appreciate the slight differences in color-reaction, in form or in structure, upon which he must often depend for the recognition of toxic agents, pathogenic germs, or abnormal growths; his eye becomes trained to recognize the malarial plasmodium, the tubercle bacillus, and other micro organisms, which

SURGEON-GENERAL GEORGE M. STERNBERG

are only revealed to us by the highest powers of the microscope, under proper illumination, and in skillfully mounted preparations; and it is here that conditions are most favorable for the development of that spirit of doubt and inquiry which is so essential for the progress of scientific medicine. Where there is no doubt there will be no investigation. The farmer who accepts the traditional belief that certain seed must be planted in the light of the moon, in order to obtain the best results, would consider it a waste of time to make a comparative experiment. But it is by means of comparative experiments that we arrive at definite conclusions in the laboratory, and the great diversity of opinions with reference

to the curative action of drugs is largely due to a failure to apply the same methods in practice. This failure has been partly due to want of appreciation of the necessity for a control experiment in judging of the results supposed to follow a certain course of treatment, and partly to the difficulty of making such a control experiment in clinical medicine."

RESULTS OF LABORATORY WORK.

After pointing out the marvelous progress that has been made in physiology and anatomy by the application of the experimental method to the problems to be solved, Surgeon-General Sternberg says:

"Important as these studies are the results obtained, from the practical point of view, are eclipsed by the brilliant discoveries which have been made during the past twenty years with reference to the etiology of infectious diseases, which to a considerable extent have been prosecuted in laboratories devoted to pathological research. These discoveries, like others heretofore referred to, depend primarily upon the improvements which have been made in the compound microscope, especially in high power objectives and means of illumination; and upon methods of research devised by the pioneers in this field of investigation, among whom the names of the French chemist Pasteur, and the German physician Koch, are pre-eminent.

"The development of our knowledge relating to the bacteria dates from the controversy relating to spontaneous generation, which was finally settled by the experimental demonstration made by Pasteur (1860), that no development of micro-organisms occurs in organic infusions which have been sterilized by boiling; and that fermentation and putrefaction depend upon the introduction of living germs into such infusions. The distinguished French physician Davaine first demonstrated the etiological relation of a micro-organism of this class to a specific infectious disease. The antrax bacillus had been seen in the blood of animals dying from this disease by Pollender in 1849, and by Davaine himself in 1851, but it was not until 1863 that the last named observer felt justified in asserting, as a result of inoculation-experiments, that the bacillus was the essential etiological factor in the production of anthrax.

"In 1873 the German physician Obermeyer discovered the spirillum of relapsing fever in the blood of patients suffering from that disease. The typhoid bacillus was discovered by Eberth, and independently by Koch in 1880. The same year the present speaker discovered the pathogenic micrococcus, which is now recognized as the cause of croupous pneumonia. In 1882 Koch published his discovery of the tubercle bacillus. The glanders bacillus was discovered by Loeffler and Shutz in 1882; the bacillus of diphtheria by Loeffler in 1884; the bacillus of tetanus by Nicolaier in the same year. It was also in this eventful year that Koch published the discovery of the cholera spirillum. Since these important discoveries our knowledge of the pathogenic bacteria has rapidly increased, and it is now demonstrated that erysipelas, septicæmia, puerperal fever, wound infections, boils and abscesses, peritonitis, pleurisy, etc., are due to general or local infection with germs of this class.

"Evidently the medical student of the present day must be made familiar with these recent additions to our knowledge of disease, and his acquaintance with these microscopic foes of the human race should be of that practical character which can only be obtained in the laboratory."

TRAINING OUR DOCTORS.

IN the November *Lippincott's* Dr. A. L. Benedict writes on "Medical Education and the Education of Medical Men." Dr. Benedict does not have to argue far to convince his readers of the high importance of an adequate and up-to-date education for the physicians who attend us, and he says that there has been marked and gratifying development in the training of the medical profession during the last generation, and that the mere outward appearance of dignity and knowledge no longer counts for as much as it did heretofore, as against the actual capacity and attainments of the man.

"Until comparatively recent times it has been possible for any man or woman not absolutely illiterate to graduate after two years' attendance at a medical college in good standing, if not in the highest rank. Twelve years ago there was no medical school in the country that required more than three years' study; only a quarter of the total number made any educational demands on the incoming student, and more than half graduated after an attendance on two sessions of twenty weeks each. In 1893 the country possessed one hundred and thirty-six medical colleges of all schools. Twelve—or nine per cent.—required four years' attendance on lecture courses averaging two months longer than corresponding sessions twelve years ago, while only four schools—or less than three per cent.—continued to graduate after two years' attendance.

A PHYSICIAN SHOULD BE LIBERALLY EDUCATED.

"Although it must be apparent that the technical training of the medical student is relatively more arduous than that leading to most other professions, there are both general and special reasons why a broad preliminary education should be insisted upon. A greater weight of individual responsibility rests on the physician than on any other professional man. The minister and teacher are, so to speak, undergoing constant examination. There may be a discrepancy between their emoluments and their actual value to the community, but their influence in private is usually on a par with their merit, so that lack of ability can rarely result in harm to others. The lawyer may make mistakes, but legal provision is made for their rectification. The physician must necessarily work in private, even in secret. A mistake on his part can

rarely be discovered, and almost never rectified, though it may be punished. Moreover, the physician who is really guilty of malpractice and who does the most harm in the long run is not the man who occasionally blunders at an operation or in setting a broken limb, but he who fails to discover a kidney trouble, who treats with medicines, according to some time-honored method, a condition requiring surgical interference, who gives a medicine which is allowable when another would be preferable, who obeys the letter of the laws of health boards, but disregards the spirit of nature's laws concerning the transmission of disease."

Dr. Benedict advises in detail that the various branches of natural philosophy and chemistry are necessary in the curriculum of the enlightened doctor, and believes that for the present the medical colleges of the country should unite in demanding a high school education for their matriculates.

More Thorough Medical Education.

In the *New Science Review* John Madden, M.D., argues in favor of the establishment by the National Government of a uniform and thorough system of medical education. He says: "There are at the present time about 18,000 students in the medical colleges of the United States. Of this number about 5,000 (5,052) are enrolled in schools which have students in four-year classes; but only 475 are doing fourth-year work. Five other schools having an attendance of 559 students have established four-year courses; but, as yet, have no students doing fourth-year work, and three schools having an aggregate attendance of 1,063 announce that a four-year course will be established next year. We have then 6,674 students attending schools which have established a four-year course of instruction, or have decided to do so next year, about 31 per cent. of the entire number. There are many excellent schools which still have courses of instruction extending over a period of only three years; but many schools graduate their students after two years or (two courses of lectures). The fact that a school has a course of study extending over a period of four years, ought, perhaps, to be taken as *prima facie* evidence that it is giving its students a good medical education, and a glance at the list of those schools tends to confirm this evidence; but of the 68 or 69 per cent. which are found in schools outside of the four-year class, it is pretty safe to say that at least one-half, or 34 per cent. of the whole number, are not receiving adequate medical training.

STATE SUPERVISION.

"The remedy for this condition can only be found in the general Government assuming control, not only of the sanitary affairs of the country, but of all matters relating to the education of physicians. The keeping out of contagious diseases, and adopting measures of controlling the same when within our borders, are certainly not more important than properly educating our physicians. How many lives are annually sacrificed through the ignorance and incompetence of illy-prepared doctors? Who will deny that the number of these victims is greater than those of any pestilence which we strive so hard to keep from our midst? Let there be established, as free as possible from political control, a department or bureau of public health. This bureau should have full power to formulate a course of medical instruction; to say what the educational requirements shall be for entering; what shall be the nature and extent of laboratory work, and what the facilities for hospital instruction There should also be provision made for examining graduates by the same authority, before a license is given to the practice of medicine. This system of education should, of course, be uniform for all medical schools, and work done in one school should be recognized and given credit in every other school. This system would be of great advantage to the student who, with a view of engaging in specialized lines of practice, might wish to take certain portions of his course with such instructors as have shown the greatest ability in the work in which he is particularly interested, or in the hospital or laboratory most favored by locality to offer the best possible field for practical research.

"It is scarcely necessary to enter into minute details of the scheme above outlined. They could easily be suggested. A National Board of Health might be formed, for instance, of the Presidents of the State Boards of Health, and the President of each State Board of Health might sustain the same relation to medical education in his own State as the Superintendent of Public Instruction sustains to the Public Schools of the State. Going a step further, the fitness of all candidates for positions as teachers should be passed upon by the National Board, as well as the granting of licenses to practice medicine. To facilitate the performance of its duties, this National Board of Health should be divided into committees, and to each committee be delegated the work of considering measures of a certain class, the same as is now done in legislative bodies. Local committees or boards could be formed, for instance, of the presidents of the three neighboring State Boards of Health for the purpose of examining candidates for licenses to practice, and for the performance of such other duties as the National Board of Health might see fit to impose."

THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

UNDER the title "The Microbe as a Social Leveler," Cyrus Edson, M.D., points out in the *North American Review* the bearing of the discoveries of Pasteur and others upon the prevention of disease: "What we call hygiene has grown with the discoveries made by those clever men who have devoted their lives to the study, until now it is a recognized science. Its laws have been formulated and their operation is well understood. Not wholly, be it observed, for there are many things about them we do not yet

know—as, for example, the effect on the contagion of disease produced by Telluric and atmospheric and perhaps solar conditions; that there is a connection is believed by many scientific men, and is not wholly denied even by those who do not consider the evidence so far to be conclusive. Still, while there is much yet to be discovered, enough has been learned to enable us to fight disease in a way undreamed of by our forefathers. The science of hygiene is the science of the prevention of disease; and it is the aim of all physicians now to so guard their patients as to have no disease to treat. This has been rendered possible by the discovery, by Pasteur and others, of the microbes of disease, which produce particular ailments in humanity. This discovery was in two parts: First, that contagious diseases are caused by microbes; second, that contagious diseases produce microbes which either as microbes or their products will in turn produce the disease in those who are well.

A PUBLIC FUNCTION.

"This discovery of the microbes and of the work they do, has naturally resulted in the community preparing itself for the fight with these little enemies. The work of boards of health is very different to-day from that which similiar bodies performed twenty-five years ago. Of course, the fact of the contagion of disease was known a thousand years back, and the experience of mankind was reflected in such institutions as the quarantine. But the efforts put forth against contagion rested with quarantine for a long time. If disease broke out in a city, as the plague broke out in London in the reign of Charles II, the physicians were at a loss. The people had but one safeguard—they ran away, and thus carried the disease to other parts of the country. It would be impossible to-day for the plague to ravage any city in the civilized world as it ravaged London, simply because, although we do not definitely know what the plague was—it is believed to have been typhus fever by many—we are certain it was a disease caused by and developing microbes, we should fight it exactly as we fight any contagious disease, and we should win the same victory. It is owing to the discovery of the laws of hygiene, and their practical application, that we are enabled to check disease when it appears, to seize it and say it shall not spread. The record of the work of the Board of Health of the city of New York during the outbreak of cholera in 1892 may be fairly said to be an example of absolute control of contagious disease. While there were eleven cases of cholera there was not one secondary case. In other words, there was not one case in which the contagion traveled from the sick to the well. While the cases produced the microbes of the disease, these were destroyed as fast as they appeared; and, so far as that outbreak was concerned, the contagion of cholera was practically annihilated. This record has never been excelled, simply because it never could be. It was a perfect victory for the science of hygiene.

JUSTICE BREWER ON TRAINING FOR THE LAW.

IN the *Michigan Law Journal* appears an abstract of the address on "A Better Education the Great Need of the Profession," delivered by Justice Brewer before the American Bar Association at its recent meeting in Detroit. We in turn abstract as follows:

A BETTER EDUCATION NEEDED.

"If our profession is to maintain its prominence, if it is going to continue the great profession, that which leads and directs the movements of society, a longer course of preparatory study must be required. A better education is the great need and the most important reform. The door of admission to the bar must swing on reluctant hinges and only he be permitted to pass through who has by continued and patient study fitted himself for the work of a safe counselor and the place of a leader.

"Why is the higher education to-day the special need of the profession? Because, first, the law is a more intricate and difficult science than heretofore. Because, second, to preserve the confidence of the community in the profession, each member must be qualified for the higher demands now made upon it.

"Because, third, his mistakes are freighted with great possibilities of injury. When business transactions are nothing more than an occasional barter of a chattel or a simple contract for labor a mistake works but little injury and only to a few. But when they involve the great railroad and commercial dealings so common to-day, a mistake may be fruitful of large and widespread ruin. Because, fourth, society each day of its advancing civilization needs and demands a wiser leadership. The welfare of humanity rests not on what has been accomplished, but on the steps forward which it takes. If those steps are wisely advised and prudently taken then we may confidently look for the coming on of the day of which poets have sung and which prophets have foretold, when peace and righteousness shall fill the earth. While, on the other hand, if illy advised and rashly taken, progress ceases and society resolves itself again into the anarchy and chaos from which it has so slowly arisen.

EDUCATION NOT ALL SUFFICIENT.

"I know that mere education is not all sufficient. There must be a man to be educated. It is an old and true saying that you cannot make a silk purse out of the ear of the female swine. No more will any amount of study and training pour legal lore into some craniums or give that rare and blessed gift common sense.

"It may be objected that if the course of study is extended and the conditions of admission to the bar increased a great many will be deterred from entering the profession. A perfect answer is that a great many ought to be deterred. A growing multitude is crowding in who are not fit to be lawyers, who disgrace the profession after they are in it, who, in a scramble after a livelihood, are debasing the noblest

of professions into the meanest of avocations, who, instead of being leaders and looked up to for advice and guidance, are despised as the hangers on of police courts and the nibblers after crumbs which a dog ought to be ashamed to touch.

"Even of those who love to keep up the dignity of the profession many find no adequate compensation for the practice, and so mingle with it dealing in insurance, real estate, and kindred matters to eke out the living the law does not furnish. It would be a blessing to the profession and to the community as well if some Noachian deluge would engulf half of those who have a license to practice. Webster's reply to the question whether the profession was not crowded was that the first story was full, but that there was plenty of room in the second. We should see to it that there be no first story and that only second story lawyers be found on our rolls."

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

WE would commend Bishop A. G. Haygood's article on the negro in the *Methodist Review* as one to be read by every person interested in the great race problem in this country. Bishop Haygood knows the negro as only one can who has been brought up in the same section of the country with these people of providence, and has devoted many of the best years of his life to them and whatever concerns them. He has, however, no solution to offer, believing that it is a question that only time itself can solve. Of the most important of the plans that have been proposed ameliorating the condition of the negro he says: "In seeking, by human wisdom or cunning, to solve the questions that grow out of the presence in the United States of about eight millions of negroes, many theories have been set forth and many plans exploited. Most of them need only be named to show forth their folly. Some have talked and dreamed about massing the whole negro population in some warm parts of the United States —in some sunny state or territory. These people do not so much as know school geography. The negroes don't want to be massed in such a way; they are not Indians, but taxpayers, citizens and voters, and government has neither moral right nor constitutional authority to force them from their present homes. Those people now living in states and territories in which it is proposed to mass these negroes—keeping them there somehow—won't give up their lands to any scheme of negro colonization. The white people among whom these negroes now live will make trouble for whatever power undertakes the expatriation of their negro neighbors, tenants and servants. This plan of solution is only a dream—not in the least 'iridescent.'

THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.

"Bishop Henry M. Turner, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, is chief advocate and mouthpiece of another plan, for which the time is not ripe. He talks and dreams of a great African republic, and wants all his people to make a grand exodus to the land of their fathers. This writer has known Bishop Turner a long time. He is a very able man, and one of the most eloquent of true orators. He is one of the front men of his people; he would be an honor to any race. Since he quit politics—after the reconstruction cataclysms in Georgia, from 1865 to 1871—and gave his great talents to the Church, he has been eminently useful.

"Doubtless many American negroes will settle in Africa, carrying, let us hope, the blessings of Christian civilization to that vast continent, with its teeming millions needing all things that Christians, and Christians only, can give them. It is doubtful if any other man in the South believes that Bishop Turner's solution solves any question that concerns the African race. Few of them are now fitted to abandon the protectorate of Southern white people, or at all qualified for independent existence whose conditions of living are strange to them. Few of them wish to go. Their white neighbors don't want them to go. They have nothing to go with; nobody has 'forty acres and a mule' waiting their arrival; they are born faster than the United States navy can deport them.

THE NEGRO WILL STAY WHERE HE IS.

"For the most part these negro problems must be worked out right here in the South. For the mass of them will stay in the states where we now find them; they will not distribute the burden that inheres in their presence, by distributing themselves through the states of the Union. They have had opportunity for thirty years to go into other than the old slave states. But they do not go in appreciable numbers. The reason is, they like the country where they are better than the northern or western parts of the Union. And they like the Southern people better than any other people."

When it is remembered that the Emancipation Proclamation was issued simply as a war measure, and with no reference whatever to the negro's fitness to take on the full responsibilities of citizenship, it is not surprising that the most brilliant promises of the abolitionists have not been fulfilled. The Bishop explains what the Emancipation Proclamation really was and the circumstances under which it was issued:

"September 22, 1862, Abraham Lincoln — that typical American who bore 'malice toward none' and had 'charity for all,' a man growing larger as we get farther from him—issued a 'warning' to the 'states in rebellion' that slavery would be abolished January 1, 1863, if by that time they had not submitted to the authority of the United States. When, January 1, 1863, President Lincoln—God guiding him I do not doubt, and overruling, for the good of the human race, the political exigencies and military necessities that pressed so sorely upon the much troubled President—did issue his 'Emancipation Proclamation' (one of the historic documents of the

ages), setting free, so far as he could do it, all slaves within the lines of the Confederate armies and within the sphere of Confederate authority (leaving all the others in slavery) many abolitionists and not a few philanthropists supposed that manifold and great blessings would come to the negroes at once, as if by some all-compelling magic. The negroes thought so, and were blameless in their ignorance; the white people who vehemently urged Mr. Lincoln to issue the proclamation should have had more sense.

"In the latter part of August, 1862, Mr. Horace Greeley, editor of the New York *Tribune*, wrote a truculent editorial addressed to Mr. Lincoln. Assuming to represent twenty millions of people, Mr. Greeley demanded that a proclamation be at once issued declaring freedom to all slaves in the Confed-

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erate states. Mr. Lincoln, a few days after the appearance of Mr. Greeley's editorial, replied to it in the *National Intelligencer*. It is one of the most characteristic papers ever issued by Mr. Lincoln—unsurpassed for vigor and terseness of statement. A paragraph is quoted here:

"If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *destroy* slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle *is* to save the Union, and is *not* either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing *any* slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do *not* believe it could help to save the Union. I shall do *less* whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. . . . I have here stated my purpose according to my view of *official* duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed *personal* wish that all men, everywhere, should be free.

"These words—italics Mr. Lincoln's—make the closing paragraph in the notable letter to Mr. Greeley. The proclamation was unmistakably, and by most people confessedly, a 'war measure,' made necessary by a 'political necessity.' If Mr. Lincoln had not pacified the element in his party that Mr. Greeley represented, he could not have carried on the war at all. As President Welling put it in an article in the *North American Review*, if Mr. Lincoln did not 'keep the radical portion of his party at his back he could not long be sure of keeping an army at the front.'

"When the proclamation came, January 1, 1863, it did just what Mr. Lincoln intimated in his letter to Horace Greeley: he proclaimed some free and left many as they were.

"How many among even educated negroes know what that proclamation really said? It did not touch such States as Kentucky or Maryland. In all slave states not officially recognized as in rebellion the slaves were left slaves. It did not apply to the District of Columbia, nor to certain counties in states occupied by the Federal armies. Doubtless, had the Confederacy given up its struggle before January 1, 1863, Mr. Lincoln would have issued no Emancipation Proclamation, and freedom to the slaves would have come in a way better for them and the whole country.

IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION.

"The immediate results of emancipation were grievously disappointing to most of those (especially the most sensible of them) who had urged it upon Mr. Lincoln except as it greatly helped to break down the military power of the Confederacy.

"For not a few years everything was worse for most of the negroes, and they were worse. For most of them emancipation has not fulfilled the brilliant dreams of those who demanded it with fiery and sometimes most bitter vehemence. But God overrules all things, and the emancipation of the negro is working good, and will work through generations to come.

"When, in the days of 'Reconstruction'—in many respects more harmful to business, social, civil, and religious order and life than the war itself—the ballot was 'dumped' upon the emancipated people—utterly unfit for the responsibilities of citizenship—without other conditions than sex and age, many good and philanthropic men and women thought that miracles of uplifting would promptly follow. Some who brought it about so hastily were not deceived. They knew better; with them it was politics and not philanthropy; it was vindictiveness toward the Southern whites, it was not patriotism; their disappointments have been in other directions."

WHAT THE BALLOT MEANT TO THE NEGRO.

To the average Southern negro the ballot meant two things:

"1. It was a token of the Northern man's special regard for him. He looked upon it as a 'gift,' as were 'rations' to the 'contrabands' who flocked to the Federal armies. It was to him in the category of the 'forty acres and a mule,' which he certainly expected but never got. This notion of the motive for giving him the ballot made him vain and idle. Worst of all for themselves, it made them office seekers.

"2. That the ballot was given the negro that he might keep the 'old masters down,' and this notion made him dangerous—especially to himself.

"For a long time the right to vote was a downright calamity to the negro, as well as to his white neighbor, who had, for twenty years, practically all the taxes to pay. Coming as it did, without any conditions as to personal fitness for voting, the ballot—a free gift to the negro—brought confusion without end, and stabbed civilization and republican institutions to the heart.

"Many of them now do know what the ballot means; but more of them are learning. Of the next generation the great majority of them should know its meaning, its uses, its power. But this takes time and men are not willing to wait. Yet we must wait, as surely as we must wait on nature for the harvests that are to bring us food. Fretting never hastens ripening; sometimes it prevents it.

TOO MUCH HASTE.

"Southern white people are fast learning that the true wisdom is this: we must make the most of the emancipated and enfranchised negro, lest we make the uttermost worst of him.

"Much that has been done to help forward the emancipated negro has largely, if not wholly, failed of its philanthropic object because impatient and visionary people forgot or repudiated the time element in all such movements.

"That the negro ought to have been set free and enfranchised, few people question. Both were in the logic of the revolution whose battles ended April, 1865. It was in the movement of the civilization of our century; it was in the evolution of our times.

"But had there been less haste and more patience, less passion and more common sense; had there been more sympathy with conquered men and smashed institutions, and less vindictiveness toward men who hazarded and lost all but honor in fighting on their convictions; had there been less of the selfishness of politicians and more of the generous sentiments of true philanthropists; had there been more faith in a patient, just and good God, better and wiser ways would have been found for bringing about results that were sure to follow the revolution. Brought about more wisely, these changes in the negro's civil relations would have done less evil and more good to both races, North and South, to the government and to civilization.

"As to any real solution of the negro problem, rational people put more faith in the educational missionary movement that set in before the war was over, and that moves on with increasing power for good to this day. If this movement is to fulfill the prophecies of those who began it, then they will not see the fruition of their toils to-day or to-morrow; that movement has just begun. A hundred years will show fairly well what that movement can do."

JAMES BRYCE ON THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

IN the November *Century*, Mr. James Bryce has a paper on "The Armenian Question," in which he traces the history of the Armenian nation and the new factors which have entered into the situation—namely, the growing fanaticism of the Mussulman population, stimulated by the Sultan himself, and the growing sentiment of nationality among the Armenians. Mr. Bryce is thoroughly alive to the horror of the recent Armenian outrages, and he is almost as severe in his arraignment of the Turks as was Mr. Freeman, who described them as "merely a band of robbers, encamped in a country whose inhabitants they despoiled." He cannot find words too strong for the corruption and wickedness and the cruelty of the Sultan's subjects.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

"Experience has shown that there is only one way of reforming an Oriental government, and that is by putting it in leading-strings, by either superseding the chief officials and putting Europeans in their place, or else by giving them European adjutants, who shall fairly direct them.

"This might be done in Turkey if the European powers were willing. But it would be necessary practically to supersede the Sultan—that is to say, to prevent him from interfering either with administrative policy or with appointments. And it is a method which, though capable of being efficiently worked by a directing and protecting power, as England works it in the minor protected states of India, cannot be well applied, at least on a large scale, by three or four powers conjointly, because each would suspect the other of obtaining some advantage for itself.

"Another expedient would be to detach from the rest of the Empire those parts of the country where disorders were most frequent, placing them under a specially constituted administration. This was done in the case of the Lebanon, and with very good results. It has been proposed for Armenia, and would probably succeed there. If the powers chiefly concerned were to compel the Sultan to erect Armenia into a distinct province, with a European governor who should be irremovable except with the consent of those powers, who should control the revenues of the province and maintain out of them a strong police, and who should be free to introduce administrative and judicial reforms, the country

might in ten years' time be brought into the same perfect order, and obtain a measure of the same prosperity, as has attended the rule of Count Kallay in Bosnia, which was delivered from the Turks in 1878. There are, no doubt, as many Mussulmans as Christians in Armenia, but the former have also much to gain by the establishment of good administration, and would welcome it. Russia, however, is unwiling to set upon her borders what she fears might become an Armenian principality toward which her own Armenian population would gravitate; so it is to be feared that this course, however promising, will not be taken.

"We are brought back, then, to the question what the European powers can or will do to deal with a situation which every one admits must not continue. Their present plan is to introduce small changes in local government — changes too numerous to be stated here—which may give the Christians a better chance of preserving their lives and property, and to institute a commission of supervision at Constantinople, with which the European ambassadors may be in communication, conveying to it the reports of their consuls, and pressing it to see that justice is done in the provinces."

AMERICA'S PART IN THE PROBLEM.

Mr. Bryce commends the policy which the United States has assumed of non-participation in the attempts of the six great powers to obtain permanent redress of these evils, but he considers that she has nevertheless a certain responsibility.

"She has missionaries in many parts of Turkey, whom, and whose churches and schools, constantly threatened by the local Turkish governors, she is entitled to protect; and she has the enormous advantage of being obviously disinterested in all Mediterranean questions, having nothing to gain for herself in that region of the world. Hence any action taken by her, either on behalf of her missionaries or from sentiments of humanity and sympathy for the oppressed and persecuted, cannot be misunderstood by the Turks or misrepresented by the press of Continental Europe, as that press constantly misrepresents the action of England, though in interfering on behalf of the Armerians England has not, and cannot have, any selfish motive. The position of America is therefore a very strong one. The appearance of her gunboats off Turkish ports has before now had a wholesome effect upon the Turkish mind; and these gunboats would do well to appear promptly whenever the rights of her citizens and the safety of their educational establishments are threatened."

Armenia and Russia.

Mr. Walter B. Harris writes an article in *Blackwood's Magazine* which is entitled "An Unbiased View of the Armenian Question." Mr. Harris has traveled in Armenia and is in no way inclined to deny that the Turks have behaved brutally and atrociously in their dealings with the Armenians. But Mr. Harris does not subscribe to the views of those who maintain that there is no means of establishing law and order in Armenia short of giving the Russians a commission to occupy and administer the country as Austria occupied and administered Bosnia. Against this, he says, the Armenians and their spokesmen in this country shriek indignantly with one accord. They maintain that they will never, never, never consent to pass under the yoke of the Czar, and that they prefer to remain under the sovereignty of the Sultan, with a chance of securing their autonomy under a European commission, rather than accept immediate redress from the Russians.

Mr. Harris puts this point very clearly. He says: "Let us look for a moment at the condition of the Armenians in Russia. There the Gregorian Church is still untouched, though that of the Georgians has long ago been swallowed up in the national religion of the country. Armenian schools flourish in every part; their worship is freely allowed; the dignitaries of their Church are chosen by the Armenians and appointed by the Emperor himself, who has never been known to object to the Catholicos elected by the people. In fact, they are allowed every religious and civil privilege, with the exception that children of mixed marriages shall be brought up in the Orthodox Church. Under the just rule of Russia the Armenian flourishes; all the petty offices and many of the higher ones in the Government of Transcaucasia are held by them; in trade they have ruined the less crafty Russian; and Southern Russia to-day is an Armenian province. But ask the agitators whether they desire that the plateau of Asia Minor should fall under Russian rule, and what will they tell you? That they prefer Turkey to Russia. Astonishing as this reply is, it is heard throughout all the East wherever Armenians are found; and why is this?

A CYNICAL SUGGESTION.

"Because if Russia held Armenia, there would only be opportunities for the agitators and their friends to gain an honest livelihood by their labors or their efficiency, whereas what they are desirous of doing is to form a free and autonomous Armenia, in which their own personal enrichment and aggrandizement would take the place of patriotism and the welfare of their country. If you think that the Armenians are patriotic or sincere as a people, you are mistaken. At Echmiazin, the religious centre of the Armenians, one of the highest of the dignitaries of the Gregorian Church spoke the following words to me: 'We love England,' he said. 'After Armenia we love her best of all. We pray for her every day and many times a day. *She is so rich.*' In these ingenuous words you have the whole keynote of the Armenian policy, the whole character of her people—love of power and wealth. In an autonomous Armenia there would be every opportunity for the agitators to practice their powers of intrigue, a gentle art in which they excel. In a Russian Armenia intrigue means Siberia—at least, such intrigue

as the Armenian loves to indulge in. No ! the Armenian agitators and political aspirants with whom I came in contact in Southern Russia and in Persia hovering about the frontiers, but careful never to run their necks into danger, one and all told me that they preferred Turkish to Russian rule, and that their war cry was 'Autonomy !' "

THE GUIDANCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

IN the *American Journal of Sociology*, Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell, offers suggestions as to the methods by which the proper guidance of public opinion should be attempted. Public opinion in the United States to-day, says Professor Jenks, is anything but deliberate judgment formed after a careful study of facts and conditions.

"Not a few, probably, of the less well-informed citizens of the community blindly follow what their party newspaper says, and these perhaps whose opinions are formed almost wholly at second-hand are the ones that hold their opinions most tenaciously and are most positive in the promulgation of them. It is quite possible that the number of voters who have been protectionists because they were formerly Republicans is greater than the number of voters who have become Republicans because they were protectionists.

"It is probably not too much to say that not 25 per cent. of our adult voting population have deliberately made up an opinion on a public question after anything like a reasonably full and fair study of the facts of the case. Public opinion, then, seems to be a mixture of sense and nonsense, of sentiment, of prejudice, of more or less clearly defined feelings coming from influences of various kinds that have been brought to bear upon the citizens, these influences perhaps being mostly those of sentiment rather than those acting upon the judgment. . . .

"In England party leaders, through their speeches in Parliament and before their constituents, in great part determine what the people shall think on important questions of the day, though there, doubtless more than in Germany, the opinion of the leaders is modified by what they think the people are likely to wish for. Especially is this tendency evident in late years on questions of policy where the labor vote is likely to be felt in parliamentary action. The influence of a dominant personality, like that of Gladstone or Bismarck, is plainly seen by the course of events since the retirement of those leaders.

THE POLITICIANS NOT LEADERS, BUT LED.

"In the United States, on the other hand, so far as political matters are concerned, we find that our politicians as a rule rather follow than lead public opinion. Our leaders apparently often wait and find it hard to determine which side of prominent questions they shall take until they are able to gauge which way the public is likely to act. Indeed at all times the politicians say that they deem it their duty to follow public opinion, and that their votes in Congress shall be guided by the wishes of their constituents. For the last two or three months it has been almost impossible to find out definitely and clearly the opinions of important political leaders on the silver question, and the case is by no means an isolated one. We have here no few leaders who are generally followed. Public opinion seems to be rather, as intimated before, something that grows by a process of accretion.

"And yet there are exceptions, and the positively expressed opinion of a man in prominent position doubtless counts. Nobody questions that the positive statements of President Cleveland regarding money, regarding the tariff, have had great influence. Nobody questions that the positive statements of McKinley on the tariff have had great influence; and doubtless our political leaders might well increase their influence if they were bold enough to speak, or if circumstances forced them to speak more positively.

"Many of our great newspapers have a personal following of readers whose views are shaped by the opinions expressed in the editorial columns ; but probably since Horace Greeley's day there has been no paper that has exerted the direct influence over its readers that do the great papers of England and Germany."

ENDOWED NEWSPAPERS.

Professor Jenks revives the conception of an endowed newspaper. "Probably no greater service could be done to the country by any wealthy man or group of men than the liberal endowment of a paper with a sum so large that it would be a matter of indifference whether people subscribed or not. A paper with such an endowment, in the hands of trustees of integrity, whose aim it should be to give the news fairly and fully, to give the basis for judgment on all political questions, to give carefully written, moderate opinions on both sides, might be more of an educating influence in the community, and might have a stronger tendency toward elevating the political tone of our country than a dozen new universities."

Professor Jenks concludes by urging thoughtful men to take the lead, "consciously and conscientiously," on the questions of the day; "to use their influence in shaping public opinion, not by concealment of the facts, but by open statement of the facts and fair argument as far as possible; and, secondly, to use what influence they can exert to promote among the people, by the means suggested, as well as by all other means, methods of training that will lead our people more and more consciously to wish to free themselves from prejudice and to shape their lives in public matters more and more by judgment.

"While the people cannot soon be ready to vote intelligently on complicated questions, they can so vote on simple fundamental questions, if they will; and they can, far better than they now do, put men in power who will faithfully work for the public good."

THE SOURCES OF AMERICAN FEDERALISM.

IN the *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Prof. William C. Morey, of Rochester University, discusses the origin of the federative principle which is so important a feature in the government of the United States. His article traces more particularly the influence of New England institutions on the framers of our national constitution.

"That the germs of a true federal state already existed in the political institutions of America, although not embodied in the Articles of Confederation or in any previous alliance of a similar nature, is a fact which is susceptible of the clearest proof. That these federative principles determined to a large extent the internal growth and structure of the early colonies, especially those of New England, is also a proposition which can be readily demonstrated. Moreover, it can be shown that these peculiar federative features, which marked the structure of many American colonies, were not derived from any contemporary institutions of Europe, but were rather the outgrowth of fundamental race instincts which had survived the general wreck of political liberty on the Continent and in England—instincts which had in fact given birth to the primitive European state, which had in ancient times presided over the genesis of political institutions in Greece and in Italy, as well as in the Teutonic world, both in Germany and in Anglo-Saxon England, but which had been suppressed by centuries of centralization, and were again brought into consciousness and efficient activity only with the throes of the Puritan Revolution, a revolt against centralized authority which reached its most logical outcome, not in England, but on the shores of the New World.'

FEDERATION IN NEW ENGLAND.

Professor Morey shows beyond question that the political organization of Massachusetts and Connecticut had a federal basis, since the separation of powers between the central colonial governments and the towns was essential and organic in the political structure. "In the eyes of the colonists," says Professor Morey, "the authority of the town government within its own sphere was as essential to the organic structure of the colony as was the authority of the colonial government within its own sphere. A qualified local independence and a qualified central authority were everywhere interwoven as warp and woof into the political fabric. We must see in the development of New England society during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries a practical reproduction of those normal principles of federal growth which had presided over the earliest organization of European society, and which were now destined to survive and finally to work out political results in the New World which they were never permitted to attain in the Old. . . .

"It would be instructive to contrast the relatively complete character of the federative system of New England with the relatively limited extent to which this system was developed in the other colonies. It would also be interesting to show how, in the establishment of the Federal Union of 1787, it was the New England system, represented chiefly by the statesmen of Connecticut and their supporters, which furnished the most decisive elements, not so much, perhaps, in the framing of the branches of the central government as in bringing about that adjustment between the Union as a whole and the States as integral factors of that Union which rendered the true federation of the American states possible. But these subjects lie beyond the limits of the present discussion. They suggest, however, the great importance of the federative system of New England, as presenting to us a sort of connecting link between the oldest and newest phases of political organization, between the institutional system of our Aryan ancestors and that synthesis of localism and centralism which seems to many to be the highest product of modern political evolution—the federal state."

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

THE address before the Proportional Representation League at Saratoga by Mr. William Dudley Foulke, which is published in the *American Magazine of Civics*, is valuable for its discriminating criticism of the various proposed systems of electoral reform.

"Of all the systems of electoral reform, the cumulative vote is that which is the best known and has been most often adopted. It has been used in the municipalities of Pennsylvania, in the school boards of England, and the House of Representatives in Illinois. It has been practiced in the elections in the Cape of Good Hope, after an experience of more than thirty years. In Illinois the state has been so divided that from each senatorial district three members of the House of Representatives are elected. The voters may cast for each of the three candidates three votes, or they may divide their suffrages so as to give three votes for any one candidate, or two for one, one for another, or one and a half votes to each of two candidates. The result has been that in every district of the state the minority party, whether Republican or Democratic, has at least one representative in the legislature. Under this system the party having a majority can always elect two out of the three, and if the minority have more than one-quarter of the votes they can elect one member. This system of cumulative voting has been in use in that state ever since 1872. There has been abundant opportunity for ascertaining its merits and defects. Mr. M. N. Forney, the secretary of the New York association, undertook an elaborate investigation of the effects of this system, sending to every part of the state inquiries as to its practical operation. The replies showed that the system secured representation to minorities of more than one-quarter, that there was little difficulty in its practical operation,

that it lessened the evils of the gerrymander, and led the people to take more interest in public affairs. It made a change of representation easier to accomplish, and by giving a more just representation to both parties in each district it lessened party bitterness.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE CUMULATIVE VOTE.

"But the voter must designate on his ticket how his votes were to be distributed, and he might miscalculate. If each voter in the majority party should divide his votes among all three candidates and the minority party should combine upon two, it might happen that the minority would elect two members and the majority only one. In other words, to secure a proper result, each party must estimate with reasonable correctness its own strength before the election. The cumulative system permits proportional representation, but it does not secure it. Moreover, it occasionally happens that when a very popular man is nominated an undue proportion of votes are concentrated upon him and the remaining candidates are elected by a minority. The difficulty is that a voter cannot tell when he is casting more votes than is needed for his favorite. This difficulty is greatly increased where there are more than three candidates in one constituency. For instance, in an election in England for the Finsbury School Council, where there were six members to be chosen and fifteen candidates, the six elected received 27,000, 10,000, 8,000, 6,000 and 6,000 respectively, and the defeated candidates 5,000, 4,000, 3,000, 3,000 and 1,000. This result shows that the representation was not proportional, and that there were a great number of superfluous votes cast for the first candidate. The cumulative vote is a system of minority representation, but not a system of proportional representation. The present system allows minorities no representation at all. The cumulative system allows these their proper representation if they calculate their chances correctly. Certainly this is a great gain, but it is far from perfect."

Mr. Foulke proceeds to describe what are known as "the limited vote," "the graduated vote," "the proxy system," and several others which he considers hardly applicable to American institutions. The systems proposed, respectively by Hare in England and Gove in Massachusetts, are better known to the general public. The best plan considered by Mr. Foulke is that of the competitive free list system, which has been adopted in four of the Swiss cantons. A bill introduced in our House of Representatives by the Hon. Tom. Johnson, of Ohio, applies this system to Congressional elections.

THE MOST SATISFACTORY PLAN.

"Each voter has as many votes as there are representatives to be chosen, and he may distribute them as he pleases among the candidates, giving one vote to each. The parties to which each of these candidates belong are separately designated by title in the ballot paper. Should the voter not use the entire number of votes to which he is entitled, his votes are counted for the party which he designates. Votes cast count individually for the candidates as well as for the parties. The sum of all the votes cast is divided by the number of members to be elected to give the quota of representation to each. Each party is entitled to as many members as it has quotas, and the candidates receiving the highest number of votes in each party ticket are the ones elected. After all the candidates receiving quotas are elected, those receiving the largest fractions of quotas fill the remaining places. This plan is as simple as the Australian ballot system, which it supplements. If any citizen desires to run as an independent candidate, a petition signed by 1 per cent. of the voters constitutes a separate nomination and to that extent an independent party. If the voter does not wish to vote a particular ticket, he may vote simply for such candidates as he chooses. In this case his vote will not count in making up the quotas of the respective parties, but it will count in the choice of the candidates within those parties. The plan has already been tested by practical experience and found to be successful. Representation under it has been practically proportional. In Geneva last summer I asked from many sources whether the system was satisfactory and if there was any talk of repealing the law. The answer was uniform that the new plan gave entire satisfaction. 'How can any one object to it,' asked one of the officials, 'when every voter has his fair share of representation?'"

THE REFERENDUM AND LABOR LEGISLATION.

IN the current number of the *International Journal of Ethics*, Mr. A. Lawrence Lowell discusses the relation of the Referendum and Initiative to the interests of labor in Switzerland and in America. His conclusion is decidedly unfavorable to the adoption of these proposed remedies of the laborer's wrongs. "In discussing the Referendum from the standpoint of the interests of labor, we must remember that it is essentially a check on legislation, a method by which the people can reject measures, but not in any sense a means of passing laws; and since at the present day the working classes are not in danger of new legislation hostile to their special interests, it is not clear how the Referendum could be a serious benefit to them. On the contrary, it would probably result in the rejection of labor laws at the polls; for, chimerical as such a danger might seem at first sight, the experience in Zurich shows that it is very real. The Referendum, therefore, could not produce legislation for the benefit of the working classes, and would be likely to hinder it. The instrument designed for the popular creation of laws is the Initiative; but it is hardly necessary to discuss this institution at length. It has not been a success in its

native country, and there is no reason to suppose it would work any better elsewhere. It may be noticed, moreover, that, of the few laws it has produced in Switzerland, not one, so far as I know, has been passed in the interest of labor."

THE COMING RELIGIOUS CONGRESS.

A VERY significant article, apparently written with authority by Abbé Charbonnel, appears in the *Revue de Paris*, and deals with the Universal Congress of Religions to be held in Paris in the year 1900. He will probably play a great part in the organization of the scheme he has so much to heart, and he has had the good fortune of several long conversations with Cardinal Gibbons concerning this and kindred matters. He was evidently much impressed by the Parliament of Religions held in Chicago, but he scouts the idea that the next Religious Congress should be held at Benares; on the contrary, he insists that in France—and France alone—could such a meeting be organized. Further,—and this is significant coming from the pen of a Continental churchman,—he adds, "It is the Catholic Church that will be called upon to make, in view of a Universal Congress of Religions, the most generous concessions," and he recalls the leading position awarded to the Roman religion at Chicago, where Cardinal Gibbons was asked to open the Congress by a prayer and sermon. "This respectful deference permitted the ancient Church of Christ to take part in this memorable assembly without sacrificing her dignity and divine rights."

NOT A HYPOTHETICAL PROJECT.

The Abbé goes on to state that the forthcoming Congress is no longer a hypothetical project; cardinals, bishops, theologians, scientists, authors and journalists have studied the question, and the approbation and effectual intervention of the two French cardinals have been secured.

M. Bonnet Maury, professor of Protestant theology and European delegate to the late Parliament of Religions held at Chicago, is laboring to secure the assistance of the French Reformed Church, and the Grand Rabbi, Zadoc Khan, has officially communicated his adhesion to the scheme, as well as that of the French Jewish Consistory.

Cardinal Gibbons, during his late visit to Rome, spoke to the Pope on the subject of the coming Congress, and he has communicated the result of the interview to the author of this article.

The Holy Father does not wish to play any official part in the Congress of Religions, but he regards the project with entire approval and pleasure. He watched with the keenest pleasure all that occurred at the Parliament of Religions, where, to a certain extent, was realized his dream of universal peace, the reunion of the Churches, and the reconciliation between social and evangelical justice. The Abbé Charbonnel entirely condemns the scheme lately suggested for a History of Christianity Exhibition, and he points out that the Congress of Religions would have nothing to do with such a theatrical type of enterprise.

FUTURE OF THE ARID WEST.

A CANDID and well considered study of the irrigation problem is contributed by the Hon. Edmund G. Ross, ex-Governor of New Mexico, to the *North American Review*. Mr. Ross asserts that the demand for appropriations of public lands and moneys for irrigation purposes in the far West has served to retard, rather than to advance, the general institution of irrigation in places where it is needed and practicable. The notion that results can be secured only through great capitalized corporations based on large donations of land from the Government, has had its day, he says, and hereafter greater attention must be given to individual enterprise.

How to water the arid regions and thereby reduce them to successful popular cultivation and settlement is still an unsolved problem, says Mr. Ross. In the more northerly sections snow and rain lessen the difficulty of solution, but in New Mexico and Arizona conditions are essentially different, and the problem more difficult.

IRRIGATION IN ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

"In these territories the Rocky Mountains gradually diminish in altitude and abruptness, till they fall away and end in great mesas or elevated plateaus along the Mexican border, arid and hot in summer, and which, though abounding in the elements of fertility, remain for lack of water as barren as Sahara. There are rainfalls and occasionally snow in winter, but so seldom and so slight, as a rule, that the arid atmosphere soon dissipates the most that falls, and their moisture is gone. There are a number of streams, such as the Rio Grande, and the Pecos in New Mexico, and the Gila, the Salt and others in Arizona, reinforced by a considerable number of smaller ones, with the usual affluents, which, fed by the melting snows from the North, often run bankfull in the later weeks of winter and early spring, and also for some days after the brief midsummer rains; but their volume soon diminishes, and in the months when their waters are most needed for the growing crops their flow is slackened, while not infrequently at the still later season for irrigation the farmer finds himself without water, especially in the more southerly sections, below the localities of supply in the North.

"For these reasons, in the greater portions of the mountain districts, any general, coherent or connected system of irrigation is impossible; but limited, detached and independent irrigation is practicable everywhere, though, of course, in very limited localities, as in the more elevated mountain areas, where irrigation is possible only in crude ways. It is only on the plains and in the larger valleys that extensive irrigation works can be made applicable or

large investments of capital profitable. In other and smaller isolated mountain areas, the methods of storage, distribution and application must vary according to the configuration of the land, and be confined to limited districts, the rugged nature of the mountains rendering impossible any general system of conserving or distributing the waters or the snow fall. This must be done by the construction of isolated catchment basins in the arroyos and depressions that abound throughout the mountains, from which the water can be distributed to the larger valleys and plateaus lower down. The varying altitude of the sections in which water storage and cultivation can be made profitable is from 3,000 to 8,000 feet, and the clear, dry, bracing atmosphere is charged with health giving properties."

IRRIGATION AND STATEHOOD.

Mr. Ross contends that the public domain should be utilized entirely in the interest of those who seek it for homestead purposes solely, and that it should be guarded from spoliation by corporations.

"Next in importance to the reclamation of land for the production of food stuffs and its preparation for homes for the people, is the prevention, as far as possible, of its absorption by capitalists for speculative purposes. Any measure that left the arid lands open to such absorption would defeat the first and most important purpose of their reclamation. In the case of New Mexico, with whose needs I am most familiar, I would make the institution of a system of irrigation a condition precedent to admission to statehood, as without the reclamation of its arid lands there would be little value in statehood. New Mexico has remained in its original territorial condition for nearly fifty years, and it is in many respects, practically in nearly the same economic condition as at the time of its acquisition from Mexico—a mere satrapy of no consequence politically, and of very little in any other respect. There is no good reason for the longer continuance of this condition, but it will continue so long as her lands remain impossible of development. Admission to statehood will not of itself attract people or capital, or materially or permanently change existing conditions; but statehood in connection with irrigation will. . . .

"The plan I have in mind is simple and easily understood and could also be readily applied to the other mountain communities of the arid West. Let Congress enact that at a given time, say two years from the date of enactment, a convention shall be held for the preparation of a constitution for the new state. Fix the time for the popular vote of the territory on that proposed constitution at not less than a year subsequent to the promulgation of that act, and arrange that upon the approval of that constitution by Congress and the President the act of admission shall be complete. The act of Congress authorizing a constitution should also provide that upon the admission of New Mexico to the Union as a state, the territory shall be at once vested with the title to all public lands therein at the date of that act, on condition that it shall within a reasonable time, to be fixed by Congress, commence the work of reclamation by irrigation, authority having been given it to borrow specified sums of money from time to time therefor, and also on condition that as such lands are satisfactorily reclaimed they shall be sold to actual occupants only, at the actual cost of reclamation and in tracts of not more than forty acres to each actual settler. The capacity of the lands of New Mexico for production has been fully tested through several generations, but that capacity has not been developed to any general extent be cause of the inadequacy of private enterprise to such a work, and because they belong to a general government that has no constitutional right or power to engage in internal improvements. It is folly to ask the general government to expend the public revenues for the benefit of a locality. These arid lands never have been and never can become a source of revenue in the hands of the government. The state, however, by the plan suggested, can reclaim and develop them if permitted to do so, fit them for prosperous homes for tens of thousands of the now landless, homeless people of the country, and make them a source of revenue without the cost of one dollar to the government. I believe that the state, thus endowed, will find little difficulty in procuring the necessary means to enable it, by a judicious administration of the trust, to fit for cultivation every reclaimable acre within its boundaries in a reasonable time, and locate a farmer on every one of its forty acre tracts."

Mr. Ross is confident that much can be accomplished at small expense by adopting the Mexican method of irrigation from small streams—not by damming, but by placing an obstruction in the middle of each stream and diverting the waters to a side channel, and thence to a ditch. Mr. Ross says in conclusion :

IRRIGATION AND HOME-MAKING.

"It may be objected that the plan I have outlined would be subject to abuse. Is it possible to suggest any effective plan for this purpose that would not be open to the same criticism? Yet it cannot be denied that the opportunities for willful misdirection of the public domain would thus be reduced to the minimum. As a rule, actual settlers only would become possessed of the lands and that of itself would be a great gain. As a rule, too, very considerable areas would be rendered tillable which are not at all likely to be so improved in the absence of any similar provision by the government, and that would be another great gain; and all done at a small cost to the settler, in comparison with the value to him of the land so redeemed, and at no cost in the end to the state or the United States. Of the more than sixty million acres of public land in New Mexico, at least half could be made subject to successful cultivation, adding correspondingly to the tillable area and to the wealth of the world, and afford-

ing comfortable homes, in addition to its present population, for a quarter of a million of producing people.

AN INTERNATIONAL NAVY.

IN the November *Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. Walter Mitchell presents a very striking prospectus of "The Future of Naval Warfare." Instead of thinking, as Captain Mahan does, that it is absolutely necessary for the nations of the earth to keep in constant preparation for pounding at each other on the high seas, Mr. Mitchell believes the logical development of the great navies to be a consolidation of all the powers into an international navy. Whatever be the feasibility of his scheme, the arguments for such an institution are certainly strong. In the first place, combats between the great modern war vessels will become more and more terrible, ending, if effectively at all, in frightful catastrophes. In the second place, Mr. Mitchell thinks these catastrophes, no matter how numerous, are not essential in deciding international disputes. It is the land warfare which really brings things to a crisis. Therefore, Mr. Mitchell concludes that naval warfare is relatively useless, as well as horrible.

He can see certain excellent uses for a navy, but not in the way of ramming ships to destruction.

A MARITIME POLICE SERVICE.

"Under mutual treaties, drawn up by a maritime congress, each power might agree to maintain its quota of a general navy for the needs of a maritime police service. This would cover the chief utility of a navy in time of peace; the charting of coasts, the planting of lighthouse and danger signals, the scientific study and experiment which navigation profits by, the work of rescue, the prevention and punishment of crime on the high seas, and the destruction of derelicts. Such a united navy would enforce all decrees of admiralty courts, and would compel the resort to arbitration in all the vexed and vexing questions between sea-bounded peoples. If the chief naval powers once entered into this plan, all the lesser ones would be constrained to join the league. The obstacles which stand in the way of a universal land federation do not exist for a nautical confederacy; for the sea is a kindgom, an empire, or a republic (as one may choose to style it) of and by itself. It has to a great extent a common language, and in a still greater degree a community of thought and feeling, an unwritten law of usage, and a nautical homogeneity rising above the bonds of race and speech. The forecastle of almost every ocean-going ship is cosmopolitan."

PATROLING THE HIGH ROADS OF THE OCEAN.

"Then, again, owing to the larger use of steam, navigation tends more and more to settled routes. The fisheries are confined to narrower limits. The coasting trade of nations, between their own terminal points, follows, of course, the one familiar track. The old mercantile adventuring, in which ships were to be found anywhere and everywhere, is a thing of the past, and much of the sea is as solitary as the pathless forest. Hence the duty of an international navy could be concentrated with great advantage at certain stations and along ocean lanes. One can readily grasp the value of a sea-patrol along the three-mile-wide track of transatlantic commerce. With ships of the highest excellence, stored with provisions and supplies of every sort, carrying salvage crews, and cruising with almost the precision of the life-savers of the coast-guard as they walk their beat on shore, the chances of every shipwrecked or distressed vessel would be vastly bettered. The derelict, now one of the leading perils of the sea, would disappear from the list of marine dangers, and the dread of icebergs and field-ice would be greatly lessened, if cruisers were constantly watching for and reporting the drifting danger. One frequent maritime incident is for a vessel in distress to be spoken by another under conditions which even the unselfish and almost boundless generosity of the seafaring class cannot overcome. A master's first duty is to his ship's company, the crew and passengers under his care. The sea Samaritan, with his men on short allowance and a crippled craft, may, however unwillingly, have to pass by on the other side. How greatly would he be relieved were his the moral certainty of being able, within twenty-four hours, to report the case to a naval commander whose special office would be to hasten to the rescue!"

NO MORE "COMMERCE-DESTROYING."

Mr. Mitchell thinks that the swift cruisers which several countries are constructing, with a view to sweeping the trading vessels of their antagonists from the face of the sea, will be highly successful in doing so in case of a marine war, and he anticipates that "the tempatation of large prize money will keep the fleet of cruisers from seeking battle with their like, while wealthy and unarmed traders are to be picked up. When they fight it will be, it is to be feared, after the fashion of Prince Hal and Poins toward Falstaff, Bardolph and Pistol."

The objection is anticipated which might come from a great maritime power like England, with nests of colonies to protect all over the world. But Mr. Mitchell says the scheme proposed would make the international league directly responsible for that protection. "Nothing in its terms would hinder free transportation of troops and supplies between any parts of the same empire, to India, Australia, South Africa and Canada." He broaches the possible directions in which England may go to war, and attempts to show that in the case of each one a navy is comparatively unimportant. In his prospectus for this notable revolution he provides for the assignment of the naval vessels of belligerents to duty at stations divided by meridian or equatorial lines, which device would save the anomalous situation of having two nations at war on land, and at peace

and in league together at sea. "The Pacific could be made the ground of one fleet, the Atlantic of the other; neutral powers could be expected to see that the compact was duly kept."

THE NAVAL WARFARE OF THE FUTURE.

An Imaginary Picture of a Sea Fight.

IN *Longman's Magazine* Mr. James Eastwick concludes his spirited description of the naval battle of the future, which he holds will be decided by the introduction of the automatic gun. We noticed last month his new *Centurion*, and how she behaved herself. He continues the narrative in the October number, and makes the *Centurion* smash single-handed a French squadron of three ironclads and one cruiser. The story is full of passages of lurid vigor. We quote the following passage of how the *Centurion* in her death throes made a triumphant effort against two French ironclads, the *Charlemagne* and the *Jaurèquiberry*. The rapid firing of the *Centurion* had so smashed up the *Jaurèquiberry* that the French admiral's last chance was to ram and go down with his adversary. At the same time the *Charlemagne*, which had been very severely maimed, steamed down on the British ship from the starboard. The writer is on the *Centurion* in charge of the guns in one of the turrets, watching the onrush of the *Jaurèquiberry*. He says:

AN ATTEMPT TO RAM.

"The other was drawing up at full speed. Every second we could see more clearly the red point of her ram lifting amid the foam round her bows as she rose on the swell. She was now but five cables off. We laid fair on that advancing ram and began to fire. Loud along our decks rang the cry, 'Ready away, boarders.' A torpedo or two from the enemy flashed away somewhere, or, at least, I was told so afterward—at the moment I had neither eyes nor ears for anything but that sharp stem. Through the blinding rain and spray, through the incessant flame from the great muzzles in front of me, I watched it draw nearer and nearer, the white smother around her now flying before the gale, now leaping up in columns of spray and smoke from our bursting shell; would she touch us or not? Now she was within three cables; she lifted her forefoot clear out of the water as she rose on a giant billow, and as she lifted it I saw two shots strike just by the point of her ram. She dipped on the instant, and as quick as thought we were ready again waiting for her to rise on another wave, but now she faltered and swerved, and then she seemed to rise higher than before. Crash went our shells into that rising bow, and still it faltered and rose; then I saw what was happening and asked leave through the telephone to cease firing on the sinking ship. Answer there was none, but the howling of the wind and sea, and the shrill rattle-rattle of some machine guns in the foretops of the sinking foe. Now she swung round head to sea, and nearly broadside on, a short cable's length off, heeling heavily over toward us, and raising her bows high in the air. We could see her crew crowding her shattered decks and tumbling in heaps into her scuppers; and as we tossed on the seas we seemed to look right down into the black vortex closing round her. There was a roar as of bursting boilers; a murky torrent of water and ashes spouted up through her funnels, then the waves rolled over her in an angry swirl and the great ship was gone.

"We were rolling on the edge of that swirl in a way that threatened to have the guns off their sides. I was singing out to secure them with the electric brakes when a voice shouted, 'Look out, sir, she's right aboard us!' I turned at the word, and sure enough, through the driving scud, close on our starboard loomed the huge shadow of the *Charlemagne*.

THE TORPEDO.

"'Hard over; continue the firing,' was the word. Alas! it was easily said, but as for the ship, she was like a log, and what a time it seemed before the guns came round! At last we got ours round, and all four swept her point-blank almost at the same moment. She swerved, and faltered; again the roar of the great guns and the crash and rattle of the bursting shells thundered together. There was a shock and a hollow boom somewhere near our bows, and a great column of water spouted up, flooding everything forward. Again the great guns roared, there was another shock, this time astern, and another water spout all speckled with splinters and pieces of plating; then somehow or other the two ships fell on board each other, broadside on.

"In another minute every man that could move was on her decks. It was just one jump and rush and that was all, for every living thing on her seemed to have been slain or stunned by the terrible blast of our point-blank broadsides.

"The two ships were fast to each other, thumping and grinding together at every roll and swaying about in a fashion that might make both of them broach to at any moment. I tried to find some steering gear on board the prize; the only thing that I could discover was the stump of a binnacle and the supports from which a wheel had been blown away, while close by lay a mangled figure in the uniform of a rear-admiral of France."

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The havoc wrought by the shells was terrible. The *Charlemagne* had no sooner been boarded and captured than it was discovered that the *Centurion* was fast sinking. She had been smashed by torpedoes stern and stem, and in a few minutes she went to the bottom. The *Charlemagne* was hardly in better plight, and it was with great difficulty that she was patched up so as to keep afloat until she reached Gibraltar:

"The first thing to be done was to find some means

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of controlling her helm; clearly the steering gear on deck was past hope, so I went below, into a state of things which surpassed my wildest dreams. Not a gun was left servicable between decks; nine-tenths of her crew had been blown into every shape into which 'high' explosives can twist and shatter human flesh and bone; her main and battery decks were smashed into great holes, even the beams being wrenched and twisted; her sides were in some places rent, in others blown away altogether; and though her belts seemed fairly whole, her protective deck was cut through in many places by the heads or splinters of shell. Through her torn sides the heavy seas were flooding her every moment, and great masses of water were finding their way into her hold."

We cannot, of course, express any opinion as to the merits or possibilities of Mr. Eastwick's new *Centurion* with its automatic guns fired below the water line. There is no doubt, however, that he has given a very vivid picture of what at any moment may become a ghastly reality.

BATTLE SONGS OF THE GERMANS.

WHILE Germany is commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the outbreak of the war with France, the German magazines are reviving the patriotic songs which are said to have roused to enthusiasm the sons of the Fatherland in the struggle with their French neighbor.

According to Herr Theo Seelmann, who writes in Heft 27 of the *Universum*, patriotic songs are the noblest of national hymns. Sung by millions of men, no one asks at the time of their appearance how they have originated or whence they have come, but when the occasion which called them forth is past, attention is gladly turned to their origin and history. Herr Seelmann first gives a brief account of the Prussian "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz!" whose history has already been fully dealt with in recent numbers of the *Konservative Monatsschrift*. Next we have the story of Ernst Moritz Arndt's "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?" with the melody by Gustav Reichardt. In 1840 Nikolaus Becker achieved sudden fame by his "Rheinlied." He died in 1845, and this year being the jubilee anniversary of the song, the story of its author is told both in the *Universum* and in Heft 2 of *Ueber Land und Meer*. No fewer than seventy composers have set it to music, including men like Schumann, Marschner and Kreutzer.

Becker's song, however, was soon driven into the background by Hoffmann von Fallersleben's "Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles," written in Heligoland. If the songs of Becker and Hoffmann von Fallersleben were directed against France, Karl Friederich Strass's "Schleswig-Holstein" song diverted the attention of the patriots northward, where German soil was threatened by Denmark. The original text was by M. F. Chemnitz, and when C. G. Bellmann composed the music, the song's fame was assured. Similiarly, "Die Wacht am Rhein," written by Max Schneckenburger in 1840, did not become the common property of the people till it was set to music by Carl Wilhelm in 1854. Even then the song did not have its opportunity till war was declared against France, and though the composer was still among the living, it was with no little difficulty that the poet was identified.

A few older songs date from the outbreak of the war—*e.g.*, Dr. Kreussler's "König Wilhelm sass ganz heiter." On July 13, 1871, when Count Eulenburg was commanded to spend the day with the late Emperor William at Ems, he presented his Imperial Majesty with a copy of this song in handsome blue silk and silver cover, and informed him that the author had first sent the song to his son after the battle of Wörth. The Emperor expressed his pleasure by decorating the worthy doctor.

Another popular figure of the war was Fusilier Kutschke, whose song "Was kraucht denn dort im Busch herum?" was on every tongue. Kutschke writes: "On August 3, 1870, from 11 to 1 in the night I was on duty at Queichheim, near Landau, with my friend Breiter. We heard a rustling in the bushes and Breiter called out: 'Was mag dort wohl 'rum kriechen?' and rhyming with him I rejoined, 'Was kriegt dort 'rum? Napoleum.' As soon as I was released from duty I retired to a barn and went on with the song, and by early morning it was quite finished. I read it aloud to Breiter, others came to hear it, many copied it, and thus it 'found its way' out into the world."

Meanwhile the "Napoleum Song" had been forgotten except by those who fought in the war, but now when the Germans are enjoying their victories over again, their gratitude makes it a pleasant duty to remember that it was chiefly owing to the enthusiasm in the hearts of the people called forth in a great measure by these patriotic songs, and not merely by blood and iron, that they were crowned with success.

The Trumpeter of Mars-la-Tour.

In Heft 28 of the *Universum* Herr O. Elster gives us an interesting sketch of the famous trumpeter of Mars-la-Tour—August Binkebank, whose fate is graphically described in a poem by Freiligrath. At Mars-la-Tour Binkebank took part in the celebrated death ride of the Bredow Brigade.

The enemy had taken up a safe position, and the Prussians found it necessary to clear the way for the hard pressed infantry of their sixth division by ordering their cavalry brigade to attack the sixth French army corps. The engagement took place at two in the afternoon, and at first the loss to the Prussians was very small, while the French artillery was almost totally destroyed. By and by the French cavalry surrounded the Prussian squadron, whose horses were by that time quite exhausted; and when 3,300 French soldiers fell on the handful of 400 Prussians, there could be little doubt as to the result.

The Prussians were compelled to retreat, hotly pursued by the French cavalry. Their loss was now very heavy, but the heroic attack was nothing less than a death ride. Binkebank was the only trumpeter out of the eleven belonging to the regiment who escaped death, but he did not know that a bullet had gone through his bugle strung over his back till he was ordered to blow the roll call, and a poor hoarse sound was all the blast he could produce.

A SKETCH OF GENERAL MILES.

IN the November *McClure's* Major George E. Pond sketches the career of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, the new ranking officer of the United States Army. Major Pond describes the veteran soldier as "an erect, strongly built man of 56, looking fit to rough it with the youngest subaltern in frontier campaigning, though his hair, once brown and curling over a broad forehead, has become like his moustache, all sprinkled with gray; the nose the conquering beak of the soldier, his steadfast blue-gray eyes consorting well with the firm lines near his mouth and chin to denote fixity of purpose and a resolute will."

General Miles' remotest ancestor was a Baptist preacher, who varied his efforts for the Church by commanding a company in King Philip's war. General Miles was brought up on a farm, and raised a company to join the Massachusetts infantry when the Civil War broke out. He was in every battle but one of the Army of the Potomac, and conducted himself with the most distinguished gallantry in the many fierce actions, having at the end of the war received four wounds that might have easily proved fatal.

But General Miles is more universally known as an Indian fighter, and in his six campaigns in the West he made the most remarkable record for firmness, quickness and unflinching courage. "He cut loose from methods that had only custom to recommend them, and turned to account his experience in the Civil War. He believed in giving hostile forces no rest until they were subdued. If the winter made campaigning hard for the troops, it must be made worse for the Indians, with villages to care for and dearth of supplies."

Major Pond's detailed sketch of the various Indian campaigns reads like a novel, and in them General Miles' rank did not dissuade him from often venturing into situations of picturesque peril. It is fresh in all Americans' minds how successfully he suppressed the "Messiah" outbreak of 1890, and how in a different sort of task four years later he brought law and order out of the chaos that the Chicago strikes had made.

"A member of various social organizations, General Miles yet takes much more pleasure in home than in club life. He has the happy art of making strong and loyal friends. He has always enjoyed outdoor sports and athletic exercises and did not miss, you may be sure, being at the America's cup races in September. He is fond of horseback riding and appears to great advantage mounted, but has come to prefer the bicycle; and in his daily spins on the wheel his daughter or his son, a lad about to enter his teens, is often his companion. He likes to have pet animals about him, especially good dogs; 'and his pets,' as a friend once said, 'are the pets of the whole family.'

"In manner the General is quiet and self-controlled, but none the less affable and courteous, and it has been remarked that he never refuses to see anybody who calls upon him. Perhaps it is a systematic method in routine work, with a habit of beginning as soon as possible whatever has to be done, that gives him this abundant leisure for visitors. The members of his family have access to his library in his working hours, and never seem to disturb him. He is free from affectations and presents no eccentricities or angularities with which to point a 'character sketch.' He likes a joke and in conversation has an agreeable, well modulated voice, which, of late, has frequently been heard in public addresses. General Miles also is an exceptionally good listener. Much of his leisure lately has been taken up with writing a book on the growth of the West, particularly as he has observed that growth during the last twenty years."

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WOLSELEY.

IN the *Canadian Magazine* appears a character sketch of the new Commander-in-Chief of the British Army by a writer, Lieut.-Colonel G. T. Denison, who first met Lord Wolseley early in the sixties, when, as Lieut.-Colonel Wolseley, he came to Canada to take his first command.

Wolseley was at that time just turned thirty years of age, and his appearance is thus described by Colonel Denison in giving an account of their first meeting: "At the time of the Fenian raid, on the morning of the 3d of June, 1866, at Bown's Farm, a few miles from Fort Erie, Colonel Peacocke ordered me at daylight to push on with my command and reconnoiter towards the village. I pushed on very rapidly, and the Fenians, having decamped during the night, I was very soon in possession of Fort Erie. I was engaged in looking after some men who had been wounded in the skirmish of the previous evening, and after a few prisoners, stragglers, whom we had picked up, when I saw a mounted officer coming rapidly up the road looking sharply in every direction. He was dressed in undress staff uniform, a blue frock coat, a cap with a straight peak of the French pattern, then in use, and wore his moustache and imperial in the style adopted by the late Emperor Napoleon III. I was impressed at once with the sharp, alert look which nothing seemed to escape. I had heard so much from the La Prairie men about Colonel Wolseley that I recognized him at once. He asked me my name and my corps, and I told him, and asked him if he was not Colonel Wolseley; he

said he was and made some inquiries as to the condition of affairs. That was my introduction to Colonel Wolseley, and I have ever since considered it to be a great privilege to look upon him as a friend. He had come from Montreal to Toronto, and on to Chippewa and to Fort Erie with extraordinary rapidity."

HIS VARIOUS COMMANDS.

He was evidently very popular in Canada. Colonel Denison says: "The subsequent career of Lord Wolseley has proved that the Canadian Militia showed a keen insight in fully appreciating his capacity, and all over Canada to-day thousands of those who served under him and who have watched and followed his brilliant career ever since with the deepest interest are delighted, but not astonished, to find their old commander in the highest military position in the Empire."

In 1873 Wolseley was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast; in 1874, Inspector-General of the Auxiliary Forces; in 1876, military member of the Council of India; in 1878, High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus; in 1879, Governor of Natal and the Transvaal, and High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief; in 1880 he was appointed Adjutant-General of the Army. "In every one of these positions," says Lieut.-Colonel Denison, "under varied conditions, and among a variety of different races, Lord Wolseley was uniformly successful, and in so marked a degree did he stand out from all his comrades that he was jocularly termed 'our only General.'"

In 1882 he was appointed Commander in-Chief of the army operating in Egypt. And in this most important of his commands he displayed his greatest military genius and ability. "When he arrived at Alexandria he found that Arabi Pasha had fortified strongly the road from there to Cairo. He decided to avoid the fortification by a flank movement, but in order that his plans might succeed absolute secrecy was essential and it was desirable that the enemy should be misled by false information as to his designs. His method of securing these ends was very ingenious and showed a remarkable knowledge of human nature. He had to move his army by means of the fleet, so he called his principal officers together and told them in confidence what his plans were. He explained to them that the fleet carrying his army would sail with sealed orders and would go to Aboukir Bay, and from there he would operate upon the flank of Arabi Pasha's communication between Alexandria and Cairo. His divisional generals approved of the plan. In a few days the secret had filtered from the generals to their staff officers and from there to the newspaper men, and in the English papers and in Alexandria rumors of the proposed movement on Aboukir Bay leaked out. The fleet sailed out toward Aboukir Bay, and opening their sealed orders steamed on in accordance with them to Port Said and to Ismailia, and then it was seen that the Suez Canal was covered, the line of communications with India as well as England guarded, and a road to Cairo much shorter than that from Alexandria, and one on which there was no great river to cross, opened to them.

"Every one recognized at once the great strategical ability shown, and when, a short time afterward the famous night march in battle order was made across the desert, and the lines of Tel-el-Kebir stormed with a rush in the early dawn, every one was astonished at the boldness of the conception and the marvelous skill with which it was carried out.

"Lord Wolseley is a man of bold and determined character, and is not afraid of results. He has always recognized and rewarded good and zealous service in his subordinates. He has no patience with the idle, careless and selfish drones. He is as severe on that class as he is appreciative of the opposite. He has endeavored to gather around him the ablest and best men in the army.

"Lord Wolseley is about five feet eight inches in height, with a well-knit, active figure, erect and soldier-like, with a fresh complexion, clear, bright, blue eyes and hair now almost white. He is like good wine in that he improves with age. His great success has not changed his kindly, friendly manner. Those who have done good service under him can count on his warm friendship. No man has ever stood more firmly by his friends than he has, and no man gets more loyal and hearty support than he does. He has many enemies, but they are, as I have said, the useless drones, and those who do not know him.

"His appointment as Commander-in-Chief is a distinct gain to the British people, for we know that under his guidance the military strength of the Empire will be put in the most effective condition possible, and we in Canada who had him with us for nearly nine years in the troublous times from the Trent affair to the Red River Rebellion, who found out and recognized his military genius, can only wish him every success in his high and honorable position, feeling that if a great war should occur in the near future we have the best soldier to lead us that our army has produced since Marlborough."

In Praise of the Commander-in-Chief.

Major Arthur Griffiths, writing in the *Fortnightly Review* on "Advancement in the (British) Army," tarries by the way for a moment to say what he thinks of Lord Wolseley: "The new Commander-in-Chief will, no doubt, be invested with large powers, and will not shrink from using them. Not the least hopeful of the many anticipations encouraged by Lord Wolseley's appointment is that he will undertake to select, and this in the most fearless, independent manner. He has the courage of his opinions, and withal the strongest sense of duty, with a gift of penetration into character which amounts to genius. The best proof of this, if proof were needed, has been his unerring choice of his lieutenants and assistants throughout his distinguished career. The best men in the army, the most noted, many who have risen

to great distinction, made their first mark on Lord Wolseley's staff or under his orders. There was at one time a very erroneous impression abroad, and it has indeed been revived recently, that Lord Wolseley was the centre of a narrow clique, the so-called "ring" which monopolized the good things of the profession, and outside which no one, however capable, could hope to make his way. If clique there was it embraced the whole army; the ring was a wide, ever-widening circle, which drew constantly within it the choicest spirits of the service. Nothing is more certain than that Lord Wolseley has always been keenly on the lookout for the best ability, has been prompt to recognize, eager to utilize it, not for himself alone, but in the best interests of the state. Another mistaken idea is that the new Commander-in-Chief is not in touch, not in close sympathy, with the army at large. No one knows it better, more intimately, has clearer ideas of what is best for it, a deeper and more abiding affection for it and for his comrades of all ranks, high and low. Any doubt on this head has been completely removed during the period of his Irish command now approaching its close. Lord Wolseley has shown in the most substantial manner that he is before everything the soldier's friend. Officers generally have found, possibly to their surprise, that his knowledge of them is much deeper than a passing acquaintance, and none who are worth it, none who are keen and capable, will fail to be duly appreciated by him."

IN PRAISE OF RUSSIAN WOMEN.

IN the *Humanitarian*, the Countess Anna Ka priste, writing on "The Position of Russian Women," says a great deal to their credit: "As compared with the women of other European countries, Russian women work more and weep less, they love and they hate in perhaps greater intensity, they marry with more deliberation, they abide by their choice more firmly, they exalt their mission of motherhood more highly, and on the bearing and rearing of their children they lavish all their energies of mind and body. To have strong and healthy children, sons strong as lion's whelps, and daughters flawless as doves, is the primary ambition of every normal Russian woman, and in the upper and educated classes of society she often chooses her husband (when she has the choice), not from passion, not from love, not for place or riches or power, but with an eye to this purpose solely—'Will he make a good father of my children?'"

She speaks equally favorably as to the political and social position of her countrywomen. She says: "In conclusion I should like to aver that the lot of a Russian woman is a happy one, whatever may be her class. Comparisons are odious, but if we compare the actual position, I should say that on the whole the position of Russian women was better than that of English women and their influence, politically and socially, was greater."

A NEW BIOGRAPHY OF LINCOLN.

THE November *McClure's* opens with the first installment of the second important serial "feature" which this lively and readable magazine has undertaken. This is no less than the history of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. McClure's introductory editorial expresses astonishment that only one periodical has availed itself of this subject, of such absorbing interest to Americans, and it is further announced that this coming history, which is edited by Miss Ida M. Tarbell, will occupy itself to a much greater proportion with the youthful annals of the great president than any previous biographies have done. The bright particular boast of the enterprise is, however, the extraordinary number of pictures of Lincoln and his surroundings which have been gathered together, and indeed the array of portraits is exceedingly attractive and valuable.

LINCOLN'S BOYHOOD HOME.

When Lincoln was only seven years old his family migrated from Kentucky to Indiana, and the home which was made in the forests of that—in those days—backwoods state is thus described by Miss Tarbell:

"On arriving at the new farm an axe was put into the boy's hands, and he was set to work to help build the 'half-face camp' which for a year was the home of the Lincolns, and to aid in clearing a field for corn. There were few more primitive homes in the wilderness of Indiana in 1816 than this of young Lincoln's, and there were few families, even in that day, who were forced to practice more makeshifts to get a living. The cabin which took the place of the 'half-face camp' had but one room, with a loft above. For a long time there was no window, door, or floor; not even the traditional deer-skin hung before the exit, nor the oiled paper over the opening for light, nor the puncheon covering on the ground on which they trod.

"The furniture was painfully primitive. Their bedstead, or, rather, bed-frame, was still made of poles held up by two outer posts, and the ends made firm by inserting the poles in auger-holes that had been bored in a log which was a part of the wall of the cabin; skins were its chief covering. Little Abraham was not so well off as this even, his bed being a heap of dry leaves in the corner of the loft, to which he mounted by means of pegs driven into the wall. The table and chairs were of the rudest sort—rough slabs of wood in which holes were bored and legs fitted in.

"The food, if coarse, was usually abundant, though sometimes the variety was painfully small. Of game there was plenty—deer, bear, pheasants, wild turkeys, ducks, birds of all kinds. There were fish in the streams, and wild fruits of many kinds in the woods in the summer, and these were dried for winter use; but the difficulty of raising and milling corn and wheat was very great. Indeed, in many places in the West, the first flour cake was

a historical event. 'Corn dodger' was the every-day bread of the Lincoln household, the wheat cake being a reserved dainty for Sunday mornings.

"Potatoes were the only vegetables raised in any quantity, and there were times in the Lincoln family when they were the only food on the table; a fact proved to posterity by the oft-repeated remark of Abraham to his father after the latter had asked a blessing over a dish of roasted potatoes—that they were 'mighty poor blessings.' Not only were potatoes all the Lincolns had for dinner sometimes, they were all they had on occasions to offer to guests; for one of their neighbors tells of calling there once when raw potatoes, pared and washed, were passed around and eaten as apples."

MRS. LINCOLN'S KITCHEN OUTFIT.

"The most important item was the Dutch oven. 'The old-fashioned deep iron skillet,' says one familiar with the life of the period, 'with its strong iron lid, on which were piled the red coals to bake whatever the skillet might contain for the family to eat, the crane and its pot—these were the cooking and furnishing outfit of the Lincoln household. There was no floor in the cabin, and nothing spoke of comfort, except the cheerful, blazing wood fire, which did its utmost to give a rosy hue to the bare room, which contained but rude makeshifts.'

"An important article in the primitive kitchen outfit was the 'gritter.' It was made by flattening out an old piece of tin, punching it full of holes, and nailing it to a board. Upon this all sorts of things were grated, even ears of corn, in which slow way enough meal was sometimes secured for bread. Old tin made many other little contrivances besides the 'gritter,' and every scrap to be found was carefully saved. Most of the dishes were of pewter; the spoons, iron; the knives and forks, horn-handled.

"Mrs. Lincoln and her daughters of course made their own soap and candles, and if they had cotton or wool to wear they had literally to grow it.

LINCOLN AS A HIRED HAND.

"He was remarkably strong for his years, and the work he could do in a day was a decided advantage to Thomas Lincoln. The axe which had been put into his hand to help in making the first clearing, he had never been allowed to drop; indeed, as he says himself, 'from that till within his twenty-third year he was almost constantly handling that most useful instrument.' Besides, he drove the team, cut down the elm and linn brush with which the stock was often fed, learned to handle the old shovel-plow, to wield the sickle, to thresh the wheat with a flail, to fan and clean it with a sheet, to go to mill and turn the hard earned grist into flour; in short, he learned all the trades the settler's boy must know, and well enough so that when his father did not need him he could hire him to the neighbors. Thomas Lincoln also taught him the rudiments of carpentry and cabinet making, and kept him busy some of the time as his assistant in his trade. There are houses still standing, in and near Gentryville, on which it is said he worked. The families of Lamar, Jones, Crawford, Gentry, Turnham and Richardson all claim the honor of having employed him upon their cabins.

"As he grew older he became one of the strongest and most popular 'hands' in the vicinity, and much of his time was spent as a 'hired boy' on some neighbor's farm. For twenty-five cents a day—paid to his father—he was hostler, plowman, wood-chopper and carpenter, besides helping the women with the 'chores.' For them, so say the legends, he was ready to carry water, make the fire, even tend the baby. No wonder that a laborer who never refused to do anything asked of him, who could 'strike with a mallet heavier blows' and 'sink an axe deeper into the wood' than anybody else in the community, and who at the same time was general help for the women, never lacked a job in Gentryville."

PROFESSOR SLOANE ON THE WRITING OF HISTORY.

IN an article on "History and Democracy," with which is opened the first number of *The American Historical Review*, Prof. William M. Sloane, of Princeton, points out that the written history of one generation will not suffice for another, that every age demands a history written from its own point of view, with reference to its own social condition, its thought, its beliefs and its acquisitions, one that shall be comprehensible to the men who live in it. In other words history will not stay written. The reason for this is not that truth, justice, honor, the great principles of human association, have changed, but "that man's appreciation of them has steadily grown clearer as his determination to live up to them has grown stronger, and as the individual has become ever more conscious of his powers, both physical and intellectual."

"At the dawn of history man was the bond-slave of a vague but extensive kinship,—the gens or clan or tribe or city-community; his story has been one of slow and steady approach to an emancipation from the despotism of all kinship except that of the normal monogamous family by which the human species is best propagated and without the institution of which it reverts to the level of the brute. Power has been exercised successively or intermittently by patriarchal, theocratic, military or dynastic sanction until in these last days it is resident in the associated masses of men constituting what we call nations, and is imperfectly, though imperiously, expressed by the behests of majorities. These we obey because of an instinctive conviction that with the advance of education and the spread of knowledge there has been a more or less perfect grasp of truth by an ever increasing number of human beings, until now the majority is likely, in the long run, to decide upon any public question more correctly than the minor-

ity. The latter, when oppressed, have always by common consent the indefeasible right to turn themselves into a majority by the agitation of their principles.

"Since, then, the individual and the nation interact more rapidly and completely one upon the other than ever before, the facts of their interaction become more numerous and its forms more complex, until contemporary history is apparently the most complex conceivable. If, as we generally admit, the more complex organism is the higher, and progress an advance from simplicity to complexity, this result is a very desirable one and deserves to be described with minuteness and eloquence. Mere political history, for example, will no longer suffice for a public hungering after information. The social, industrial, commercial, æsthetic, religious and moral conditions of the common man are so determinative in our modern life that we now demand some account of them from the history of every period, in order that we may have clear notions of their genesis and development in the past for our guidance in the present. And inasmuch as they so sensibly affect our own politics, we expect the historian to believe that they were as unimportant as the tenor of his histories written in the past would seem to indicate."

THE PICTURE GALLERIES OF THE WORLD.

THERE is a noteworthy article in the *Canadian Magazine* upon Mr. Powers' picture gallery. "The following list of foreign galleries and the number of pictures contained in each was collected by Mr. Powers during his visit to Europe, and has never before been given to the public."

Gallery of the Vatican, Rome	37
Gallery of the Luxembourg, Paris	207
Capitoline Gallery, Rome	225
Academy of Fine Arts, Bologne	280
Bridgewater Gallery, Earl of Ellesmere	318
Collection of the Duke of Sutherland	323
Gallery of Amsterdam	386
Pitti Palace, Florence	500
Brera Gallery, Milan	503
Borghese Gallery, Rome	526
Gallery of Brussels	550
Academy of Science Gallery, Turin	560
Gallery of Burghley House, Northamptonshire	600
Antwerp Gallery	600
Academy of Fine Arts, Venice	688
National Museum, Naples	700
The Leichtenstein Gallery, Vienna	713
National Gallery, London	902
Uffizi Gallery, Florence	1,200
The Old Museum, Berlin	1,250
The Pinacothek, Munich	1,422
Belvidire Gallery, Vienna	1,550
Imperial Hermitage, St. Petersburg	1,631
Gallery of the Louvre, Paris	1,800
Muiso of the Qrado, Madrid	1,833
Royal Gallery of Dresden	2,200
Gallery of Versailles	3,000

RENAN AND HIS SISTER.

THE *Revue de Paris* publishes Renan's correspondence with his much loved sister Henriette. Probably no sister ever had a greater influence over a brother's life and career than had Mademoiselle Renan, and this although they were so much separated, the one being a governess in Poland, the other a collegian and seminarist in France. "We are separated by a whole world," she once wrote, "and those who only see how rarely we write to one another might believe that absence had brought about forgetfulness; but our hearts assure us that such a misfortune is impossible, and you will believe me when I say that I feel for you an unparalleled tenderness, a limitless devotion."

HIS CONFIDANTE.

To his sister alone the future philosopher historian confided his doubts, difficulties and his fears, and she always replied with advice penetrated with good sense and thoughtful care for what would probably lead to his ultimate happiness. It must, however, be stated that a careful perusal of these letters brings out the fact that the sister was in reality more of a free thinker than her brother, and that she was a great factor in his deciding to quit his ecclesiastical career.

Ernest Renan was especially devoted to his widowed mother, who lived in Brittany with the elder brother Allain. She seems to have retained a strong hold upon her son's respect and even upon his convictions. Whenever he went back to Brittany he wrote broken hearted letters to Henriette, telling her he did not know how to cause his mother the pain of learning the habitual state of his mind when at the Seminary of Saint Sulpice, and he kept it effectually concealed till he had actually become a free student in Paris. Even then he begged Henriette, who was in Poland, to speak of him to their mother as if he were still at the semi-ecclesiastical college of Stanislas, to which he had been appointed on leaving the Seminary. His mental struggles can only be told in his own words. Speaking of the collegiate courses at the Sorbonne and at the College of France, "What plans my poor Henriette made for a future which perhaps I shall never see! . . . This thought of death incessantly pursues me, I do not know the cause of it. Happily it does not much sadden me. I begin to look at life with more firmness, although I am overwhelmed by uncertainty. It is so painful to walk with bandaged eyes without knowing where one is going. When I regard that small amount of liberty which belongs to man, and enables him to somewhat influence his own life, I wish that human destiny had been either entirely controlled by necessity or entirely dependent upon the individual instead of his being, as now, just strong enough to resist but not strong enough to direct a shadow of liberty which naturally results in rendering him unhappy; and then I console myself and think that God has nevertheless done well in making us what we are. Adieu! my good and

dear Henriette ! thy friendship consoles and sustains me in these sad moments."

HIS MENTAL STRUGGLES.

There are moments when Renan at two-and-twenty, seems overwhelmed with anguish. "God, who sees the bottom of my soul, knows that I have proceeded attentively and with sincerity in undertaking the rational verification of Christianity. How, in fact, shall I lightly judge, or play with dogmas before which eighteen centuries have bowed the head? Certainly, if I had to defend myself from partiality on the one side or on the other, that partiality would be favorable and not hostile to faith. Did not everything lead me to be a Christian—the happiness of my daily life and long custom, the charm of a doctrine in which my youth has been nourished, and which has penetrated all my ideas of existence? Nevertheless, all must give way to the perception of truth. God forbid that I should say Christianity is false. This word would denote a great limitation of mind; falsehood does not produce such beautiful fruits; but it is one thing to say that Christianity is not false, and another thing to say it is absolute truth, at least in hearing it with the ears of those who constitute themselves its interpreters." In another place he says that his morality will always be that of the Gospel, and that Jesus will always be his God, to which regretful words Mademoiselle Renan, who was far away in her situation of governess in a noble Polish family (the Zamoyskis), replies by a letter, containing urgent entreaties that he should quit the Seminary and rely upon her earnings or other moneys she could procure as a loan from friends.

His painful mental struggle went on during the whole autumn of 1845, and the last letter, dated December 15, was written by Ernest from a boarding house in Paris, he having at length definitely broken with his ecclesiastical friends of the Seminary and the College Stanislas. In it he expresses the greatest anxiety for the failing health of his sister, and complains that he is very anxious at her long silence, and is expecting a letter from Venice, whither she was to accompany the Zamoyskis on their way to Italy. "When I think of thy health, already so changed for the worse, those long sufferings which were kept secret from me, oh, my dear, good Henriette, it is then that I give myself up to cruel anguish! My imagination creates phantoms; I picture to myself my sister, my best friend, suffering, exhausted, far from her country and from those who love her." He urges her to return to the bosom of her family, and explains that he will not need to take her savings; that he feels assured of remunerative intellectual work. He says that his mother is well in health and takes little journeys in neighboring parts of Brittany. This dear mother imagines him to be still at Stanislas, and he will not tell her that he has quitted his position in the college until he has passed his baccalauréat, which is the French equivalent for our bachelor degree. And he warns his sister to be "therefore very careful when talking of me to our mother to conform your speech to this point of view; there, my dear friend, is the irremediable wound, and my thoughts cannot turn in this direction without being cruelly torn. It requires great interior strength of will to put it aside. Our brother sustains me and encourages me in a very friendly manner." And the last sentence of the last letter given in this collection runs thus—"Adieu, excellent friend, thou upon whom my heart loves to dwell in its moments of weakness! Oh! Henriette, how much I need to see thee! In the name of Heaven preserve thy own life, for the sake of him whose life without thee would be a frightful desert. Oh! if I told you of all my castles in Spain, thou wouldst see the beautiful place therein occupied by thee! Adieu, dear friend, adieu!"

STEVENSON'S VAILIMA LETTERS.

"McCLURE'S" for November contains a series of letters by Robert Louis Stevenson from his Vailima home to his great friend, Sidney Colvin, and these very characteristic effusions are prefaced by an introduction written by Mr. Colvin.

There is nothing more striking in these journal letters from Samoa, which cover the period from 1890 to 1894, than the reiterated evidences of the huge labor it was for Stevenson to work at his stories, or indeed in any literary effort. He loved activity in out-of-door labor, and dreaded the return to the pen. He says in the first epistle:

HIS SAMOAN HOME.

"Our place is in a deep cleft of Vaea Mountain, some six hundred feet above the sea, embowered in forest, which is our strangling enemy, and which we combat with axes and dollars. I went crazy over outdoor work, and had at last to confine myself to the house, or literature must have gone by the board. *Nothing* is so interesting as weeding, clearing and path-making; the oversight of laborers becomes a disease; it is quite an effort not to drop into the farmer; and it does make you feel so well. To come down covered with mud and drenched with sweat and rain after some hours in the bush, change, rub down, and take a chair on the verandah, is to taste a quiet conscience. And the strange thing that I mark is this: If I go out and make sixpence, bossing my laborers and plying the cutlass or the spade, idiot conscience applauds me; if I sit in the house and make twenty pounds, idiot conscience wails over my neglect and the day wasted. . . .

"I have been hard at work since I came; three chapters of 'The Wrecker,' and since that, eight of the South Sea book, and along and about and in between, a hatful of verses. Some day I'll send the verse to you, and you'll say if any of it is any good. I have got in a better vein with the South Sea book, as I think you will see; I think these chapters will do for the volume without much change."

STEVENSON COULD PLEASE HIMSELF.

This journal is such a record of terrific wrestlings with the spirit and of energetic self-depreciation over the result of his writings, that the reader fairly joins Stevenson in his self-hug of delight when a fragment is found pleasing in the artist's eye:

"SEPTEMBER, 1891.—I have just interrupted my letter and read through the chapter of the 'High Woods' that is written, a chapter and a bit, some sixteen pages, really very fetching, but what do you wish? The story is so willful, so steep, so silly—it's a hallucination I have outlived, and yet I never did a better piece of work, horrid and pleasing, and extraordinarily *true*; it's sixteen pages of the South Seas; their essence. What am I to do? Lose this little gem—for I'll be bold and that's what I think it—or go on with the rest, which I don't believe in, and don't like, and which can never make aught but a silly yarn? Make another end to it? Ah, yes, but that's not the way I write; the whole tale is implied; I never use an effect when I can help it, unless it prepares the effects that are to follow; that's what a story consists in. To make another end, that is, to make the beginning all wrong. The *dénouement* of a long story is nothing; it is just a 'full close,' which you may approach and accompany as you please—it is a coda, not an essential member in the rhythm; but the body and end of a short story is bone of the bone and blood of the blood of the beginning. Well, I shall end by finishing it against my judgment; that fragment is my Delilah. Golly, it's good. I am not shining by modesty; but I do just love the color and movement of that piece so far as it goes."

STEVENSON'S OPINION OF HIS "EBB TIDE."

"MAY, 1893.—About 'Davie' I elaborately wrote last time, but still 'Davie' is not done; I am grinding singly at 'The Ebb Tide,' as we now call the 'Farallone;' the most of it will go this mail. About the following, let there be no mistake: I will not write the abstract of 'Kidnapped;' write it who will, I will not. Boccaccio must have been a clever fellow to write both argument and story; I am not, *et je me récuse*.

"We call it 'The Ebb Tide; a Trio and Quartette;' but that secondary name you may strike out if it seems dull to you. The book, however, falls in two halves, when the fourth character appears. I am on page eighty-two if you want to know, and expect to finish on I suppose one hundred and ten or so; but it goes slowly, as you may judge from the fact that this three weeks past I have only struggled from page fifty-eight to page eighty-two; twenty-four pages, *et encore* sure to be rewritten, in twenty-one days. This is no prize taker; not much Waverley Novels about this! . . .

"I can't think what to say about the tale, but it seems to me to go off with a considerable bang; in fact, to be an extraordinary work: but whether popular! Attwater is no end of a courageous attempt, I think you will admit; how far successful is another affair. If my island ain't a thing of beauty I'll be damned. Please observe Wiseman and Wishart; for incidental grimness, they strike me as in it. Also, kindly observe the Captain and *Adar*; I think that knocks spots. In short, as you see, I'm a trifle vainglorious. But O, it has been such a grind! The devil himself would allow a man to brag a little after such a crucifixion! And indeed I'm only bragging for a change before I return to the darn thing lying waiting for me on page eighty-eight where I last broke down. I break down at every paragraph, I may observe; and lie here and sweat, till I can get one sentence wrung out after another."

PROFESSOR BOYESEN'S TRIBUTE TO HIS MOTHER.

THE last published product of the late Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen's pen appears in the *North American Review* in the form of a brief article about Scandinavian women. The concluding paragraph is of more than ordinary interest as the lamented writer's unaffected tribute to the domestic virtues of his own mother.

"When I look back through the long gallery of noble Scandinavian women whose portraits my memory retains, the embarrassment of riches makes me loath to choose. One, however, whose beautiful personality spread a quiet radiance about her simple life, I may, without invidious comparisons, select as fairly representative, and the man of whose home she was the bright and shining focus would have been the first to claim for her every ideal perfection. It has always been a marvel to me how this mother of six children, every one of whom claimed her attention and care, could yet preside with a calm and gentle dignity at the great dinners which her husband's position compelled him to give, superintend a large household, over every minutest detail of which she kept supervision; and yet preserve, amid innumerable harassments, which would have driven a man to distraction, a benign, unruffled amiability, and an unfailing helpfulness which ever gave and gave, without thought of demanding anything in return. From the early morn to the dewy eve she was in ceaseless activity; never breathless and hurried, but always quietly ministering to the wants of the many whose welfare was in a hundred ways dependent upon her foresight, sagacity and tender solicitude. At seven o'clock in the morning she presided at the breakfast table, pouring the hot tea for boys, while snow drift and darkness lay thick upon the window panes; and I can yet see her benign, somewhat worn face in the lamplight over the large copper teakettle. Then she would remind them of their books so that nothing was forgotten, wrap them up warmly in their scarfs and overcoats, kiss each one good-by with a dear little maternal admonition on the way; then get papa's breakfast, which came later, and listen sympathetically to his grumbling about the ever increasing expenses, calm

his occasional irritability, invent ingeniously maternal excuses for Finn's low averages, Bertha's hoydenish behavior, Olaf's habit of tearing his clothes, etc. There was balm in her words, healing in her touch, solace in the very cadence of her voice. Though she left no record behind her except in the hearts of her sons and daughters, who mourned her early loss, I cannot conceive of a nobler life than hers, nor one dispensing a richer blessing."

THE DICKENS OF THE GHETTO.

THE *Menorah Monthly* for October publishes an appreciative sketch of Israel Zangwill, the well-known English novelist. In this article Mr. Zangwill is set forth as "the foremost writer of the day in England." On account of his graphic pictures of life in the Jewish quarter of London he has been styled by his admirers "the Dickens of the Ghetto," and "with much reason," says the writer of the sketch, E. Elzass, "for never since the death of the author of 'David Copperfield' and 'Pickwick' has an author risen who has by the power of his pen, now humorous, now pathetic, so thoroughly endeared himself to his readers."

HIS EARLY LIFE.

Mr. Zangwill was born in England and is still in the early thirties. He possesses a striking personality, being considerably above the middle height, with a peculiar hawk-like cast of countenance, strongly suggestive of Henry Irving. He received his early education at the Jews' Free School, London, and after passing all the grades continued in the institution as a teacher. His ambition, however, was in the field of journalism and literature, and after two or three years he resigned his chair to accept a position on the *Ariel*, a small comic publication, solely devoted to wit and humor, with a short story run in every fortnight. From the *Ariel* he went to the *Jewish Standard*, and to this publication contributed personal and editorial paragraphs over the signature "Marshallik." During the period of his connection with the *Standard* Zangwill became very unpopular with the wealthier elements of his co-religionists. He wrote paragraphs, personals, squibs, verses, notices—all of the liveliest character. He was witty at everybody's expense, and he was a merciless satirist. He seized and held up to ridicule various communal institutions which had been held sacred through centuries of tradition. His venom was largely directed against the London rabbinate, and this was the cause of his being ostracized in certain quarters. After several years he severed his connection with the *Standard*, which only survived his departure a few months.

Zangwill was never a newspaper man in the American acceptation of the term. Such reporting as he did was always of the kind that readily lent itself to critical analysis. He has, however, done considerable work in connection with the London magazines. He was associated with Harry Quilter in the publication of the *Universal*, one of the very high-priced journals, which was short-lived. He was also associated with Jerome K. Jerome in the *Idler*, and formed one of the famous coterie of bohemians, among whom were numbered such literary lights as Conan Doyle, J. M. Barrie and Jerome. For several months he has contributed to the *Pall Mall Gazette* five or six pages of criticism under the caption "Without Prejudice." His work on all of these various publications is marked by a characteristic breeziness.

AS A NOVELIST.

It is as a novelist that Israel Zangwill is best known, at least in America. His first novel, "The Children of the Ghetto," is, says the writer in the *Menorah*, "a masterly exposition of the life of the London Jew. To Israel Zangwill belongs the credit

ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

of having shown the Jew to the world in many novel phases of his character. He has exhibited his petty failings and vanities and vices. Yet his work does not partake of the nature of a caricature. Rather should it be said that he has exhibited to the world a finished drawing, with all the lights and shades beautifully marked, and with the desire for correctness evinced in every detail.

"The pictures of Jewish life in London are models of accuracy. This is, above all, a recommendation for Zangwill's work. Whether he portrays the poor Hebrew peddler in Petticoat lane or the millionaire banker in Kensington, he alike shows us the actual Jew as he is; not the Jew of Shakespeare nor the Jew of Dickens nor the Jew of Du Maurier nor of any other writer. His work might be described as

a living photograph, if such a thing were possible. His hatred of everything that pertains to shoddyism and sham makes itself apparent in every page. Many prominent London Israelites have unconsciously sat for pictures of themselves, and, to one who has lived among London Jews, the pictures are wonderful in their fidelity. Like Dickens and Thackeray and Disraeli, Zangwill has spared none, and this fact has led to some terrible bickerings and heartburnings.

"The pathetic, too, forms a considerable factor in Zangwill's pictures in London. His description of the death of Benjamin Ansell in the Orphan Asylum is suggestive of Dickens in its pathos. In his second volume of Ghetto pictures, called 'The Grand-children of the Ghetto,' there are several passages which exhibit a dramatic force that is remarkable. Instance the description of Leonard James' escapade with a variety actress on the eve of the Passover festival and its discovery by his father.

"THE KING OF THE SCHNORRERS" AND "THE MASTER."

"Since the publication of the 'Children of the Ghetto' Zangwill has published two novels. 'The King of Schnorrers,' which appeared serially in the *Idler* in 1893, is a seventeenth century tale, and is a delicious sketch ridiculing the aristocratic proclivities of the Spanish and the Portuguese Hebrews. The character of Manasseh Bueno Barzillai Azavedo da Costa has its prototype in many directions in London and New York, even at the present day.

"'The Master' is the latest novel from Zangwill's pen. It tells about the trials and tribulations of a Nova Scotian boy who goes to London to study art, and incidentally to discuss morality with those who have peculiar conceptions of its meaning. It is the story of the evolution of the young boy's soul, and shows Zangwill at his best. The book has been received with much favor both in America and in Europe, and, in fact, it is the book that people are reading at present.

HIS NAME WILL LIVE.

"Looking at Israel Zangwill as he is to-day, one is impelled to marvel at the rapid strides he has made in the affections of English speaking people. He first showed in 'The Children of the Ghetto' that he was an able chronicler of the doings and everyday life of a peculiar people. It was said at that time by some of his critics that he would never write anything else worth reading. His second great work, 'The Master,' proved how far wrong his critics were. It is a good step ahead of the Ghetto series of pictures, and serves to show that his creative ability is in no sense second to his power of interpretation. He interpreted the Ghetto but he created 'The Master.' Little more than a youth, he has made for himself a name which will live while there exists in the world an appreciation of genius and an admiration for talent."

AN EXPLORATION INTO ALTRURIA.

A CONTRIBUTION to the November *Cosmopolitan* purports to tell the tale of "The Discovery of Altruria," being "The Narrative of Sir Robert Harton." This gentleman begins the striking recital with an explanation that for ten or eleven years he had been engaged in African exploration for the fun of the thing, and when, owing to the unhandsome conduct of his American securities, he was unable to continue this hobby on his own account, he pieced together his remembrances of a wonderful story told him by an Arab chief, with his perusal of Mr. Howells' articles on Altruria, called on the *Cosmopolitan* editor, and persuaded him to give a commission to find the recondite country in Africa where twenty millions of people live in carefully guarded Altruistic felicity.

Equipped with concentrated foods and all the marvelous contrivances of latter-day explorers, Sir Robert spent eight months in reaching the confines of Altruria, then left his guide, was promptly captured by the outlying sentinels of the very exclusive nation, and sent back to the coast, but not before he had purloined a map of the country from one of his captors, which document enabled him to renew the attempt immediately, and with more success. The happy race of Altrurians were encompassed by tremendous mountains, from the summit of which the daring traveler's eyes fell upon the panorama of the country of Altruria.

"Every acre of the land seemed covered with the greenest of vegetation. A thousand villages were the centres of agricultural and manufacturing life, while conspicuous in the distance rose two cities; and yet they seemed scarcely to be cities, but rather palaces, each covering two or three square miles, with courts, and lakes, and malls, and open spaces, the architecture of each city being a harmonious whole rising toward the centre to great heights, but presenting none of that ragged, spasmodic, violently contrasting, and utterly incongruous architecture so familiar to the people of London and New York.

"The walls of these palaces, under the slanting sunlight, took on hues of softest grays, and blues, and purples. It was such a scene as the eye could feast upon forever, every minute changing under the shifting shadows,—every moment displaying new wonders and beauties. The streams which poured down from the mountains toward the river seemed like threads of quicksilver, and darting with bee-like quickness were an endless number of little cars, their tracks apportioned with mathematical exactness over the surface of the park."

STEALING A RIDE IN ALTRURIA.

"The building was a mill for grinding flour. At one end was a very large pneumatic tube for shipping the product to another point. It was evident that pneumatic carriage, which had been introduced in a small way in London, Berlin, Paris, and even Philadelphia, was here in full service for the transporta-

tion of freight. I will not undertake to describe the surprise which I felt at the many novel surroundings amongst which I found myself. Later on I hope to give a description of the mechanical devices and highly developed methods of transportation.

"While intent upon the examination of some engravings which hung on the walls, I detected a sound on one of the upper floors and looked hastily about for a place of concealment. A row of pneumatic cylinders stood loaded on a side rail, apparently ready for despatch the first thing in the morning. Several others had not been filled. Slipping my knapsack from my shoulders, arranging it as a pillow, and hastily jumping into the car standing next the loaded ones, I closed the door, which locked automatically. This was accomplished not a moment too soon, for at the snap of the lock a man made his appearance. Through a crevice I could obtain a good view of him as he came forward to within a few feet of the cylinder in which I lay. He looked around curiously, evidently having heard the noise made by the quick closing of the door, and wondering whence it proceeded."

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ARE NOT JOBBED.

After the explorer has apparently shot with "frightful velocity" out of the mill on this pneumatic tramway, he winds up in a sort of storehouse in one of the Altrurian cities. When the turn comes for his cylinder to be unloaded, it is unlocked and he pops out, to the excusable astonishment of the workmen. He finds that he has fortunately arrived at the capital of Virland, and is also fortunate enough to have come at a time when the Board of Governors, who rule the state, are in session. The description of the great buildings of administration is evidently one of the valuable things that the explorer brings back to an inferior civilization.

"The administration building of the government proved to be a palace in the strictest sense of the word. Approached from a broad park, the structure rose in a series of terraces, each terrace forming a story of the main palace building, and rising one above the other in a succession of indescribably graceful forms until, at the height of nearly a thousand feet, four beautiful towers sprang up at the four corners of a hanging garden which must have been fully an acre in extent. My guide offered me the choice of climbing the exterior staircases or going up by elevator from the great central rotunda. I was in a poor mood to admire beauties of nature or architecture, no matter how wonderful, and so chose the latter. This rotunda proved to be nearly a quarter of a mile in diameter, and over its high ceiling rested the hanging garden to which I have already referred. The interior of the dome was broken by tiers of galleries alternating with stretches of daylight admitted through long glass windows which could be quickly removed in pleasant weather and automatically closed themselves at the approach of a storm. Numberless elevators, located around the dome, ascended, not perpendicularly, but on the lines of the dome's circumference, giving access either to the galleries or to the corridors of the executive offices which on every hand surrounded the rotunda. I found later on that this rotunda was the chief amusement and music hall of Virland—although numerous smaller ones were located in the various communities. It had seats for two hundred thousand people, and its acoustic properties were so perfect that a violin solo could be heard with equal distinctness from every seat. Twelve hundred feet in diameter, its immense size was more than counterbalanced by its peculiar proportions. One day the floor would be a green sward upon which took place the intercollegiate athletic contests. Another day a theatrical stage, so arranged as to disappear at the end of each act, the curtain being moved horizontally instead of vertically, was substituted for the green sward—a new stage with changed settings coming up just adjoining the spot where the first had disappeared."

THE ALTRURIANS THEMSELVES.

After the intruder in Virland has been carried rapidly by an elevator some seven or eight hundred feet above the ground, and has submitted his request for an audience with the governors of the state, he is introduced to the council room. In the meantime he finds that the attendant exhibits "great courtesy, and in no way shows any curiosity."

"The human countenance represents keenly the passions which lie beneath. I have at all times found faces the most interesting of studies. I have frequently had occasion to meet men holding public office, not only in my own country, but in the United States and France. There is not much difference in the type of public man in the three countries. A good deal of vanity, a good deal of a certain quality of nerve, a good deal of confidence in his own ability, and just as much selfishness as is necessary to give a good stout kick to the ladder which has brought success; also, as a rule, a willingness to sacrifice the public interests in favor of private advantage. Shrewd, sharp, determined and unscrupulous, by these qualities they have achieved success. As I entered the council chamber seven men of dignified mien rose easily and bowed in response to the introduction. The impression they made upon me was a very strong one. Perfect self-possession and corresponding dignity, a blending of firmness and courtesy, an utter absence of self-thought—these were the characteristics which impressed me. I felt at once that my fate was in the hands of men of high character, who would be guided by no other motives than those of public interest, and I gained courage accordingly."

Sir Robert states to the wise men of the happy country that he wishes to carry back to his own land a report upon the advanced social conditions he finds before him, but unfortunately it turns out to be a cardinal principle of the government of Virland that no intercourse of any kind is allowed with other countries, and that violation of this ordi-

nance was the one capital offense under their laws; and since this intruder had been ingenious enough to enter in the face of their precautions, these wise men argued that he would be equally able to get away, and that their only way out of the dilemma was to put a final quietus upon him. Since nothing is done hastily and inconsiderately in Altruria, however, the explorer is still under guard, waiting the final sentence, when the chapter ends.

THE TROLLEY DEVICE FOR FREIGHT.

MR. JOHN BRISBEN WALKER, editor of the *Cosmopolitan*, describes a favorite theory of his in the course of "Some Speculations Regarding Rapid Transit," in the November number of that magazine. This is the application of the trolley device to the work of transporting freight, with the exception of such heavy masses as machinery, stone and lumber. His arguments in favor of such a system are that it would abolish bridges, culverts and grades; that it would not take up much valuable ground; that it would dispense with the bulky cars and the wasted labor of transporting them, and also with engineers and brakemen.

"There would be guards along the line, and employees at shipping and receiving stations. The light cars would be transferred by cranes to trucks and delivered within the city under private locks, insuring the owner absolute security. It is strange that a method so clearly recognized, so fully approved by the best engineers, so patent in its application, should nowhere to-day be found in operation.

"A double line of poles, not very strong, not more than fifteen or eighteen feet high, carrying a wrought iron rail of not more than one inch by eight, would sustain an endless procession of small corrugated iron cars three or four feet in diameter and fifteen or twenty feet in length, of very inexpensive construction and so light as to be almost inappreciable as compared with the bulk carried. Such a line would transport between New York and Philadelphia more freight than the quadruple rails of the Pennsylvania Central. Let us imagine, for instance, such a line from the wheat fields of Dakota paralleling the cumbersome and gawky railway. Make a rough calculation as to the number of locomotives and freight cars scattered over the rails running between New York and Dakota. Figure up the number of this army of engineers, brakemen, car-shifters and agents, and then turn to this lighter form of conveyance, costing not more at the utmost than $1,000 per mile, with grades easily regulated by the inexpensive poles and with no motive power other than that supplied from stationary engines, helped out at a thousand points by the rivers turned into waterfalls.

"When gradients and costly road-beds are such important factors, it is easy for well organized corporations to control. But with a transportation scheme costing at most $1,000 per mile, the country will be traversed by endless systems, and any man or set of men might as well attempt to maintain a monopoly of county roads as a monopoly of such electric transport."

MR. ROOSEVELT DESCRIBES HIS WORK.

THE HONORABLE THEODORE ROOSEVELT describes in the November *Cosmopolitan* the process of "Taking the New York Police out of Politics." Our readers will be generally alive to the necessity there was of accomplishing this reform, after all that has been said in the papers during the past year, and we pass by Mr. Roosevelt's emphatic reiteration of the principles on which he worked, to quote what he has to say on the *modus operandi*: "We had hundreds of vacancies to fill; we filled them all with absolute indifference to the politics of the applicants, and we paid as little attention to their creed. Any man, within proper age limits, and a citizen of the United States, who applied, was given the examination. He was required to furnish vouchers from five responsible citizens as to his character, and furthermore, we carefully investigated his character with our own officers. He was subjected to a rigid physical examination to prove that he was sound in body, and possessed strength and activity. Then he was put through a careful mental examination, and was required to show that he had ability such as would be necessarily implied by ordinary attendance at our public schools. Not a fifth of the applicants succeeded in passing all the tests. Four-fifths were excluded because of shortcomings in body, in mind, or in character.

THE NEW YORK POLICE AS AN ARMY FORCE.

In making promotions, the same principle was followed by the commissioners, but instead of applying physical and mental examinations, and trusting to them alone, the records the individual police had made in enforcing law and order were called constantly into question. "Policemen must at all times exercise vigilance and good judgment, and must sometimes show great energy, courage and determination in the performance of their regular duties. They are continually called upon to arrest murderers, burglars and criminals and desperadoes of every grade; and now and then they must wage pitched battles with mobs. Every year a great many runaway teams are stopped, and a great many persons saved, by individual members of the New York police force, from death by burning or drowning.

"Of course, some of the men who perform heroic deeds of this kind are, for other reasons, unfit for promotion. Steady and active performance of ordinary duty must always be given full weight. But it is important that the deeds of heroism should be given their weight, too. On the whole the best soldiers are those who win promotion by some feat of gallantry on the field of battle, or by signal excellence in the management of the troops under them, whether many or few, in some engagement or campaign."

Mr. Roosevelt adds several instances of courage and determination shown by policemen in moments of critical danger, which show that the four thousand are not by any means only blackmailers by nature.

REFORM IN SPITE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

"When we took office long years of constantly growing corruption had utterly demoralized the force. Every kind of criminal who could afford to pay for protection had long been systematically blackmailed. Laws that were irksome to any class of citizens had been enforced only to the extent that the politicians of the dominant party demanded, in order to coerce the threatened classes into the support of their own party. Promotions—especially to the higher places—had been purchased for enormous sums of money, which sometimes went to political organizations, sometimes to some individual official, and the promoted parties reimbursed themselves by flagrant blackmail. As a sequel to this corruption, an utter laxity of discipline had begun to obtain. The force had much good material in it, but was, as a whole, very badly demoralized, indeed. The only way we could remedy matters was by an active and vigilant personal supervision on our own part, and by insisting on a strict compliance with the rules within the force and a strict enforcement of all laws by the force.

"The legislature, so far from helping us, hampered us greatly by its action. It deliberately curtailed the powers of the board, instead of increasing them. It thus prevented our dismissing any of the corrupt men in the force save in cases where we could prove their corruption by fulfilling all the technical requirements of a court of law. It must always be remembered that, so far from giving us special powers to do our work, we had even less power than our predecessors had, and worked at a greater disadvantage. The difference was purely the difference between the boards themselves."

THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD BOOM.

MR. S. F. VAN OSS, who has been out to South Africa, contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* an article on the results of his investigations. His paper is entitled "The Gold Mining Madness in the City." But although he thinks it is madness, he admits that there is method in it. Mr. Van Oss puts into a brief compass the salient facts which will enable the general public to understand the cause for this extraordinary boom. In the Randt in the Transvaal there are fifty miles of gold reef of extraordinary richness: "Dr. Schmeisser and Mr. Hamilton Smith concur in estimating the value of the gold in this district, down to a depth of about 1,200 feet, at somewhere between $1,500,000,000 and $1,750,000,000." Besides this enormous mass of gold, which is regarded as almost within sight, there may be thousands of miles more which have not yet been prospected. Enough, however, is in sight to have called into existence an extraordinary industry.

The traveler when approaching the gold mining region is astonished at the development of the gold mining works: "The works, which now directly employ 50,000 native miners and 8,000 Europeans, crush with their 2,700 stamps enough rock to produce over 200,000 ounces of gold a month; and the output of ore is so regular and reliable that there is literally no possibility of disappointment."

THE GENIUS OF JAPANESE CIVILIZATION.

PERHAPS the most valuable estimate of the modern Japanese character that has yet appeared is given by Lafcadio Hearn in the October *Atlantic*. Mr. Hearn begins his article with a striking statement of the present situation in Japan, and a suggestion as to the difficulties attending the "Occidentalization" of that nation.

"Without losing a single ship or a single battle, Japan has broken down the power of China, made a new Corea, enlarged her own territory, and changed the whole political face of the East. Astonishing as this has seemed politically, it is much more astonishing psychologically; for it represents the result of a vast play of capacities with which the race had never been credited abroad, and capacities of a very high order. The psychologist knows that the so-called 'adoption of Western civilization' within a time of thirty years cannot mean the addition to the Japanese brain of any organs or powers previously absent from it. He knows that it cannot mean any sudden change in the mental or moral character of the race. Such changes are not made in a generation. Transmitted civilization works much more slowly, requiring even hundreds of years to produce certain permanent psychological results."

Mr. Hearn proceeds to show that these results have been satisfactory only in those directions in which the special capacities of the race had already been developed, as in science, war and politics; but in music, art and literature no remarkable transformation has been effected.

MOBILITY OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

In marked contrast with the fixedness and endurance which characterize our own civilization, Mr. Hearn places what he terms the impermanency of the Japanese life:

"Nothing is more characteristic of that life than its extreme fluidity. The Japanese population represents a medium whose particles are in perpetual circulation. The motion is in itself peculiar. It is larger and more eccentric than the motion of Occidental populations, though feebler between points. It is also much more natural,—so natural that it could not exist in Western civilization. The relative mobility of a European population and the Japanese population might be expressed by a comparison between certain high velocities of vibration and certain low ones. But the high velocities would

represent, in such a comparison, the consequence of artificial force applied; the slower vibrations would not. And this difference of kind would mean more than surface indications could announce. In one sense, Americans may be right in thinking themselves great travelers. In another, they are certainly wrong; the man of the people in America cannot compare, as a traveler, with the man of the people in Japan. And of course, in considering relative mobility of populations, one must consider chiefly the great masses, the workers,—not merely the small class of wealth. In their own country the Japanese are the greatest travelers of any civilized people. They are the greatest travelers because, even in a land composed mainly of mountain chains, they recognize no obstacles to travel. The Japanese who travels most is not the man who needs railways or steamers to carry him.

THE COMMON WORKER IN JAPAN.

"Now, with us, the common worker is incomparably less free than the common worker in Japan. He is less free because of the more complicated mechanism of Occidental societies, whose forces tend to agglomeration and solid integration. He is less free because the social and industrial machinery on which he must depend reshapes him to its own particular requirements, and always so as to evolve some special and artificial capacity at the cost of other inherent capacity. He is less free because he must live at a standard making it impossible for him to win financial independence by mere thrift. To achieve any such independence, he must possess exceptional character and exceptional faculties greater than those of thousands of exceptional competitors equally eager to escape from the same thraldom. In brief, then, he is less independent because the special character of his civilization numbs his natural power to live without the help of machinery or large capital. To live thus artificially means to lose, sooner or later, the power of independent movement. Before a Western man can move he has many things to consider. Before a Japanese moves he has nothing to consider. He simply leaves the place he dislikes, and goes to the place he wishes, without any trouble. There is nothing to prevent him. Poverty is not an obstacle, but a stimulus. Impedimenta he has none, or only such as he can dispose of in a few minutes. Distances have no significance for him. Nature has given him perfect feet that can spring him over fifty miles a day without pain; a stomach whose chemistry can extract ample nourishment from food on which no European could live; and a constitution that scorns heat, cold and damp alike, because still unimpaired by unhealthy clothing, by superfluous comforts, by the habit of seeking warmth from grates and stoves, and by the habit of wearing leather shoes. . . .

"We are accustomed to think that some degree of stability is necessary to all real progress, all great development. But Japan has given proof irrefutable that enormous development is possible without any stability at all. The explanation is in the race character,—a race character in more ways than one the very opposite of our own. Uniformly mobile, and thus uniformly impressionable, the nation has moved unitedly in the direction of great ends; submitting the whole volume of its forty millions to be molded by the ideas of its rulers, even as sand or as water is shaped by wind. And this submissiveness to reshaping belongs to the old conditions of its soul life,—old conditions of rare unselfishness and perfect faith. The relative absence from the national character of egotistical individualism has been the saving of an empire; has enabled a great people to preserve its independence against prodigious odds. Wherefore Japan may well be grateful to her two great religions, the creators and the preservers of her moral power: to Shinto, which taught the individual to think of his Emperor and of his country before thinking either of his own family or of himself; and to Buddhism, which trained him to master regret, to endure pain, and to accept as eternal law the vanishing of things loved and the tyranny of things hated."

After the War.

Mr. Hearn contributes to the November *Atlantic* some interesting notes of his observations in Japan after the conclusion of the peace with China in the spring of the present year. He also gives an account of the manner in which Japanese victories were celebrated even during the progress of hostilities:

"The military revival of the Empire—the real birthday of New Japan—began with its conquest of China. The war is ended; the future, though cloudy, seems big with promise; and, however grim the obstacles to loftier and more enduring achievements, Japan has neither fears nor doubts.

JAPAN'S IMMENSE SELF-CONFIDENCE.

"Perhaps the future danger is just in this immense self-confidence. It is not a new feeling created by victory. It is a race feeling, which repeated triumphs have served only to strengthen. From the instant of the declaration of war there was never the least doubt of ultimate victory. There was universal and profound enthusiasm, but no outward sign of emotional excitement. Men at once set to work writing histories of the triumphs of Japan, and these histories—sold by subscription in weekly or monthly parts, and illustrated with photo-lithographs or drawings on wood—were selling all over the country long before any foreign observers could have ventured to predict the final results of the campaign. From first to last the nation felt sure of its own strength, and of the impotence of China. The toy-makers put suddenly into the market legions of ingenious mechanisms, representing Chinese soldiers in flight, or being cut down by Japanese troopers, or tied together as prisoners by their queues, or *kow-towing* for mercy to illustrious generals.

BURLINGAME PUBLIC

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

HARPER'S.

THE main strength of the November *Harper's* is in fiction. Mr. Brander Matthews opens the number with a story called "Men and Women and Horses," which is unusually good, and Mr. Thomas Hardy concludes his novel, "Hearts Insurgent," in the morbid strain from which the inimitable beauty of his art has not been able to rescue him during these latter years.

Mr. Richard Harding Davis finds himself out of place in sleepy Central America: "I shall always consider the ten days we spent at Corinto, on the Pacific side of Nicaragua, while we waited for the steamer to take us south to Panama, as so many days of non-existence, as so much time given to the mere exercise of living, when we were no more of this world than are the prisoners in the salt mines of Siberia, or the keepers of light-houses scattered over sunny seas, or the men who tend toll-gates on empty country lanes. And so when I read in the newspapers the other day that three British ships of war were anchored in the harbor of Corinto, with their guns loaded to the muzzles with ultimatums and no one knows what else besides, and that they meant to levy on the customs dues of that sunny little village, it was as much of a shock as it would be to the inhabitants of Sleepy Hollow were they told that that particular spot was wanted as a site for a World's Fair."

"Literary Boston Thirty Years Ago" is the title of a fresh chapter of reminiscences from William Dean Howells, who can certainly not give the world enough of them to taint its welcome. Mr. Howells describes Boston as he found it in 1866, when, after his Venice experience, he went to begin work as assistant editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. In his paragraph on the aristocratic Edmund Quincy, Mr. Howells says with his genial smile:

"The Muses have often been acknowledged to be very nice young persons, but in Boston they were really ladies; in Boston literature was of good family and good society in a measure it has never been elsewhere. It might be said even that reform was of good family in Boston."

He calls to mind that the only writers who contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly*,—which, with *Harper's*, had the magazine field pretty much to themselves,—were New England people. The only contributor from the South was Mr. Moncure B. Conway, "and as yet the West scarcely counted. The editors of the *Atlantic* had been eager from the beginning to discover any outlying literature; but, as I have said, there was in those days very little good writing done beyond the borders of New England. If the case is now different, and the best known among living American writers are no longer New Englanders, still I do not think the South and West have yet trimmed the balance; and though perhaps the new writers now more commonly appear in those quarters, I should not be so very sure that they are not still characterized by New England ideals and examples. On the other hand, I am very sure that in my early day we were characterized by them, and wished to be so; we even felt that we failed in so far as we expressed something native quite in our own way. The literary theories we accepted were New England theories, the criticism we valued was New England criticism, or, more strictly speaking, Boston theories, Boston criticism."

THE CENTURY.

THE articles selected from the November *Century* for fuller review in the preceding department are the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt's on "The Issues of 1896," another paper on the same subject by Ex-Governor Russell, and one by Mr. James Bryce on the ever critical Armenian question.

Mr. Howells contributes a short paper on "Equality as the Basis of Good Society," in which the philosophical tenor is more sustained than in the writings we have been accustomed to associate him with. He agrees with the utterance of a Quaker friend of his: "If good society were what it appears to be on the surface, I could not find fault with it. If people in society behaved toward one another for motives of real kindness as they behave now for motives of politeness, society would be an image of Heaven; for in society you see people defer to one another, the strong give way to the weak, the brilliant and the gifted will not put the rest at a disadvantage, and they all seem to meet on an equality. The trouble is that their behavior is merely a convention and not a principle; they behave beautifully from politeness and not from kindness." Mr. Howells, after a glorification of the philosophy of equality among all men and women, asks:

"Must we have inequality always? I do not think so. The disparity between the different sorts and conditions of men is not without its supposed remedy even in our conditions. The well-known American theory is that all having the same chance to get on top, all will get on top. If this really happened we should have the dead level of equality indeed; but a great many do not get on top—so many of the gentle, the kind, the good, that it may be questioned whether the summit would not have its displeasures for people of taste, whether one would altogether like to be seen there. It appears that this specific no longer cures, then; and if inequality is a malady, an evil, we must seek some other medicine for it. What that will be many will be ready to say, but few to prove. Perhaps we shall be changed by the slow process of the years, and by a process no more visible in the present than the movement of the hand upon the clock, but destined to a greater and greater swiftness in the future."

Mr. J. Ranken Towse makes an enthusiastic short sketch of Eleanor Duse, whom he classes among the three living actresses, now in active life, to whom the title "great" could be applied by common consent—the other two being Bernhardt and Modjeska. He says of Duse:

"Wherever there is a foundation of human heart to work upon, her power is absolute, and she can interpret all moods with almost equal facility. As has been pointed out, she can sound all the depths of pathos, or simulate a paroxysm of rage or scorn, with the same veracity; can employ with delightful effect all the wiles of feminine seductiveness, play the coquette with unsurpassable archness and vivacity, and tread the perilous paths of the riskiest French comedy with a lightness, a sparkle, an assurance, and an adroitness altogether Parisian. She possesses, moreover, in a larger measure than any other actress, the Protean gift of genuine impersonation. With a face and figure devoid of any peculiar characteristic, she identifies herself with the fictitious personality by subtile and appropriate transformations, in which gait, gesture,

carriage, and facial expression all play their part. In this respect, beyond question, she is the greatest actress of the day, and among men Salvini alone takes rank above her or beside her. Her powers in high tragedy or poetic comedy must be for us, as yet, matter for conjecture only. It is to be hoped that ill health may not prevent her from renewing her former triumphs in New York, or from appearing in the great Shaksperian characters which she has enacted so successfully at home, and which offer the widest scope to true dramatic genius such as hers."

The most notable appearance of fiction in this number are the first chapters of Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel, "Sir George Tressady." They do not give enough of the story to allow a forecast of its merit. The character who supposedly is to be the hero is a young nobleman, the Conservative candidate of a labor borough of violently liberal sentiments. But, so far as this installment goes, the love story is to receive more of Mrs. Ward's attention than the politics and economics of the situation.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

THE November *Scribner's* has a paper by Professor Joseph Jastrow on "The Logic of Mental Telegraphy," which is notable, among the many sensational effusions which come to us on this subject, for its scientific and conservative tone. In fact, Dr. Jastrow's chief point is to show that the hasty conclusions people come to as to thought transference from a few isolated instances of "remarkable coincidences," are merely evidence that the doctrine of chances is very little understood by the average man. He denies any scientific value to Mark Twain's article in *Harper's Magazine* of some years ago, which gave a boom to the discussion of thought transference. Especially to blame in the erroneous conclusions arrived at is "the readiness with which we interpret as remarkable the frequency of coincidences which is due to a strong interest in a certain direction. Inasmuch as we observe what interests us, a new interest will lead to new observations, that is, new to us, however familiar they may be to others. Take up the study of almost any topic whatever, and it takes no prophet to predict that within a short time some portion of your reading or your conversation, or some accidental information will come to hand bearing precisely on the subject of your study; but surely this does not mean that all the world has become telepathically aware of your needs and proceeded to attend to them. Some years ago I was very strongly interested in centenarianism, and for some months every conversation seemed to lead to this topic, and every magazine and newspaper offered some new item about old people. Nowadays my interest is transferred to other themes, but the paragrapher continues to meet my present wants, and the centenarians have vanished. As if to reinforce my point a coincidence has occurred while I am writing. I was reading very carefully for the second time the article by Mark Twain in *Harper's Monthly Magazine* for December, 1891, which suggested the present paper. I was occupied with what is there described as the most wonderful coincidence of all—the nearly simultaneous occurrence to the author and to a Mr. William H. Wright, of a similar literary venture—when I happened to take my eyes from the page and saw on my desk a visiting-card bearing the name 'W. H. Wright.' It was not the same W. H. Wright, but a gentleman whom I had met for the first time a few hours before. Had I not been especially interested in this particular article and topic the identity of the names would certainly have escaped my attention."

The writer in the meditative department called "The Point of View," says: "I sometimes wonder what the aggressive modern in the generation just coming into active life is going to have hereafter for a literary background, so as to speak, and how it will serve him. . . . It may be conceivable, his going back in the future to Robert Ellsmere and David Grieve and Marcella with the same feeling with which we remember the appearance of 'Adam Bede' and 'The Mill on the Floss,' or even—not to go so far back—of 'Middlemarch;' that the immortal Trilby will be a landmark like the later books of Thackeray to a man who remembers their first reading and boyish discussion; that Mr. Watson, and Mr. Thomson, and Mr. Davidson will be looked back to as Mr. Du Maurier's heroes and men of their age look to their Swinburne. This is conceivable, but is it probable? It is curious, and has a significance of its own, that the one figure which bears these comparisons, Stevenson, is already talked of by these youthful readers (I have observed with some wonder, but I think I am not mistaken) as though he were of older time. They hardly recognize him as among their 'up-to-date' possessions; he stepped into the high place while they were getting sensations out of minor people, and his mastership will be one of the old things they will discover. The first reading of the best half-dozen of Mr. Kipling's stories does belong to the literary impressions which are permanent; and that is a possession which is all their own—but it is dangerously lonely."

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

THE November *McClure's* begins with the first chapters of its new serial feature, a biography of Abraham Lincoln, and we have quoted from it among the "Leading Articles," as well as from Major G. E. Pond's sketch of General Nelson A. Miles and from the Vailima letters of Robert Louis Stevenson. Mr. E. J. Edwards writes on "Richard Croker as Boss of Tammany." In commenting on the personal characteristics of that renowned chieftain, Mr. Edwards says:

"Physical strength was suggested in his sturdy build; he was of medium height, broad of shoulder, with muscular arms, and a head of that mould which suggests that hard blows produce little pain. It was even said of him that he was built for the prize ring. The eyes looked large, perhaps because the eyebrows were shaggy, and they revealed the capacity of the young man to blaze in anger of the kind which powefully directs the fist. In his earlier days he somewhat suggested physically that master of local politics whom he so obediently followed, John Kelly, and of late it has sometimes seemed to those who know Croker well that the resemblance increased with years. In 1885, when he became the leader of Tammany, he was just entering the prime of life. He won his honors early; and he gained them not merely by favoring chance, but by self-discipline, and by an intensity of purpose which is the part of a better order of intellect than is commonly found in the lower strata of Tammany Hall. He has been called obstinate and dogged, and no doubt he is rightly so characterized. But these qualities are a part of the power of will which enabled him to subordinate the lower and more repulsive impulses of his nature, and to train and put in mastery the better ones. He was in 1885 a man of vigorous health; not of imposing stature, like Tweed, or of graceful figure, like Fernando Wood, but of the sturdy

stocky type. His beard, though close trimmed, was nevertheless of such plenteous growth as almost to conceal his cheeks, and hid a jaw and mouth which, were they shaven, would have instantly suggested the animal force which was in the man. He had a rare trick of the eye, suggestive of reserve power, giving a hint of passion, and even, when desired, a flashing intimation of his wishes. He dressed inconspicuously and in good taste. His manner was reserved, sometimes apparently almost to shyness."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE November *Cosmopolitan* contains an article by its editor, entitled "Some Speculations Regarding Rapid Transit," one by Theodore Roosevelt, "Taking the New York Police Out of Politics," and a narrative of a more or less real explorer, Sir Robert Harton, describing his discovery of an actual country of Altruria, all of which we have quoted from at greater length among the "Leading Articles."

In the department entitled "The Progress of Science," Mr. Samuel Peacock calls attention to the fact that soil fertility is now largely recognized as a matter of supplying certain ingredients—combining nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash—to the soil, instead of being a purely natural condition which, when lost, is irretrievably lost.

"In 1890, the capital invested in the United States in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers amounted to $40,594,168, and furnished employment to over 10,000 men. The output of fertilizers was about 1,250,000 tons, valued at $39,180,844. In 1894, the output closely approached 2,000,000 tons, while the capital invested increased in a still greater proportion. Since the first artificial manures were made, in imitation of Peruvian guano, the popular idea of a chemical fertilizer has changed much, and it is now generally conceded that crops grown with clean, wholesome salts are in no way inferior to those grown by the old-style farm manures. In some instances, indeed, the chemical manures are considered the best, particularly in the case of celery, sweet potatoes, and tender early vegetables generally.

"The consumption of artificial manures in Great Britain is more than twice as great per acre as in this country, and the results are a striking commentary on the economy of such farming methods. The average British crop production per acre is the greatest known in the world. The yield of wheat (per acre) is more than twice that of this country, more than three times that of India, and more than four times that of Russia. The economical value of commercial fertilizers is not due to any considerable advantage in the form of the manurial principles, pound for pound, but rather in the changed methods in farming operations it permits. It is a well known maxim in agriculture that all drains upon the soil must be returned in kind. In the old days it was necessary to maintain an immense herd of live stock that the farm products should all be consumed on the farm itself, but even by this method the sale of cattle was a constant source of loss to the soil. The use of commercial fertilizers changes all this; potash and phosphoric acid are far cheaper in the form of crude salts than as hay and grain. The products of the farm may now be sold—that is, a farm is no longer burdened with a disproportionate number of live stock. Chemical fertilizers are much cheaper to handle and apply to the soil. A fair estimate is that about eight tons of the best farm manure is approximately the equivalent of one ton of average commercial fertilizer. The cost of manipulating the former per ton is quite twice the cost of handling the latter. The economy in using the chemicals thus becomes a very plain matter."

Mr. A. F. B. Coffin contributes a paper, with illustrations which really illustrate to a striking and picturesque degree, on "Identifying Criminals." Paris already contains 300,000 complete descriptions, accurately compiled and classified, so that even when the name is unknown a good description can be found in ten minutes. "The French base their system on a series of measurements, and their legal code makes it a misdemeanor when they arrest a person to refuse to submit to them; a form of legislation which has not yet been introduced in this country." Some of the most remarkable pictures in the article are from photographs of criminals while they are so distorting their features as to prevent the camera from getting any true record of their countenances.

"The similarity of two photographs may often be confusing to the uninitiated observer, and may even cause an expert to hesitate when they both happen to be taken in a full-face pose. This hesitation is impossible where a profile portrait is adjoined, for, even should there be a resemblance between the two profiles, there will invariably be a distinct difference in the formation of the ear, supposing that the originals are really different people. Nature makes no duplicates, and there are no two ears in the world which are absolutely identical; there is, indeed, a difference between the right and left ears of the same person. Owing to the great variety of its curves and hollows, the ear is by far the most important factor of identification of the human features. It seems to undergo no modification of form from the time of birth until death, and this immutability, which prevents it playing any part in the changing expressions of the face, causes it to attract less notice than any of the other organs."

GODEY'S MAGAZINE.

IN the November *Godey's* Jesse A. Locke writes on "The Vatican and the Peace of Europe." He thinks that a compromise between the Pope's demand for the temporal power and the Italian government's disinclination to allow it is possible:

"The Italian government could cede to the Pope the small portion of Rome on the Vatican side of the Tiber with a narrow strip of land running to the sea. Italy would lose nothing of moment, the Pope would gain the independence he desires. It would make no difference how small the territory is, so long as it is made neutral ground by international agreement.

"The necessity for a reconciliation between the Italian government and the Vatican is patent. Without it, United Italy will always have an element of insecurity. The latest rumor, started by a London newspaper, is that Italy will give the Pope a small piece of territory and guaranteed independence, in return for a billion of dollars, which are to be raised by an appeal to Catholics throughout the world. The story is improbable enough to be somewhat absurd, and yet it is not without its significance.

"It takes two to make a bargain, and the Pope could scarcely be supposed to agree to this one. Not only would the raising of such a sum of money by voluntary subscriptions be a well nigh impossible task, but who is to guarantee that the Italian government would be true to its promises? Victor Emmanuel signed a treaty securing to the Pope the possession of Rome, but when he saw a

chance to succeed he broke it. Since then the Italian government, in defiance of natural equity, has confiscated not only vast amount of ecclesiastical property, but also $400,000,000 that had been bequeathed by private donors for private charities, hospitals, asylums, etc."

One rarely thinks of the Southern States in the character of a gold producing country, but Mr. Lee J. Vance, in an article called "The Gold Fields of the South," shows that in North Carolina and Georgia there is a very considerable and valuable deposit of the precious metal, though there has not been so much exploitation of this resource since 1850 as there was in the decade which preceded the discovery of gold in California:

"The amount of gold produced by the Southern mines has never been accurately measured by the census, but the figures gathered last year by the United States Geological Survey show that the entire South has produced about $45,000,000,000 worth of gold since 1799, when the first nugget was taken from the Reed mine, in North Carolina. The two Carolinas and Georgia have produced $43,000,000, as follows: North Carolina, $23,000,000; South Carolina, $4,000,000; and Georgia, $16,000,000."

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THERE is an excellent article in the November *New England Magazine* on "Public School Music," in the course of which Mr. Samuel W. Cole expresses an opinion that the low state of musical taste in America is due to the fact that no training is given in our courses of preliminary education. He tells how in Brookline, Mass., and in Dedham, the high schools adopted a normal musical course, and recites the interesting experiences of these institutions in producing oratorios and orchestral interpretations with the scholars as performers. He says:

"The educational value of this work can scarcely be overestimated; it was musical culture and training of the best kind for these young people to be associated for hours at a time with such artists as those who sang the solos and played in the orchestra. It gave them new and exalted ideas of what music really is, to study the master works of such writers as Haydn and Handel. The education extended beyond the school and entered every home there represented; hundreds heard oratorio music for the first time because some member of the household was among the performers. This school has given several other classics, including Rossini's 'Stabat Mater,' Parker's 'Redemption Hymn,' 'The Pilgrims,' by G. W. Chadwick, besides other lighter works.

Aside from a half-dozen other articles of more especial interest to New Englanders, all of them quite handsomely illustrated, this number contains a paper by Mr. N. O. Nelson on "Organized Labor." Mr. Nelson expresses an opinion that strikes make a distinct gain for their cause, even though they fail to carry their immediate point, and that the loss to capital is more significant than the permanent harm done to the laborers. He is enthusiastic over the advantages of co-operative living, and especially such as was inspired by Owen. We quote one of the examples which he tells of that show what can be done in this direction by modest people with but little capital:

"An amended plan of business co-operation was set in practice in a very small way at Rochdale, England, just fifty years ago. It started more as a moral than as a business reform, but it recognized the necessity of working while it prayed. Owen's ideal of universal co-operation, the Chartist ideal of complete political and industrial emancipation, the misery of the working class, the selfishness of private profit-making,—all entered into the motives which impelled the twenty-eight Rochdale pioneers to scrape together their little capital with which to buy at wholesale a barrowful of groceries for their own mutual use. They bought for cash and sold to themselves for cash at the ordinary shop prices. They did the work, weighing and parceling after working hours in a member's back room. At the quarter's end they found a considerable addition to their capital, the whole difference between original package and retail prices. Great was the rejoicing when in a year or two they opened a little store in Toad Lane and employed a clerk. They had organized labor, not for negative, but for positive action. They saw its possibilities—not only in constructive economy, but in applied religion. By adding a profit to cost they accumulated capital; by rejecting credit they fostered frugality, and by returning dividend on purchases instead of on capital they set men above money. They were reformers of ideas as well as of business. An educational fund received a regular portion of the profits; they lectured on co-operative fellowship; they sent missionaries among their neighbors. To this day the same principles are adhered to, the same enthusiasm is alive. The ten by fifteen Toad Lane store has given way to a magnificent structure; branch stores, free libraries, reading and lecture rooms have been built and equipped, and Rochdale may well be called an independent industrial commonwealth. The least of their merits is the accumulation of over $1,500,000 of capital, besides regular returns of about 2½ shillings in the pound on purchases and 5 per cent. interest on their money during these fifty years."

MUNSEY'S.

MR. JAMES CREELMAN begins the November *Munsey's* with a description of the work and life of an American painter who has achieved fame and wealth, especially the latter, by painting portraits of the great people of England. This is Mr. J. J. Shannon, who has a palatial residence in London, next to Sir Frederick Leighton's house. Mr. Shannon was born in New York state, and at the age of fifteen entered an art school in London. He is only thirty-eight now. Mr. Creelman gives a graphic picture of the portrait painter at work:

"I have seen Mr. Shannon at work. Imagine a slender man, rather under the average height, with fine, regular features; a broad, high forehead; a sensitive mouth, shaded by a dark moustache, and gray eyes that somehow give you an impression of black. A sweet faced woman sits on the model's throne, in a billowy whirl of white satin, her graceful hands resting on the arms of the old mahogany chair. The artist stands in front of her, with the virgin canvas on an easel at his side and the well filled pallet in his left hand. He smokes a cigarette, and walks back and forward, sending gray circles of smoke into the air, glancing anxiously at the face of his subject. Then he picks up a piece of charcoal, and—no, the head must be moved into an easier angle. With a few swift strokes he makes the rough cartoon. Another cigarette—with a courtly apology to the sitter for smoking—and another attack of restless pacing, his eyes searching every point of the lovely countenance. Finally he pauses before the canvas and selects a wide, flat brush—there is not a pointed one in his studio—and with contracted brows, and eager, vigilant eyes, he begins to touch in the key of the color plan. He changes the brushes rapidly, indicating with vigorous splashes the tone of the hair, the dress, the face, and the background, feeling his way until the tones

are harmoniously distributed and balanced with one another."

In the course of a character sketch of "The Royal Family of Sweden," Mr. Henry W. Fischer tells about King Oscar and his family, and the habits and literary productions of the former. Mr. Fischer says: "To the American mind His Majesty's prose writings are a trifle heavy and cumbersome; for that very reason they appeal strongly to a Scandinavian audience. I remember to have seen in Stockholm some years ago a play by King Oscar called 'Some Hours at the Castle of Kronborg.' The title alone would suffice to kill the piece with us. On the Swedish programme it had three or four sub-titles, and its long monologues and tiresome harangue, involved situations and impossible *dénouement* were received not only with respectful patience, but with genuine enthusiasm.

"One of the sights of the Stockholm season is the opening of Parliament by His Majesty. Other monarchs of Europe have allowed occasions of that kind to fall into innocuous desuetude, thus missing a rare opportunity for the display of pomp and circumstance. 'Speeches from the throne' are read nowadays only by editors, foreign ministers, and diplomats, and the dual kingdom of Sweden and Norway being of little importance to the world at large, even King Oscar's scholarly effusions of state probably do not esacpe the common doom. That fact, however, does not detract from the charm of their delivery in the gorgeous hall of the Rigsdag, amid scenes of mediæval splendor.

"Imagine this royal six-footer in the gold embroidered uniform of a general, a red and gold mantle over his shoulders, with train and collar of snowy ermine, a high crown on his head, and a jeweled scepter in his hand. Thus attired, see him step forward from his brilliant suite to deliver a carefully prepared oration, which is more of a historic review than a political document. Oscar II has a handsome, florid face, gray beard and hair, and dark blue eyes, which, as one of the ladies of the court expressed it, 'are black as night and bright as day.' His figure is tall and erect, and his shoulders broad."

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

THE complete novel in the November *Lippincott's* is by Harriett Riddle Davis, and is entitled "In the Sight of the Goddess." It is a capital story, having its scene in Washington, introducing Senators, Secretaries and Ambassadors, the President, the dignified occupants of the Supreme bench, and the other personalities of the National Capital.

Mr. Charles H. Cochrane heads his paper "120 Miles an Hour," and tells in it how the National Rapid Transit Company is planning to run a train between Washington and New York at that astonishing rate. The motive power is to be electricity.

"All this is possible through what is known as the Brott rapid transit system. This system makes use of what is miscalled a bicycle railway. It is not a bicycle construction in any proper usage of the word, which means two wheels; but the likeness to the bicycle is found in the fact that the supporting wheels are in line and run on a single rail, instead of on a parallel track, as in the ordinary railway. It is an elevated road, as no chances can be taken with grade crossings. The supporting wheels—or traction wheels, as they are called—have very wide flanges, to keep them on the track, and balance is assured by side wheels which may occasionally touch the side stringers if the cars oscillate a little. It is well known that a body running on wheels arranged in a line tends to remain upright, so that these side wheels will have little to do except when a train is starting or stopping. These side wheels are to have pneumatic tires, to prevent jar to the passengers when they impinge against the stringers. The cars are to be made of steel and vulcanized timber. The electric motors will be of the gearless type, operating directly on the axle, one on each side. The electric current will be taken from a conductor on the trolley principle, and power-stations will be erected about fifty miles apart to supply the current by feeder-wires to intervening points. The conductor, which will be almost too large to be termed a wire, will probably be carried under the cars instead of overhead. It will deliver the current to the car motors at a pressure of one thousand volts, double that used on street-railways. The generators at the power-stations will develop it at ten thousand volts, and transformers will be used to reduce it as it reaches the conductors. The three-phase alternating current system will be used."

Mr. David B. Fitzgerald has a thrilling recital of his experiences "With the Oyster Police" of Chesapeake Bay, in whose waters the process of harvesting the peaceful and recondite shellfish is fraught with constant dangers of slashing combats between police boats, illegal fishermen and the law-abiding ones.

Another article, on "Medical Education and the Education of Medical Men," by A. L. Benedict, M.D., we review in the "Leading Articles of the Month."

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

ARTHUR INKERSLEY, in concluding his second article on "The Republic of Mexico," in the November number, has this to say of the influences which seem to make against progress in that country:

"The serious hindrance to any high development of the population of Mexico is the fact that the land is in the hands of so very small a proportion of the inhabitants, about six thousand persons being said to own almost the whole country. Another hindrance is the practical exemption of the land from taxation. To raise revenue nearly every article that is imported is taxed, taxes being levied not only at the port of entry, but in every state whose borders the goods cross. This system renders necessary the maintenance of an army of customs officials and increases to an almost prohibitive price the cost of many imported articles. It further imposes almost insuperable restraints upon industrial and commercial enterprises and retards the development of the country and the spread of intelligence among the people."

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

IN the series of papers on "Professional Institutions," Herbert Spencer writes in this number about the "Man of Science and Philosopher." He describes the process of differentiation that has gone on for some years between various scientific pursuits.

Fred. Mather gives some practical suggestions, out of his own experience, on trout culture.

"If one wishes to raise trout on artificial food he must bend to the task as he would if he were to raise any other stock in quantities in confined quarters; but he can arrange natural spawning races, and either take the eggs by hand or let them be laid by the fish, and be satisfied with a much less number of fish hatched, and then let them

take care of themselves in a large pond or lake of suitable temperature, and, if the water is not infested with sunfish, perch, and other enemies which are beginning to look for food in the spring when the young trout is also looking for its first food, there is every prospect of success."

THE ATLANTIC.

WE review elsewhere Lafcadio Hearn's paper on Japan "After the War," and Robert Mitchell's on "The Future of Naval Warfare," in the November *Atlantic*.

Professor Woodrow Wilson, a literary historian, writes charmingly of Bagehot, whom he calls "A Literary Politican," and we do the essay scant justice in the solitary paragraph which the space at our command allows us to quote :

"Walter Bagehot is a name known to not a few of those who have a zest for the juiciest things of literature, for the wit that illuminates and the knowledge that refreshes. But his fame is still singularly disproportioned to his charm ; and one feels once and again like publishing him at least to all spirits of his own kind. It would be a most agreeable good fortune to introduce Bagehot to men who have not read him ! To ask your friend to know Bagehot is like inviting him to seek pleasure. Occasionally a man is born into the world whose mission it evidently is to clarify the thought of his generation, and to vivify it ; to give it speed where it is slow, vision where it is blind, balance where it is out of poise, saving humor where it is dry,—and such a man was Walter Bagehot. When he wrote of history, he made it seem human and probable ; when he wrote of political economy, he made it seem credible, entertaining,—nay, engaging, even ; when he wrote criticism, he wrote sense. You have in him a man who can jest to your instruction, who will beguile you into being informed beyond your wont and wise beyond your birthright. Full of manly, straightforward meaning, earnest to find the facts that guide and strengthen conduct, a lover of good men and seers, full of knowledge and a consuming desire for it, he is yet genial withal, with the geniality of a man of wit, and alive in every fibre of him, with a life he can communicate to you. One is constrained to agree, almost, with the verdict of a witty countryman of his, who happily still lives to cheer us, that when Bagehot died he 'carried away into the next world more originality of thought than is now to be found in the three Estates of the Realm.'"

A member of "The Contributor's Club," has it in for the Queen's English.

"An acquaintance of mine calls it the 'maddest yet the greatest language in the world,' and I am not indisposed to agree with him. For even a very superficial glance will reveal that, composed of many heterogeneous elements and borrowing from many other languages, apparently altogether arbitrary, acknowledging no rhyme or reason, subject to no rules or regulations, it seems to have grown up and unfolded with much of the rich variety, the rank luxuriance, and the wild lawlessness of Nature herself, who forms no two things in all her wide domain exactly alike. And the words of our language might indeed be compared to the countless leaves on the millions of trees in the world, each one of which is to a certain extent a law unto itself and develops individual peculiarities. I believe it never happens with any other tongue spoken on this globe that people of culture, and even learning, are in doubt as to the proper pronunciation of any word, and go to the dictionary to settle the matter, finding often enough that doctors disagree ! I have given some time in my life to the study of foreign languages, and know that in all of them certain inflexible rules govern certain combinations of consonants and vowels, so rarely, if ever, departed from that it is possible at least to approach, from books alone, a correct pronunciation. But in English who ever knows from its spelling how a word will 'get itself' pronounced ? And woe to the misguided foreigner who should attempt to learn to speak our idiom from the printed page only ! I know of one such case, attended, as might be supposed, with most disastrous consequences. It was that of a German, who came here during the war, and, having no means, enlisted in a German regiment ; in the leisure of camp life he undertook to learn English by himself by reading Dickens. But, ye gods and little fishes ! to this day, this man, who, it must be admitted, has exceptionally little ear, and equally little ambition, speaks of the '*won*ly thing' he can do, and of the '*pew*blic good,' and uses a jargon in general which it is simply wonderful any American mind should grasp the meaning of !"

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE first number of our new historical quarterly appeared promptly at the time announced some months ago. The reception accorded it must have been a matter of gratification to the board of editors. It seems certain that the time has come when a dignified and scholarly compeer of the *English Historical* can be maintained on this side of the Atlantic with increasing vigor and promise of success. We have a rapidly growing band of historical scholars in America, some of whom have already achieved much, in authorship as well as in research.

Of the contributors to this first number of the *Review*, every one has in past years made some distinct contribution to historical literature, and several have won by their works international reputations. The editors themselves represent the most progressive methods of our universities in the department of history. The editorial board is composed of the following university professors : George B. Adams, of Yale ; Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard ; Harry Pratt Judson, of Chicago ; John Bach McMaster, of the University of Pennsylvania ; William M. Sloane, of Princeton ; H. Morse Stephens, of Cornell, with J. Franklin Jameson, of Brown University, as managing editor. We have quoted in another place from the opening article, by Professor Sloane, on "History and Democracy." Prof. Moses Coit Tyler contributes an interesting study of the Loyalist party in the Revolution ; Mr. Henry C. Lea writes about "The First Castilian Inquisitor ;" Mr. Henry Adams exposes the tricky career of the notorious Count Edward de Crillon, who flourished at Washington in 1812 ; Prof. F. J. Turner, of the University of Wisconsin, presents an important review of "Western State-making in the Revolutionary Era."

Several pages are devoted to historical documents heretofore unprinted. These are letters of Col. Wm. Byrd and George Rogers Clark, and correspondence concerning the relations of Georgia to the Southern Confederacy in 1865. More than one-half of the present number is given up to book reviews and notes. Most of the reviews are signed, and it is evident that the editors have drafted into this service the recognized experts in their respective fields of historical inquiry. We note with satisfaction that the reviewers are not all academicians. The general ex-

cellence of the initial number of the periodical gives some ground for the query whether the *American Historical Rev ew* can be made better in the future than it is at the very outset.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN another department we have quoted from Dr. Cyrus Edson's article on "The Microbe as a Social Leveller," from the late Professor Boyesen's study of Scandinavian women, and from the article on irrigation in the Southwest by the Hon. Edmund G. Ross.

Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, doubtless voices the sentiments of all the promoters of the Atlanta Exposition when he states that the chief benefit sought by the management of the fair is the better understanding which it is expected to promote between North and South.

In an article entitled "Politics and the Insane," Dr. Henry Smith Williams exposes glaring evils in the management of insane hospitals, especially in the larger cities, which are directly traceable to "spoils politics" in various forms.

Dean Farrar discourses on "Some Problems of the Age," among which he enumerates the concentration of wealth, the abnormal growth of great cities, the increase in population, the impoverishment of the masses, the deficiency of charities, and the decline of religious faith. The way which the Dean points out of these various perils is "genuine altruism."

In an article on "English Women in Political Campaigns," Lady Jeune describes the important work of the Primrose League in the recent British elections. The League, which was organized in 1881, now numbers more than a million and a quarter of women, and its influence is enormous.

"It would be invidious to point out exceptions," says Lady Jeune, "but I should think the women whose work certainly helped their husbands into Parliament did it during the long months before the election, and that it was by personal acquaintance and canvassing that they won the hearts of the electors, and not by any great oratorical display."

Drs. Waldo and Walsh have arrived at certain important conclusions from a study of English statistics of mortality among the laboring population in reference to environment and drink. The mortality among the working people of towns is found to be excessive as compared with that of country laborers, or of mixed classes in the cities. This mortality is made greater by an excessive infantile death-rate and by injurious trades. Alcohol is consumed in larger quantities in towns, and is taken freely in the occupations that show the highest death-rates. Risks from bad drainage are greater in the towns.

The Rev. Dr. Ferdinand C. Iglehart makes a vigorous plea for the enforcement of Sunday laws against liquor selling.

Prof. W. G. Blaikie makes this reply to the question, "Is Socialism Advancing in England?"

"Not in its radical principles; not in its demand for organic change; not in its claim to nationalize the whole instruments of production. As a new system, it may be picking up adherents here and there, intelligent and patriotic men of sanguine temperament, like the members of the Fabian Society, who hope that the difficulties in the way of its practical working may one day be overcome, though they may not see how. But as a real force in the country, gathering power as it goes, and only needing time to bear it to victory, we maintain that it is not advancing. In many ways, however, it is doing useful work; it is calling attention to the condition of the worker and the obligation of society to give him a more comfortable life; it is constraining the Christian churches to address themselves more to the improvement of the condition of the people; it is compelling the legislature to give its deserved prominence to this subject; and it is drawing out many men and women to use their influence and their lives for the welfare of those who spend their lives in daily toil."

THE FORUM.

EX-SECRETARY FAIRCHILD, in presenting "The Present Aspect of the Silver Question" from the gold monometallist's point of view, urges more affirmative action on the part of those who are opposed to the free coinage of silver. He admits that such affirmative work will be full of difficulties, for those who have been united in mere negation will not all be able to remain united on a positive platform, and yet it must be undertaken, not only to avert dangers of the present, but also to forestall propositions for governmental interference of a pernicious tendency. In Mr. Fairchild's opinion, safety requires the severance of government from currency "to the utomst extent possible."

President Charles F. Thwing offers valuable suggestions to persons of wealth who contemplate the bestowal of endowments for philanthropic purposes. He sums up the results of his study of the subject as follows:

"One conclusion is, that it is not the part of wisdom to surround a foundation with very specific conditions. A second conclusion is, that if a gift is surrounded with very specific conditions, a means of relief should be afforded in a general permission to use the gift in the promotion of a general purpose. A third conclusion is that a founder should trust the men of the future to carry out his general purpose. He should not lay down certain narrow methods or merely technical rules for their following. The good men of A.D. 3895 will have more wisdom for administering a trust made two thousand years before than any man living in 1895 can suggest to them. The fourth and last conclusion of this review, and one which English and American history confirms, is that the agency through which wealth—be it ten thousand dollars or ten millions—is most certain of doing the most good, to the most people, for the longest time, and in the widest realms, is the college and the university."

Sir Herbert Maxwell, M.P. (Conservative), George W. E. Russell (Liberal) and Justin McCarthy (Irish Nationalist) write on the now well-worn subject, "Significance of the English Elections." Mr. Russell, who was an ardent advocate of the Local Veto bill from the first, confesses that the measure aroused no enthusiasm among the voters, and consoles himself with the pious reflection that the cause of temperance would have been advanced by the success of the Liberals.

"For my own part, I remain a firm believer in the principle of Local Control, and I only wish I were not obliged to admit that the bulk of my countrymen seem blind to its merits. In this matter of the reform of the liquor laws, as in so many others, it is true that the Liberal party has fallen by its own virtue. We have loved righteousness and hated iniquity. We have attacked abuses wherever we saw them; and all the powers of evil have been banded together to resist our onslaught."

Justin McCarthy confirms this gloomy view of the present attitude of the British public toward liquor legislation, remarking as follows:

"My impression is that, outside the professed teetotalers and some of the ministers of every denomination in England, nobody cared about the measure except those who thoroughly detested it, and who felt that their trade interests were seriously threatened."

Richard Burton gives several somewhat technical reasons for his belief in a genuine "Renascence in English." In the fact that our native writers are turning back to native uses and things Mr. Burton finds "proof of the race's health, of its solidarity and *esprit de corps*." The testimony of the language, he concludes, is against "degeneration."

In an article on "The Actor, the Manager, and the Public," John Malone makes a plea for the re-establishment of the stock company as a remedy for the ills which now afflict the American stage.

"Such a company, fully qualified to play any of the standard plays before the most exacting audience, could be organized for every city in the Union from the unemployed but experienced and able actors who are vainly seeking work to-day. With them the new play would be perfectly safe."

Mr. Jno. Gilmer Speed makes out a strong case in his argument for "Higher Pay and a Better Training for Teachers." His assertions as to the character of our country schools would be startling if the American citizen could be startled by anything in the way of criticism of his much-vaunted public school system. "The American farmer of two generations ago was a better educated man than is the American farmer of to day," says Mr. Speed.

Mr. Louis Windmüller, in an article on "The Resuscitation of Blue Laws," makes the "personal liberty" argument on the question of liquor selling in great cities.

THE ARENA.

THE opening "feature" of the number is an elaborately illustrated historical and descriptive article about "Chester-on-the-Dee," by the editor, Mr. B. O. Flower. The half-tone reproductions of scenic photographs are remarkably good, and are printed on paper which permits the best possible effects.

Mr. A. R. Barrett, formerly a government examiner of failed banks, calls attention to the recent increase in losses through dishonest bank officials.

"Statistics show that during the past ten years bank wreckers, embezzlers and defaulters have robbed the people of this country of over one hundred million dollars, an average of over ten millions of dollars per annum; and this state of things has been growing worse the past two years, for the year 1892 shows robberies by the above-mentioned methods of about $9,000,000, while 1893 shows about $19,000,000, 1894 about $25,000,000, and 1895 shows over $4,000,000 to July 1."

The *Arena* introduces Mr. Eugene V. Debs to the review-reading public. Mr. Debs offers some thoughts on "The Significance of Labor Day."

"The supreme significance of Labor Day, I apprehend, is found in the fact that it is set apart as a day for the discussion of questions vital with interest to all workers, involving not only labor, but legislation, law, and liberty; that it was designed and is still intended to stand for something more and superior to physical and mental relaxation, play, and pleasure; that it is a day set apart for labor to convoke its masterly men and muster its mind-forces for high deliberation upon events which, throughout the land, create alarm in its ranks."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WE notice elsewhere Mr. Van Oss's paper on the boom in South Africans.

A TEACHING UNIVERSITY FOR LONDON.

Lord Playfair repeats once more the arguments for making London a great educational centre. He learns that Zurich does more in this way than does London. He says: "This great city ought to be the centre of intellectual life to the nation, but it is not. It possesses magnificent museums, galleries and collections—in fact, all the material to take a large part in developing the intellect of the nation. With this unsurpassed material, its higher education is less organized than that of any capital of Europe.

"Union of interests has been practically achieved by the last Royal Commission. The dissolution prevented the late Government from passing their bill. It will be incumbent on the new Parliament and the new Government to use the favorable opportunity, especially as the latter cannot forget that the Royal Commission was the creation of a Conservative Government. London must have a teaching university worthy of the great metropolis of a great nation."

A PLEA FOR AN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Mr. C. B. Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, pleads for a naval expedition to the South Pole. The last ship that went to the Antarctic regions was a Scandinavian whaler. The trip cost her owner $25,000, not less. Clearly the South Pole is not to be sought by private enterprise. Mr. Markham says: "The reasons for dispatching a naval Antarctic expedition are threefold, each one being sufficient in itself. The first is the great importance of its results to all branches of science. The second is the urgent necessity for executing a magnetic survey in high southern latitudes, in the interests of the commerce of this country and of the world generally, and to provide for the safe navigation of iron and steel ships. The third is the need for such training as is supplied by maritime exploration in the interests of the naval service—a need which is more strongly felt now than in any former period in our history."

THE RECENT ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

The Marchese de Viti de Marco writes upon the political situation in Italy from the point of view of a Liberal who is strongly opposed to Crispi. The Liberal party, however, having gone to pieces, its supporters are voting for clericals to signify their repugnance to Crispi and his methods. Speaking of the many signs of antipathy to Crispi, the Marquis says: "But the most expressive reaction is the unexpected victory of the Clerical Party in many of the great towns during the recent administrative elections. It has been hinted that this victory marks a revival of religious feeling in the Catholic population, but this is not its meaning. To those who know the spirit of the masses in Italy there can be no doubt that the victory of the Catholics is political, not religious. For others it will be sufficient to observe that the electoral success of the Clericals coincides with the success of the Socialists and of the condemned by courts-martial; that it has taken place in the towns, where the influence of the priest is less strong than in the country, and where the opposition to Signor Crispi has been stronger; that it has been most general and striking in the North of Italy, more especially in those districts which in the political elections returned the greatest number of deputies opposed to Signor Crispi."

THE RELIGION OF THE UNDERGRADUATE.

Rev. Anthony C. Deane writes an essay on the Religion of the Undergraduate. When the schoolboy goes up to Oxford and Cambridge, and into the enjoyment of the first delights of liberty, he naturally takes his tone from the students whom he finds there before him. Mr. Deane says: "What does he find to be the prevalent attitude toward religion? Simply, in one word, agnosticism. With sorrow and reluctance it must be confessed that the majority of Oxford and Cambridge undergraduates are without, or at least profess to be without, any religious beliefs at all. It is sad, it is deplorable, but it is true. There are a certain number of earnest Churchmen among them, a certain number of sincere Dissenters, a few whose misguided enthusiasm leads them to hold open-air prayer meetings on the 'Backs' at Cambridge, or by the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford. But the majority gradually resign all the religious beliefs of their earlier years, to regain them, if they can, when they have finally left the University."

Mr. Deane discusses the causes which have led to this loss of all religious faith on the part of the great majority of English college students. It seems the younger dons are agnostics, and aggressive agnostics at that, full of sneers and jibes at orthodox religion. The older dons are not much good, and two of the regulations specially designed to fortify youth in the Christian creed have exactly the opposite effect. One is the examination in Paley's "Evidences of Christianity," and the other is the compulsory attendance at chapel.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* is a fairly readable number, without any articles of peculiarly vital interest.

HOW CIVIL WAR WAS AVERTED IN JAPAN.

A resident in Japan writes an article entitled "The Japanese Constitutional Crisis and the War." He says but for the war Japan's new constitution would soon have broken down. It came into operation in the last month of 1890, since when there have been three dissolutions and four parliaments. According to the constitution the Japanese Cabinet is independent of the Diet and responsible to the sovereign alone, while the Japanese House of Representatives has been fighting for the introduction of constitutional government, with the Cabinet responsible to the Chamber. Things had got to such a pass that civil war was by no means out of the question, when by declaring war against China, Prime Minister Ito quelled the domestic ferment and carried the elections.

ARCHÆOLOGY VS. OLD TESTAMENT CRITICISM.

Professor A. H. Sayce explains why it is he has turned back from the conclusions which are so constantly urged by the professors of the "higher criticism." He asserts that those conclusions are extravagant and vicious. Archæology is enabling us to confirm the Pentateuch and re-establish the old belief as to its Mosaic origin. First: The "higher criticism" asserts that there was no writing in Israel before the age of Samuel. Archæology proves that the Israelites must have known how to read and write before their settlement in Canaan. Second: A study of the literature handed down to us by the Babylonians and Assyrians tells strongly against the disintegration theory. Thirdly: Narratives which the "higher criticism" pronounced to be the unmistakable figments of tradition are being shown by archæological study to be historical after all. Year by year, almost month by month, fresh discoveries are being made all in favor of the old, rather than the new, teaching. To such a pass has it come that Professor Sayce deliberately maintains that if he were asked whether or not Moses wrote the Pentateuch he would reply that such a belief involved considerably fewer difficulties than the contrary opinion.

THE NEW REFORMATION AND INCARNATION.

Rev. H. R. Haweis contributes an article which he entitles "The New Clergy," the gist of which is that the clergy of the Church of England have been steadily losing ground in the estimation of the public, and unless they wake up and face the needs of the times they will be hopelessly left behind. Mr. Haweis believes that England is on the eve of a new Reformation, the chief feature of which will be a restatement of the doctrine of the Incarnation. "The leading doctrinal point of Reformation theology was the restatement of the way in which bread and wine convey Christ in the Sacrament. The doctrinal point of the new Reformation will be a restatement of the way in which flesh and blood convey God in the Incarnation. The Old Reformation turned on Transubstantiation in the miracle of the mass; the New Reformation will turn on the meaning of the Word made flesh, or the way in which the divine essence dwelt in the God-man. As the Christian Church has borne restatement of the one, it should be equal to bearing restatement of the other. At present things look very hopeful.

"The real though unacknowledged fact is that we have in our midst clergy within the Church holding two views of the Incarnation. There are what I may call the Prenatal Infusion clergy and the Postnatal Transfusion clergy. The Prenatalists admit human parentage on one side only. The Postnatalists admit human parentage on both sides, but claim a special and developmental assimilation or inhabitation of Deity, indicated by such words as 'growing in grace and knowledge,' whilst they confess a supremacy belonging to the All-Father not capable of delegation, in such words as 'My Father is greater than I.'"

THE UNITY OF THE APOSTOLIC CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Lindsay sets forth his view of what constituted the unity of the Church in apostolic times. He summarizes his paper in the following paragraph: "That the corporate unity of the Apostolic and Sub-Apostolic Church included a federation of the many hundreds of individual communities organized for the purposes of discipline and administration on types differing more widely from each other than any existing systems of Church government, but keeping the sense of the oneness of the Christian Church alive within their hearts by the thought that all shared in the same sacraments, were taught by the same Word of God, obeyed the same commandments, and shared a common hope of the coming of the same kingdom. That they made this unity manifest by mutual help in all Christian social work and by boundless and brotherly hospitality to all fellow-Christians. While the picture of this corporate unity was always kept before them in the fraternal intercourse of Church with Church by official letters and messengers, and was made vivid by the swift succession of wandering apostles, prophets and teachers, who, belonging to no one community, were the servants of the whole Church of Christ and were the binding stones making it cohere together."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster* for October suffers from its besetting sin. It is too continuously strenuous. It begins with a disquisition concerning the need of a new Liberal programme, and ends with a statement of the human origin of the doctrine of the Trinity. Mr. Scanlon, the writer of the first article, has not much to say which is new, but what he says is sensible enough. The Liberals must cease to be sectionists and adopt a common policy as Liberals. There is a long article upon the "Incidence of Rates" by Mr. H. L. Davies, who is much in favor of the single tax, and points out various arguments in favor of concentrating rates and taxes on land values. There is a description of how graduated taxation is working in the Canton de Vaud: the experience of eight years has so firmly established the system that no one now thinks of altering it. The historical scientist who writes on "The British Constitution *versus* Evolution" pleads for the enforcement of compulsory education in the history and constitution of the British Empire. The literary articles are more varied and much pleasanter reading. There is a bright paper upon Gustave Flaubert, and Dr. Wright's "Brontë Myths" are subjected to a searching and hostile examination. Mr. MacNamara's short paper on faction fights in Munster tells a horrible story of brutality. The writer on the Trinity concludes his article by declaring that religion is as much a growth as everything else, and that belief in special revelation is rapidly going the way of belief in special creations.

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE *New Review* opens with some extracts from the note-book of S. O. Coleridge which have not hitherto been given to the public. Mr. Kenneth Graham gives us another chapter of his stories of child life. David Hannay discusses and announces the doctrine of "The Fleet in Being." Martin Morris concludes his paper upon American Traits, and Charles Whibley writes on "The Two Cracksmen."

Mr. P. Anderson Graham waxes furious concerning the political pottering with English agriculture. Nothing will satisfy him but an immediate removal of tithes, with other little details equally unimportant. His paper will be interesting reading for Her Majesty's Ministers. He says: "Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will have justified his appointment as Chancellor of the Exchequer if at the end of next Session he can enumerate among accomplished deeds the removal of Tithe, the abolition of Land Tax, the readjustment of local taxation, a change in the beer duty, and a reversal of Sir William Harcourt's unscrupulous policy concerning landed property."

THE AUTOMOBILE.

Mr. H. C. Marillier waxes enthusiastic over the coming supercession of the horse and the universal use of petroleum engines. He describes the result of the recent trial in France, and says: "A few pints of gasolene or rectified petroleum will suffice it for five or six hours; and when this is gone it is easy to replenish at a cost of something like a halfpenny an hour. According to a foreign scientific journal, the comparative weights of fuel required for petroleum, steam, and electric (accumulator) traction to produce one horse power for an hour are 14 ounces of gasolene; 6½ pounds of coal and 40 pounds of water; and 250 pounds of electric accumulators."

Mr. Marillier thinks the automobile has come to stay, and is coming with a vengeance also. He says: "I name ten years as the time within which we might see the railways given up to business traffic and persons in a hurry; the country dotted with airy vehicles flying along on roads that continental nations might be proud of; the 'posting' system revived with all its ancient glamour, only the ostler vanished, in whose place one summons the engineer. Electric trams and electric cabs shall have worked wonders in our cities, which now will be clean and sweet instead of foul and muddy. As traffic becomes gentler, rates will diminish. Heads will no longer throb with disagreeable sights and sounds."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

MR ARTHUR SHADWELL, writing upon "Intemperance, Past and Present," takes a distinctly optimistic view of the situation in Great Britain. He says: "To-day drunkenness is a social offense among the upper classes, and that view is permeating the lower, surely though slowly. Without denying some credit to other influences, I believe the main factor in bringing this change about is the example of the Court, and especially the high standard of conduct inflexibly demanded by the Sovereign. It began under William IV, who discountenanced intemperance, and has, of course, been notably maintained by the Queen. So long as the Court drank, society drank; and so long as society paraded its vices without shame it was perfectly idle to ask the people to give up theirs. At the present time the drink question appears to be solving itself, too slowly no doubt for many people, but with surprising rapidity, considering its past history. Far more improvement has been effected in the last sixty years than in the previous six centuries of active legislation."

ENGLISH SILKS.

Mr. Kineton Parkes, writing on "English Silks," calls attention to the fact that England is gradually losing her silk manufactures, chiefly owing to the lack of technical instruction. He says: "At the present time, however, English silks are equal in finish, superior in design to, and of better value than foreign silks, and yet foreign silks continue to be imported into this country in ever-increasing amounts. This is the fault of the distributor to a very large extent, and some responsibility attaches to the Board of Trade. It is not that broad silks are the only silks imported; it is the enormous quantity of ribbon which comes to us from St. Etienne and Crefeld that has to be taken into consideration."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Rear-Admiral Fitzgerald defends the French of to-day from the imputations cast upon their friendliness by Admiral Maxse. "Both France and England," says Admiral Fitzgerald, "are blinded by Chauvinism and Jingoism, and the present attitude of both countries is puerile, unbecoming, and undignified." Spencer Wilkinson takes "Chitral" as a text in order to show its relation to the general scheme of frontier policy which has been adopted by successive governments in India. The article on "Recent Finance" deals chiefly with the South African boom. Mr. Porritt describes in doleful terms the disappointment of the more ardent reformers in New York, who, having by great effort succeeded in defeating Tammany at one election, find to their dismay that Tammany is still in possession of the field.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

CAPTAIN GAMBIER, writing on the "Foreign Policy of England," pleads strongly in favor of withdrawing from the Mediterranean in order that Russia may take Constantinople with our assent and consent. Captain Gambier as long ago as 1877 saw the absurdity of the English suspicion about Constantinople, but he hardly seems to realize the fact that if England were to clear out of the Mediterranean now she would simply precipitate a general war. This he ignores, and argues as if England could evacuate the Mediterranean without consulting any interests but her own. He says: "Great Britain surely has higher duties than securing the interest on Egyptian bonds, and if the Mediterranean is unfortunately like a pit, where Russian, French, German, Austrian, Italian, and Turkish scorpions are ready to tear out each other's vitals, Providence has blessed England with a position outside the pit, and nothing but her own folly need make her descend into it. It is surely wiser to wait outside with a stick."

He does not think that if war broke out England could really hold her own against a Russo-French alliance: "For I do not believe for a moment that we are not quite capable to crush France *at sea and abroad* single-handed, if France had no allies. But France undoubtedly would have allies; whereas we, for equal certainty, would have none. England's position is that we must face a war in which the Triple Alliance will stand aloof, but in which, almost for certain, Russia, France, Spain, and probably Turkey, would be arrayed against us."

THE ORIGIN OF SPEECH.

Professor Wallace, in a paper on the "Expressiveness of Speech," explains the origin of many of the words which we use. He says: "During my long residence among many savage or barbarous people I first observed some of these mouth-gestures, and have been thereby led to detect a mode of natural expression by words which is, I believe, to a large extent new, and which opens up a much wider range of expressiveness in speech than has hitherto been possible, giving us a clue to the natural meaning of whole classes of words which are usually supposed to be purely conventional."

The following passage is a summary of the gist of his case, which is set forth and illustrated at considerable length: "Besides the more or less direct imitation of the varied sounds of nature, animate and inanimate, we have *form*, indicated by the shape of the mouth; *direction*, by the motion of the lips; such ideas as those of *coming* and *going*, of *inward* and *outward*, of *self* and *others*, of *up* and *down*, expressed by various breathings or by lip and tongue motions; we find the distinct classes of abrupt or continuous *sounds*, as well as the corresponding contrasted *motions*, clearly indicated by the use of expressive terminal letters; *motion* of almost every kind, whether human, animal, or inorganic, we find to be naturally expressed by corresponding motions of the organs of speech; the physical *qualities* of various kinds of matter are similarly indicated; while even some of the mental and moral qualities of man, as well as many of his actions and sensations, are more or less clearly expressed by means of the various forms of speech-gesture."

IS ENGLAND GOING OVER TO ROME?

Dean Farrar, in a paper on "The Asserted Growth of Roman Catholicism in England," examines the evidence and comes to the conclusion that the hopes of the Pope's friends are not warranted by the facts of the case. "I can see no positive proof that Roman Catholicism, as such, is gaining to any very appreciable extent, although it is perfectly true, and very grievously true, that doctrines once regarded as distinctively Romish are now taught on every side in the Church of England. It would be, indeed, a singular phenomenon in the history of Christianity if England—the one country of all others which, till fifty years ago, was the most devoted to the principles of what Milton truly called 'the bright and blissful Reformation,' when 'the sweet odor of the returning Gospel embathed men's souls in the fragrancy of heaven'—should be in the course of 'conversion' to Popery at the very time when—Romish priests and bishops being themselves the witnesses—Romanism is becoming more and more powerless, more and more purely verbal, among the immense majority of the people—especially of the men—in the very countries in which, as in France, Spain and Italy, it has held for centuries an almost undisputed sway."

IN PRAISE OF ROME.

Alfred Austin contributes a brilliantly written paper entitled "A Roman Reverie." In the course of very eloquent observations, he says: "But only a fanatical partial patriotism would deny to Italy the proud privilege of having most enriched the world with what the world values most. Neither Spain, nor France, nor Germany, nor even England, can boast to have grafted civilization on conquest so successfully and so widely as Rome. Religion, Science, Art, Literature, Law, all have to trace their fertilizing streams back to Italy; and nothing is more astonishing than the persistent vitality of Italian civilization. Italians have had their periods of despondency, and even of degradation—what nation has not? But for nigh on three thousand years Italy has had its architects, its sculptors, its soldiers, its lawgivers, its poets, its navigators, its searchers of the stars, its rulers of men. To every educated person Italy is "the old country;" to every filial mind Rome is the *alma genetrix*. Only in Rome can we trace the majestic pageant of the centuries, following each other, now with elate, now with faltering footstep, but always contributing something to the onward, if at times devious, march of man. Hence, while modes of civilization elsewhere come and pass, Rome remains; and, when some other conception of society shall have created other Londons and another Paris, Rome will still be the foster-nurse of the poet, the home of the archæologist, the goal of the artist, the bourne of the pilgrim, and the sanctuary of the saint."

THE EDITOR OF THE "REVUE DES DEUX MONDES."

Mlle. Y. Blaze de Bury writes, with her usual fluent pen, on Ferdinand Brunetière, the editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. He is one of the most remarkable men in France. The object of her paper, she explains, is that "the reader may have a more precise conception of the militant character of the most 'acting' of our men of letters, of a man of letters who is the apostle of intellectual elevation in France."

Brunetière is only forty-six, and he seems to have to an unusual extent the faculty of making things "hum." "This pugnacious mood is his standard, which he flings into the fight with the air of Henri IV at Arques. He casts his paradoxes like flaming torches at his audience, then jumps into the arena, gathers them in handfuls, throws them back again, one by one, burning, vivid, flaming in the teeth of the shaken and electrified audience."

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

COUNT BENEDETTI'S account of his mission to Ems is the most sensational article published in France for many a long day. He was, it will be remembered, French ambassador in Prussia in 1870, and he has always been credited by many with having, if not directly, at least indirectly, greatly contributed to the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War. The few pages now published are extracted from a forthcoming volume written in 1873 in reply to a work published by the Duc de Grammont in 1872. According to Benedetti he gave, neither by word nor deed, the slightest offense or umbrage to the King of Prussia during the course of his now famous mission to Ems. Indeed, he goes further, and gives a detailed account of each of his interviews with the King. In the clearest language he accuses Bismarck of having deliberately and with full knowledge interfered at the moment when the Spanish-Hohenzollern dispute was about to be definitely settled to the satisfaction of both the French and Prussian Courts in order to provoke a rupture and consequent declaration of war on the part of France. Although the interest of Count Benedetti's "revelations" is entirely retrospective, they will, if credence be attached to them, entirely alter the hitherto accepted version of what occurred, and throw the onus of all that followed on Bismarck, and Bismarck alone.

THE ENGLISH STAGE.

In conjunction with M. Filon's admirable articles on the contemporary English stage published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Bouchor's account of the staging of Shakespeare's works will be found valuable, especially as in it he compares the Paris and London productions of "King Lear," giving the greatest praise to both English managers and actors, and condemning ruthlessly the various existing French translations, including that made by Victor Hugo. M. Bouchor attaches very great importance to the question of costume and scenery, and pays the highest tribute to Sir Henry Irving and the fashion in which he manages the Lyceum, notably in his staging of large crowds. Curiously enough he denies the much-vaunted scenic powers of the Saxe-Meiningen theatrical troupe. M. Bouchor also attacks the question of dramatic realism, and he recalls with delight having seen in "Much Ado about Nothing" the Lyceum stage strewn with dead leaves, whilst at the Haymarket he once saw Juliet's balcony entirely covered with real ivy.

MEDIÆVAL SCULPTURE.

The origins of French mediæval sculpture are explained at length by M. Male, an authority on the subject; he traces all pre-Renaissance art to the survival of the Roman occupation of France, though he attributes considerable influence to the stories and possible plans and drawings brought back by the Crusaders from the East, notably from Byzantium. From the tenth to the thirteenth century each province in France boasted of its own special school of sculpture. The Normans were great architects but poor sculptors, and the finest work was done in Auvergne, the centre of France, whilst Burgundy is covered with fine monasteries and abbeys, where each smallest detail in the stone-work and wood-carving is of artistic value and interest.

FINLAND.

M. Gaston Paris contributes an exhaustive account of Finland and Finlandish literature. The article is really little more than a review of L. Mechelin's remarkable work—"Finland in the Nineteenth Century." The French writer ascribes not a little of the intellectual and artistic life of the peninsula which has been styled the Ireland of Russia, to the Finland University, which, founded in 1640, has become the centre of all that is patriotic and intellectual in the country. The University is now situated at Helsingfors, and is more or less connected with every school in the country. Women are freely admitted to the lectures and examinations, and occasionally groups of students are sent to Germany and Paris in order to obtain the benefits afforded them by other centres of learning.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE September numbers of the *Nouvelle Revue*, though containing much interesting matter, have no articles calling for special mention.

HENRI ROCHEFORT AND LOUISE MICHEL.

A further installment of the letters written by Henri Rochefort during his incarceration at Saint Martin-de-Ré, and during his long sea voyage to New Caledonia, eloquently describes the privations and insults to which political prisoners were subjected in 1872-73. According to the French journalist-politician the French penal settlement was at that time in a strange state, though Rochefort himself was very fairly treated, and in his letters appears many a name since become familiar to those interested in Continental socialism. A slight allusion to Louise Michel shows that La Vierge Rouge has not altered in the last twenty-five years: "Among the women is the worthy excellent Louise Michel; she was quite determined to commit suicide, but Henri Place and I obliged her to live. She is now quite well and far calmer, but I should not be surprised if she threw herself off a cliff to-morrow." The correspondence comes to an end with a date marking the escape of Rochefort from New Caledonia. It should be added that these letters, which have evidently been published in exactly the form they were written, give a pleasing picture not only of the writer, but also of his generous and large-hearted friends, M. and Mme. Adam.

THE GREEK CHURCH AND THE POPE.

The reunion of Christendom seems to be exciting as much interest on the Continent as in the English-speaking world. General Kirëeff contributes to the *Nouvelle Revue* a curious and instructive reply to an article lately published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and he begins his article by asserting that since the Eastern and Western Churches became divided, the question of their reunion has always been regarded of paramount importance by Christians. As is natural, the Russian General-theologian devotes his attention to the reunion of the Catholic and of the Orthodox churches, and he analyzes with considerable bitterness the attitude adopted by the Ultramontane press, and in particular the article to which he has made it his business to reply. "The Church," he says proudly, "is in Russia far more important than the state. I feel myself far more a Greek Orthodox than a member of the state; before everything I am an Orthodox first, a Russian afterward." Most curious and significant are these words, written by one of the most devoted and loyal subjects of the Czar. General Kirëeff asserts that what Rome understands as the reunion of

the Churches will never come to pass, more especially that since the separation—that is, since the ninth century—new dogmas, notably the Infallibility of the Pope and the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin, have been imposed by the Holy See on her section of the faithful. "No doubt," observes General Kirëeff, "it would be agreeable to the Roman Pontiff to receive a sudden accession to the ranks of his flock; a Muscovite Charlemagne, bringing with him a hundred and twenty million young, strong and profoundly fervent Christians, would be welcomed; but before this could occur," concludes the writer, "the late encyclical would have to be entirely rewritten."

THE DECADENCE OF EUROPE.

In the second number of the *Revue* the first place is given to an anonymous article on "German Military Law," and it is followed by some curious and thoughtful pages on the decadence of Europe. The writer, Comte de Mouy, takes each nation in turn, discussing its past, present and future. "England is still developing with the aid of modern resources and a rare power of will, her position all over the world . . . and yet it must be admitted that even in Great Britain are to be found many germs of trouble and dissolution; excessive poverty among the workers, and corrupting influences which even overshadow the upper classes; also the Irish Question, full of menace and danger." His criticism of the France of to-day is frank and outspoken, but though seeing much to regret in the present state of things, notably all that which concerns the government of the country, he denies that France has as yet entered upon her decadence.

In the same number M. Leon Daudet, son of the great novelist, attempts an ambitious task—that of reconstituting, in the form of an historical novel, the journey which Shakespeare is supposed to have taken as a young man. The author has been over every inch of the ground which he makes Shakespeare traverse, and has evidently made himself quite familiar with the England of the period.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WITH the exception of the Comte d'Haussonville's remarkable paper on the Comte de Paris, noticed elsewhere, the September numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* are composed of solid thoughtful articles of the kind of which this publication makes a specialty.

THE POTATO IN FRANCE.

Beginning what promises to be a series of notable papers on that class of agriculture which has so enormously contributed to the prosperity of rural France, M. Déherain takes as his first subject the potato. He tells us that when Arthur Young went through France at the end of the last century he found such a vigorous prejudice existing against the root that not one person in a hundred would touch it. This feeling has so completely disappeared that France now yearly cultivates potatoes to the value of seven hundred millions of francs, and they have become almost as much a domestic vegetable as in England. He further tells how potatoes were first found on the Pacific coast, where, being native to the Andes, they were cultivated for food in the more temperate zones. The Spaniards brought them to Mexico, and to what we now know as the Southern states, where they were found by Sir Walter Raleigh and brought to England. The French *Encyclopœdia* honored them by an article in 1763, but said that they could only be digested by the robust stomachs of the peasant classes. Very shortly after the publication of this article the corn harvest failed three successive years, and as the peasants lived exclusively on bread, extreme distress ensued. Efforts to find an alternative source of nourishment were sought for, and the Academy of Besançon offered a prize for the best essay on the subject. A noted philanthropist, Parmentier, devoted increasing efforts to the development of the potato in the departments of France, and thus it became one of the staples of national food.

M. DE VOGÜÉ ON THE WAR OF 1870.

M. Edouard Rod, in his third article upon Goethe, deals with the "sentimental crisis," a phase of Goethe's life by no means unknown to English readers, and we therefore pass on to the Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé's review of Commandant Rousset's "History of the Franco-German War," with particular reference to the first of September, which was the eve of Sedan. M. de Vogüé, looking back over a quarter of a century, says that though the mist of time effaces, he nevertheless sees the vision and hears the low thunder of the storm through all the newer impressions of more recent years. M. de Vogüé was at the time a young collegian, brought up to hate the Empire; and when the war was over that section of the youth of France to which he was attached filled up their anathemas on a single scapegoat. "It required long experience, and longer reflections, to cure our injustice toward that poor fatalist, weak, sick, and too sincere in cherishing his chimera of a liberal Empire, and who allowed himself to be for years chased backward and forward at the bottom of that hollow without issue, wherein lay Sedan." M. de Vogüé accuses the French Liberal party of starving and strangling the army in order to cripple the Empire. In order to weaken the centre of power, so as to leave it without defense against interior revolt, they refused money and men, none of them, with the sole exception of M. Thiers, foreseeing that the shock might come from without. M. de Vogüé spent those days at Aix, in Savoy, and in the same lovely town he tells us that he wrote his reminiscences twenty-five years later, "amidst the same cyclamens flowering upon the mountains, and the same large-eyed daisies in the meadow-land." The same trees tremble in the wind as on those days when the two great nations fought a bloody duel which displaced the equilibrium of the world. He was among the young fellows sent pell-mell to the seat of war, insufficiently equipped and almost innocent of drill. He and his battalion were trapped on their way to Metz, and put into cattle-wagons; indeed, they did not regain a clear idea of what they were about till they were turned into a German citadel, there to spend many weary days.

THE MADAGASY WAR OF 1829.

In the second number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. Gailly de Taurines gives a very clear account of the French expedition to Madagascar which took place under the Bourbon monarchy in 1829. When Mauritius was ceded to England by the Treaty of Paris, Madagascar was not included in the "dependencies" of that colony, and when the English governor, Sir Robert Farquhar, declared that he considered it his right to extend to the larger island, he was ordered to relinquish the idea and give up the ancient French settlements in Madagascar to the French authorities of Bourbon. The fall of the French monarchy in the following year changed the plans of the French in regard to Madagascar, and Louis Philippe recalled the troops, alleging that the expedition was too expensive.

THE NEW BOOKS

I. FRENCH BOOKS ABOUT AMERICA, AND FRENCH LITERARY TENDENCIES.

BY OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

(Translated by Miss Isabel Hapgood.)

French literature appears to be on the point of marching on America in a decided manner. The publication in the *Figaro* of Paul Bourget's "Outre-Mer," and in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of Madame Bentzon's remarkable studies on "The Condition of Woman in the United States," while the *Temps* is granting the hospitality of its columns to the impressions of an artist on transatlantic art, awakens the hope that, at last, my fellow-countrymen are about to make up their minds to direct their gaze toward the New World, with another object than that of seeking financial news or the details of some Yankee eccentricity.

EUROPE AND AMERICA DO NOT KNOW EACH OTHER.

The extreme ignorance in which Europe and America live concerning each other really ought to be a matter of surprise and reflection to philosophers. In the days when the means of communication were slow and difficult between the Old and New World, there were, certainly, fewer prejudices and false ideas, fewer preconceived theories in our manner of judging each other from one shore of the Atlantic to the other. Nowadays steam and electricity have diminished the distance, news items circulate incessantly over the submarine cables, and the "ocean grayhounds" place the maritime cities of the two continents in frequent communication; yet the intellectual and moral separation becomes more and more accentuated, as if the two civilizations had taken different roads, which vanish in the distance at opposite points of the horizon.

The books which are published in Europe about America, and in America about Europe, are generally of the most trivial character. Nations who do not understand each other enounce upon each other disordered judgments. Instead of going to the bottom of things, they float along on the surface and their analysis bears only on the petty details of existence; they look at things almost exclusively from the insignificant side. Writers note with care how people dress and what they eat; they select as a type some traveler whom they have met, and generalize on that foundation; and if they have had fifteen minutes of conversation with the traveler, not one of the problems which concern the country through which they are passing thenceforth contains for them any mystery whatever. The ideas which they have heard expressed by one individual become the ideas of a whole nation; and if this individual happens to belong to the middle class, possibly in an ordinary position as to fortune, and presents a certain moderation in his language, his manner of looking at things inspires in them a certainty which they immediately translate into the precision of their information, the positiveness of their deductions, the definitive character which they award to their decisions.

In this respect, perhaps, the press does still more harm than do the books. It is less and less willing to admit long chronicles. Now, a chronicle which comes by post is always more detailed; it does not confine itself to the mere enumeration of facts; it explains them and sets forth their causes and their consequences. The telegraph, on the contrary, transmits in two words a bit of news of which the gravity can be appreciated only by those who are acquainted with the social conditions, the habits and ideas of the inhabitants in the country where the event has occurred. Consequently, when the dispatch is inserted in all the newspapers, it causes veritable ravages in the minds of men from the point of view of the

M. PAUL BOURGET.

ideas which it leaves behind it. It is the dispatches that are published in this way in the great newspapers of Europe and America, that give rise to and maintain all the international prejudices whence result serious misunderstandings.

WHAT A FRENCHMAN THINKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

There are many reasons why Frenchmen are even more liable than men of any other nation completely to misunderstand the character of Americans. The Frenchman is inclined to generalize by the logic of his reasoning powers, as well as by the character of his observation, which tends to arrive at a judgment founded on impulse; grand ideas, views of matters as a whole, are familiar to him. If he visits the United States, he either hurries through them rapidly because of their extent, or he passes a few weeks, or even several months, in a small portion of their territory. Now, the United States present to the superficial observer an apparent monotony which immediately misleads him, for it masks an extreme diversity of opinions, of faculties and of sentiments among the citizens. The landscapes, in many places, resemble each other; the habits of life are the same. How is one to suppose that he must classify, group, catalogue things in this identical set of surroundings, traversed by people clad in a uniform manner?

Add to this that Paris serves as an asylum for an agglomeration of amiable and charming people, who arouse love for America, but who have nothing American about them except the name, so that the Frenchman, who too frequently confines to the avenues of Paris, where the star-spangled banner floats on the Fourth of July, the observations which he afterward completes at the seashore resort, Newport, is peculiarly liable to err in regard to the institutions and the character of the American people.

Question one of those men, of whom there are so many in France, who know a little of everything, who have read, at haphazard, the most diverse works, and who fill up the gaps in their knowledge by their imagination, *de factu*, so that they consider themselves always admirably informed as to everything, and take pleasure in imparting to their fellow-men a portion of their inexhaustible learning. Ask such a man what he thinks of the United States, and ninety to ten, he will make this reply: "Sir, the United States are a great country, whose dimensions are equivalent to thrice the area of France; they were created by La Fayette with the aid of Washington; the buildings are fifteen and twenty stories high, the railroads run in the air; electricity performs genuine miracles there, the bridges break down with great ease, poverty does not exist, there is absolute equality, the children bring themselves up unaided; and law, as well as medicine, is practiced by women."

There is this much to be said in defense of our interlocutor,—that the American is, often, not much better informed as to matters in our country. I once read, in a New York newspaper, that the right to wear trousers and the garb of a man had been granted by the French Government to those women who had distinguished themselves in any way, and that this permission was equivalent to the decoration with the Legion of Honor worn by men. This was said in connection with Madame Dieulafoy, who, as is well known, was given to masculine fashions; and frequently, in conversation, I have heard things no less absurd said about France and the French.

But in addition to those who are badly informed because they lack the intelligence or the leisure to study foreign countries, there are those who *ought to know*, and who do not know, in whom ignorance is inexcusable because it arises from causes which they could easily remedy, and because the sources of information are within their reach, though they do not take the trouble to avail themselves of them.

With us, the most widely disseminated errors in regard to the Americans are those which concern their manner of life and the goal at which they aim in their existence,—the organization of the family and the relations which subsist between parents and children,—in short, those things which pertain to social life and to the public institutions. People imagine that the American has no other ambition than to make money, loses sight of his family, more or less completely, as soon as he emerges from childhood and groups himself with those like him in such a way as to form a society which is entirely different from society in the Old World, established on other principles and called to other destinies.

It is hardly necessary for me to set forth the consequences of such ideas propagated everywhere and, generally, accepted without question. In the first place, convinced that nothing is done in the United States except with an eye to the dollars, Europeans ignore the scientific establishments, the schools, the universities, the museums, the institutions for popular instruction. They would be surprised at West Point or Annapolis, at the intellectual results achieved by the present generation, at the Congresses, the lectures, at all the disinterested enterprises which elevate the masses of the United States. They know nothing of an army, a navy, of fine arts, a literature and see nothing but banks and business warehouses.

This helps them explain to themselves what, at first sight, surprises them in the constitution of the family. The spirit of enterprise, of initiative, of independence which is so accentuated in the young people seems to them incompatible with the sentiments which form the very foundation of the family, and they deduce thence the conclusion that the taste for business has dried up the young people's souls, that feeling is utterly nonexistent and that the family is only a provisional association and of no especial importance. Consequently, they wholly misunderstand the American woman. She appears to them as a frivolous, graceful creature, who is incapable of settling down anywhere, egotistical, capricious, occupied in spending gayly the money which her husband earns, dazzled and fascinated by the titles of nobility of the Old World; in short, a creature who has no share in the formation of the nation. And what sort of a nation is that in which woman does not play a part of prime importance? It can be nothing but a fantastic agglomeration, based on self interest or chance.

Nevertheless, they see the nation building itself up. Superficial as is their knowledge, they know that it exercises all the rights, claims all the services, inspires all the devotion, which distinguish a fatherland in relation to its sons. They understand perfectly that it is no question of an amplified colony, where self-interest forms the sole bond between men, but of a powerful and solid State. And then, incapable of grasping the idea as a whole, of detaching the fundamental, immovable architecture of all society from the ornamental details and embellishments which are new to them, they are led to the conclusion that society there differs from all society elsewhere, that it bears within itself the germs of a social state hitherto unknown and that it holds in reserve a thousand surprises for the coming generation.

THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

This last error, particularly dangerous because it encourages all dreamers and upholds all the Utopias on this side of the ocean, would not be able to resist the study of American history. But that is a subject which writers have hardly touched upon, as yet, so that it would be childish to hope that a regular course of instruction can be established for a long time to come. When it is created, it will give people an opportunity to perceive the long-continued efforts, the favorable or contrary circumstances, the unforeseen events which have crossed the formation of the United States; they will see how unity has been followed up, despite the differences of origin and the perturbation annually caused by the immigration from Europe, despite the immeasurable distances, despite the rivalry of the different States, despite that heroic war, the accounts of which are quite as interesting as those about the Thirty Years' War, or the Crimean War.

It really seems as if the development of the resources of an immense continent, the establishment of the greatest Federal republic in the world, the advent of a new race formed by the combination of Anglo-Saxon and Germanic blood with Latin blood, were not events of the first rank, events of the sort upon which one will never have ceased to meditate, because their indefinite conse-

quences rest upon the universal future with a colossal weight! By what astounding freak of the imagination, by what effect of mirage do contemporaries detach themselves from personal interest to the point of keeping their eyes fixed on a thousand little secondary problems, on a hundred petty questions of inferior order, while such transformations are taking place beside them!

A LITERARY EVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

It is not alone from the point of view of its subject that Paul Bourget's "Outre-Mer" marks an evolution in our literature, but it is also the case from the point of view of form. Twenty years ago the subject would not have tempted a writer who had already attained celebrity; in any case, it would not have tempted a writer of romance. The United States shared the fate of those distant, savage, abandoned countries, every detail concerning which seemed fit to note down, as if you felt certain that no reader would ever uproot himself to go and verify your statements, or find out more about them. In order to write about it, it was necessary to have some special interest in it; one must desire to analyze, from a philosophical or political point of view, like Alexis de Tocqueville, (1) the organizers of a new born Democracy, or seek there, from the point of view of economy or sociology, like Claudis Jaunet (2) the confirmation of a theory.

1. De la Démocratie en Amérique. (Democracy in America).

2. Les États Unis Contemporains. (The United States of the Present Day).

If, by chance, a distinguished literary man had ventured so far from his own country, it would have been for the purpose of placing the heroes of some romance in a new setting, in the midst of a society different from that in which he was accustomed to make them move.

That was because our ancestors, who were simplists, really were acquainted with but two manners of writing; narration, which constitutes history and invention, which is the peculiar province of the romance. A book like Paul Bourget's would have plunged them into sad amazement, they would have striven, quite in vain, to classify it under one of the recognized forms.

And such is the worship of form among us, such is the depth of the imprint which it leaves behind it, that we unconsciously wish to be able to place a label on all literary works and range them in our libraries under the head of history or of fiction.

The French public has long been in love with the counterfeit of the truth in default of the truth itself. It has demanded successively the semblance of truth, then exactitude, in dates, landscapes, characters. The romance, thanks to its exigencies has not ceased to approach reality. One might almost say that it has exceeded it: Zola has so much success even with those whom he shocks in their habits of thought, whose susceptibilities and convictions he wounds, solely because of the excess of verity in his description and of his narratives. He accumulates features, details; his landscapes, like his heroes, are forced; it is no longer a peasant, a miner, it is *the* peasant, *the* miner whom he depicts, and in this synthesis of humanity, each person can find that which he has furnished, that which has been borrowed from him, and he feels life palpitating beneath the image.

Having once entered on this path, why should the romance writer halt? People will be glad to have him mingle with his work of imagination, with his plot, whose importance diminishes daily, true stories, not those historical scenes which romancers of all ages have always loved to interweave with their fictions, but scenes of restricted extent, little sketches taken from life, little nothings whose perfect accuracy the reader can verify in his peregrinations.

A NEW FORM OF ROMANCE.

After all, "Outre-Mer" is only a new form of romance, whose hero is a whole nation; hence it has for its author a romancer, and for readers those who are constantly on the watch for all works of imagination, as soon as they appear; this great monograph of a nation takes its place on tables between the last books of Alphonse Daudet and of Marcel Prévost; it is discussed, it is dissected, in certain fashionable centres, with the same passionate interest. The sense that one has of the truth of the things which are therein discussed, of the reality of the existences which are therein analyzed, constitutes an added charm, and that, again, is new; the lack of reality in the romance had, up to this time, unconsciously pleased readers.

The latter used to demand of their favorite author that he should enliven or sadden them, melt them to tears or console them, make them shudder or dream; they very rarely demanded from him an increase of exact knowledge.

There is no country where the romance has ever held so exaggerated a place as in modern France. The number of romances which appear every year defies the imagination, from the book announced and expected, signed by a celebrated name, criticised almost before it is put on sale, and whose editions attain, in the course of a few days, an enormous number of copies, down to the commonplace work of the unknown author, who makes up, from his own income, the deficit at the end of the year and walks past the windows of the booksellers enraptured at the sight of his name printed on the cover.

It has been said that every Englishman who respects himself, publishes, at least once in the course of his life, a letter in the *Times*, to point out an abuse, demand a reform, or give to the government some talented advice; in the same way, it might be asserted that every unoccupied or dilettante Frenchman dreams of publishing at least one book in the course of his existence, and there are nine chances to one that the book will turn out a romance.

Good or bad, they are bought at the railway stations; when one is traveling one can count the Frenchmen who have not in their hands some romance, often chosen at haphazard solely on the strength of the alluring title, and more often still, closed in a fit of boredom after a few pages have been read, because people grow hard to please, by dint of being served always with the same viands.

The romance has naturally followed the evolution of French thought, which has grown so much wiser during the last twenty years that those who have ceased to follow it no longer recognize it. And an entire phalanx of romancers at whose head we must cite Bourget, Loti and Zola, have detached themselves from their brethren, and have bravely planted their tent on the shore which is being rapidly settled, and toward which the young more and more steer their barks.

Alphonse Daudet and Guy de Maupassant remain the illustrious representatives of the old school, whose forms and procedures changed, whose goal remained the same; painters of everyday life, infatuated with chance landscapes and scenes noted down at random, in their wanderings, one leaves them amused or interested, even captivated, without being able to record, the book once read, any progress whatever of the mind or of the

heart. They guard themselevs against generalizations, they carefully avoid the air having a thesis to defend and would think themselves infinitely ridiculous if they were to aim, throughout the events which they combine, at the moral improvement of the reader.

How different are their works from *Germinal*, in which Zola has imprisoned all the wretchedness, all the misfortunes of a working population and athwart which you feel so clearly the desgin to win you to the idea of a remoulding of society based upon equality and justice; how different from the *Iceland Fisherman*, wherein Loti has contrasted the most simple life, primitive manners, healthy ruggedness with all the civilized complications to which our romancers were attached; how different from that *Promised Land*, which marks, with Paul Bourget the culminating point of an evolution which has been, at the same time, a purification, and where, breaking with all fashionable prejudices, the young Academician has nobly placed duty, perfectly pure morality, face to face with the hesitating imperfect, often criminal morality which luxury and the spirit of *caste* have engendered. Behold him then metamorphosed, the French romancer who has been so attacked, so vilified, of whom it has been possible to say—and but too justly—that he had toiled with all his might to rot the nation. Such as he was twenty years ago, such he still remains, here and there. Every year books are published which dishonor literature; great talents, luminous minds, have placed themselves at the service of the most detestable sensuality, of that sensuality which is no longer even animalism, so refined, subtle and vicious is it. Unhealthy productions are heaped up one above the other, and daily journals have been founded for the purpose of collecting them, of condensing the evil in a manner, under the form of the short story, a genuine poisoned dart which allows the venom to develop slowly and surely in the wound.

But at least, on the other hand, we possess writers who have discovered virtue afresh—who understand, above all, how to render it attractive, and to make it divine; toward them incline with joy all those who cherish the cult of French Letters, those Letters which are embellished by decency and purity—and whose brilliancy will not be forever tarnished by the mud of the gutters.

In France we salute this renovation; but we would be glad to have the fact recognized and appreciated abroad.

PIERRE DE COUBERTIN.

II. OUR LONDON LETTER ABOUT BOOKS.

A PARCEL which includes new volumes of fiction by Dr. Conan Doyle, Mr. Stanley Weyman, and Mr. H. G. Wells, reminiscences by Mr. Archibald Forbes, narratives of the adventures of the Chitral relieving force, and of two decades spent in Khama's country, and half-a-dozen really important new editions, cannot be caviled at on the score of quality. As can be seen from the following list of what has been selling best during September, English readers are not confining themselves so exclusively to the lighter forms of literature; and, as a consequence, publishers are bringing up their heavy artillery, and the collection I report upon does not lack healthy variety:

"The Woman Who Wouldn't." By Lucas Cleeve.

"The Chitral Campaign: Narratives of Events in Chitral, Swat, and Bajour." By H. C. Thomson.

"Minor Dialogues." By W. Pett Ridge.

"Fred C. Roberts of Tientsin; or, For Christ and China." By Mrs. Bryson.

"Cartoons of the Campaign." By F. Carruthers Gould.

"From the Memoirs of a Minister of France." By Stanley Weyman.

It is a testimony to the success "The Woman Who Did" has had that "The Woman Who Wouldn't" heads the list, for it is written with the direct object of controverting Mr. Allen's novel. But although it has not the particular faults which made Miss Cross' "The Woman Who Didn't" so unwelcome, it isn't good enough to be commended to your attention. And, after all, you agree with me, Mr. Allen's story is its own best antidote. Among the books of travel and adventure you will find none more thoroughly up to date than Mr. H. C. Thomson's "The Chitral Campaign" which contains no fewer than fifty-nine illustrations, reproduced from photographs, together with maps and plans. Mr. Thomson went with the relieving forces as a press correspondent, and his narrative of one of the most successful little wars in which England has been engaged is exceedingly interesting. On the vexed question of the retention of Chitral he is very careful to avoid saying anything that would prejudice his story. But no one can read carefully what he does say without recognizing that in his eyes the occupation of Chitral is by no means the end, but rather the beginning of a series of other wars. Some of Mr. Pett Ridge's "Minor Dialogues" you may have read as they appeared in the *Pall Mall Budget*, the *New Budget*, and elsewhere. Mr. Ridge, although his humor is rather less subtle, his aims somewhat less high, emulates Mr. Anstey's "Voces Populi" with considerable success. He seems to know the vulgar side of London life absolutely "down to the ground," and some of his cockney scenes are quite cruel in their uncompromising fidelity to nature. He knows, too, how to treat conversation, to concentrate its points and yet to convey an impression of reality. It is an amusing book. The next volume on the list, Mrs. Bryson's "Fred C. Roberts of Tientsin; or, For Christ and China," is of a very different kind, but it has a very actual interest at the present moment. The Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A., contributes a preface. The cream of "Cartoons of the Campaign," Mr. F. C. Gould's inimitable contributions to political caricature during the recent crisis, you have already reproduced to some extent in the REVIEW. It is too late in the day to praise Mr. Gould: he is simply unique. The Conservatives have no artist to touch him in his own line. By the way, the edition I send you, bound in buckram, is the *édition de luxe*, and is signed by Mr. Gould himself; the ordinary issue, bound in paper covers, costs only a shilling. It was Mr. Chamberlain, I believe, himself the subject of a great number of the most pungent drawings, who first suggested their republication in collected form. It was a happy idea.

Since Mr. Stanley Weyman's "A Gentleman of France" followed so hard upon Dr. Conan Doyle's "The Refugees," it was inevitable that the two writers should rank as rivals in the public mind. Both books sent one back to Dumas; both had for background the history of France. One was reminded of this comparison by the appearance almost simultaneously of a new volume from each writer; but they are volumes luckily that cannot be compared. "From the Memoirs of a Minister of France" shows Mr. Weyman still faithful to the scenes

and period which helped to make his previous book so successful. Didn't he tell some interviewer that living in England he found it impossible to realize the romance of its history? That is as it may be, but certainly it is difficult to imagine a field which would afford Mr. Weyman's talent better material than he has worked up and invented from suggestions given by old

MR. F. C. GOULD, CARICATURIST.

French chronicles and the memoirs of the Duc de Sully, the "Minister" of his title. Critics said of "A Gentleman of France" that its string of adventures were too little connected. The adventures in his new book Mr. Weyman presents in a series of short stories, which hang together naturally enough, however, from the fact that Rosny is the hero of each (as Sherlock Holmes and the Brigadier Gerard are the heroes of collections of tales made on very much the same plan by Dr. Doyle), and that the same characters, including the King, appear again and again. They are admirable stories, displaying an almost Dumasesque fertility of invention, full of humor and legitimate sensation. You will escape noticing the inevitable monotony of subject if you refrain from reading more than one story at a time.

Dr. Doyle's new book, "The Stark Munro Letters," is not exactly a success, I fear, although it is worth reading. So much of the volume is "in the air," vague theorizing about religion and the facts of life that is so common in type, that it does not help the reader much in realizing the character of Dr. Stark Munro, the unfledged physician whose sixteen letters to a friend Dr. Doyle pretends to have edited. By the way, I should hardly have expected so old a hand at novel-writing as Dr. Doyle to return to the antiquated epistolary form. The hero is of a kind too common to be particularly interesting, but there is a certain Dr. Cullingworth who plays a considerable part who is a really fine piece of character drawing. A magnificent quack, his doings are diverting in the extreme, and of themselves make the book readable. Here and there his creator introduces a touch too extravagant, as in his description of Cullingworth, after his day's work at healing the sick, parading "slowly through the principal streets with his canvas bag, full of money, outstretched at the full length of his arm." The bag contained the takings of the day, and on his either side walked his wife and Dr. Munro, his colleague, the whole proceeding being in order to impress the town. But he is certainly "an original" of the first water. You will skip a great deal of these letters, I expect—for after all we have had over and over again in fiction a detailed description of the first troubles of a young and penniless doctor endeavoring without influence to make his way in his profession and build up a practice. It is the kind of reading you can recommend your family physician the next time you are unlucky enough to require him in your house: perhaps it will remind him of his own young days.

And here, after Mr. Weyman and Dr. Doyle, I must draw your attention to "The Wonderful Visit," the new book (successor to "The Time Machine") which Mr. H. G. Wells has just published. But it has little of the peculiar power of its predecessor. A huge strange bird has been seen by the natives of a country parish, and the rector, a zealous ornithologist, sallies forth and shoots it. It turns out to be an angel—an angel of our dream land, of the Fourth Dimension, not an angel from Heaven. Luckily the shot only breaks his wing, and he recovers, to make, not unnaturally, a tremendous sensation in the village. The doctor, called in to tend the injured wing, declares him one of Nordau's mattoids, and remarks with mild curiosity on the "reduplication" of the arms and the strange feathery effect. Mr. Wells has treated his idea much as Mr. Anstey might have treated it. It is a subject of farce. Nobody will believe that the strange creature, with his wings concealed under his ill-fitting clerical coat, borrowed from his captor and benefactor, is other than a hump-backed adventurer: and his ignorance of the world and his ingenuous conduct give rise to escapades of the most diverting order. Every one calls him Mr. Thomas Angel, and when he vanishes in a fire, at a moment marked by strange, abnormal phenomena, that name is inscribed upon his tombstone. It is an amusing story, bound to have a success, and with many pages of the most excellent comedy. But Mr. Wells must take more time over his next book. I can't help feeling he hasn't made the best of an original idea. To turn now to the ordinary contents of the month's parcel,—in the department of history you will find the second volume of Dr. Aubrey's "The Rise and Growth of the English Nation, with Special Reference to Epochs and Crises," covering the period between 1399 and 1658. "A History of and for the People" is the sub-title, and many English histories though there are, you will be glad of the continuation of Dr. Aubrey's work. Then a sort of short cut to the same subject is provided by Mr. David Ross' "Mnemonic Time Charts of English History," which claims to "show at a glance, in chronological relation," all the kings, the reigns, the genealogies, the parliaments, important events, etc.; and you will be glad of Miss Elizabeth Sewell's "Outline History of Italy from the Fall of the Western Empire," an excellent little book of its class, very useful for reference.

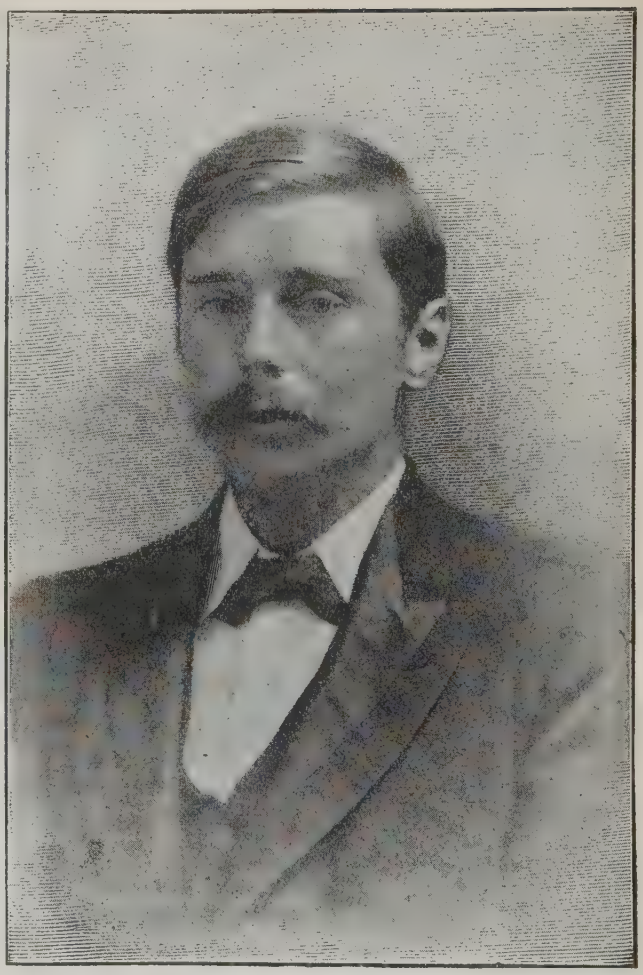
I have not often read so thoroughly interesting a volume of reminiscences as Mr. Archibald Forbes' "Memories and Studies of War and Peace," or one so full of excitement and of admirable writing. Mr. Forbes knows how to make a battle-picture or a sudden skirmish clear to his readers' eyes. The Franco-German War, the Commune, the Zulu War, and the Russo-Turkish war,

are his chief subjects, and afford him, apart from his own personal adventures as a war correspondent, material which he works up into some of the most vivid, picturesque pages of the sort I have ever read. The life of the press correspondent, who has to have his being, in the thick of the fighting, shirking no danger, alert for the best means of outwitting his rivals and getting his hardly-earned news to his paper in London before they have finished writing their telegrams, has never been better treated. And there are one or two English episodes—notably that of the north country murderer who escaped condemnation—that suggest that in Mr. Forbes, the war correspondent, the world has lost a very capable novelist. The final chapter, in which he discusses the merits of the different military chiefs with whom he has served, and with whom he has had more or less intimate relations, has special interest, for some of the generals he writes about with extreme frankness bear names which are in all men's mouths. Mr. T. H. S. Escott's "Platform, Press, Politics, and Play," described as "pen-and-ink sketches of contemporary celebrities," and with an excellent plate portrait of Mr. Escott himself as frontispiece, is another book you will read with pleasure. It is a volume every whit as readable, and, in its way, valuable, as you would expect from its author. Mr. Escott says, by the way, that it was a suggestion made by a *Punch* reviewer which first set him to work on these "reminiscences." But it is little short of a public scandal that neither this book nor Mr. Forbes' "Memories" has an index. And yet another well-known figure who has produced her reminiscences is Dr. Elizabeth Black well, whose "Pioneer Work in Opening the Medical Profession to Women: Autobiographical Sketches," I send you with hearty commendation.

The Rev. M. Kaufmann's "Socialism and Modern Thought," a volume of the series devoted to Social Questions of To-day, is the most suggestive and timely of the four political books I have to mention. The subject is too large and wide-reaching for the space at the author's disposal, but still the book is one that no reader interested in socialism, and its trend and influence, can afford to leave unread. The three others are, a new volume of Lord Brassey's "Papers and Addresses," dealing with political and miscellaneous questions from 1861 to 1894, such as the Eastern Question, Our Relations with Russia, Employers' Liability, and Home Rule; Mr. Granville O. Cunningham's "A Scheme of Imperial Federation: a Senate for the Empire," made up of papers reprinted, with additions, from the *Westminster Review* of 1879, with a preface by Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.; and a new volume of the series of Economic Classics—Richard Jones' "Peasant Rates: being the First Half of an Essay on the Distribution of Wealth and the Sources of Taxation (1831)," a monograph, half forgotten now by economists, but which John Stuart Mill used freely, and described as "a copious repertory of valuable facts on the landed tenures of different countries."

In science you will like Miss B. Lindsay's "An Introduction to the Study of Zoölogy." It is evidently written by a lady who has the gift of exposition and the faculty of keeping out extraneous matter, whether religious or irreligious. The introduction has several notable features. First, it adopts the new German classification of the animal kingdom into grades; second, although abstaining from all expositions of a theological or anti-theological nature, it asserts strongly the sound humanitarian teaching regarding the feeling and rights of animals, a point of view too often ignored in working treatises. A wide berth is given to disputed text-books, but due honor is given to Darwin in the history of the Darwinian controversy. The chapter relating to reproduction is excellently done. Other volumes of science are, Miss Agnes M. Clerke's "The Herschels and Modern Astronomy," a volume of Sir Henry Roscoe's Century Science Series; Mr. H. H. Donaldson's "The Growth of the Brain: a Study of the Nervous System in Relation to Education," the latest issue of the Contemporary Science Series; and the second volume, in Allen's Naturalists' Library, of Dr. Bowdler Sharpe's "Handbook to the Birds of Great Britain." All these four are illustrated, the last having many excellent colored plates.

Dr. Agar Beet's "New Life in Christ: a Study in Personal Religion," a sequel and supplement to his "Through Christ to God," is the most important volume in theology I have to name. "Inward spiritual experience and practical life occupy a large place" in Dr. Beet's



MR. H G WELLS.

treatment of his theme. Then there is a new volume of the excellent little series, the Guild Text-books, the Rev. George Milligan's "The English Bible : a Sketch of Its History ; " and I should mention here that this series is being republished in larger form under the title of the Guild Library. Dr. Grant's "The Religions of the World," has been the first volume to appear.

I may allude to three volumes of fiction other than those I have already mentioned. Mr. Robert Cromie's "The Crack of Doom," is the kind of scientific wonder romance which M. Jules Verne used to produce, and whose popularity has returned with the success of Mr. Wells' "Time Machine." It is an exciting story, replete with sensational and really novel incidents, and written with a good deal of power and imagination. The mysterious Cui Bono society, which figures so prominently in its pages, is a distinct invention. Then you will find Miss Katherine Tynan's "Isle in the Water," a collection of Irish short stories, full of that observation and restraint which have been the characteristics of all Mrs. Hinkson's work ; and a new volume of the Mayfair set, Mr. Gerald Campbell's "The Joneses and the Asterisks," a volume of social satire in dialogue, in the manner of Miss Hunt's "Maiden's Progress." It is very amusing.

To the pretty Eversley Series, Messrs. Macmillan have added Dean Church's "The Beginnings of the Middle Ages." This is one of the best chosen collections of books that any publisher issues. Each volume is valuable, and the series is to include very shortly Matthew Arnold's "Essays in Criticism," in two volumes at five shillings each. Hitherto their price has been prohibitive to the ordinary reader, so the new edition will be very welcome.

III. RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Growth of the American Nation. By Harry Pratt Judson, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 359. Meadville, Pa.: Flood & Vincent. $1.

Two characteristics common to the best brief histories of the United States that have been recently written appear in Professor Judson's volume in the Chautauqua series—a material reduction in the proportion of space assigned to the colonial period, and a corresponding expansion in the treatment of that era in time which marks our actual national growth. About five-sevenths of Professor Judson's book is given to our history as a nation, from 1789 to the present time. The remaining two-sevenths suffices to tell the story of the foundation and settlement of the colonies and the Revolution. Many details, important enough in other connections, are omitted from this narrative, the purpose of which is not so much to serve as a vehicle of facts as to provide an exposition of our main lines of progress as a people. The spirit and method of the book are not unlike the spirit and method of Hosmer's "Anglo-Saxon Freedom." The quality of accuracy is exhibited in everything that Professor Judson writes ; and for sound sense and breadth of judgment few of our historical scholars can equal him. His recent volume, "Europe in the Nineteenth Century," is one which commends itself more and more as the reader or student finds occasion to refer to it for light upon one topic or another.

The Industrial Evolution of the United States. By Carroll D. Wright, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 362. Meadville, Pa.: Flood & Vincent. $1.

Colonel Wright's book forms a fitting companion of Ely's "Labor Movement in America." Each supplements the other, in subject matter, and each was written with a clear discernment of the vital relation between the growth of modern industrial methods and the inception and progress of modern movements for the laborer's advancement. Colonel Wright has interesting chapters on the development of important manufactures from colonial times to the present, on the origin and spread of the factory system, on labor organizations, labor legislation and labor controversies, and on the influence of machinery. Census statistics have been freely drawn on throughout the work, and many illustrations are used. The book as a whole fully deserves the wide recognition which the author's position as an economic investigator and writer has already won for it.

The Provisional Government of Maryland (1774–1777). By John Archer Silver, A.B. Paper, octavo, pp. 61. Baltimore : John Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

Mr. Silver, in this essay, traces the transition from the old proprietary government of colonial times in Maryland to the emergence of the colony as a state during the Revolution. This period is perhaps as interesting to the student of constitutional development as any chapter in Maryland's history.

First Steps in Human Progress. By Frederick Starr. 12mo, pp. 305. Meadville, Pa.: Flood & Vincent $1.

The Beginnings of Writing. By Walter James Hoffman, M.D. With an introduction by Prof. Frederick Starr. 12mo, pp. 223. New York : D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

The rapidly growing interest in the science of anthropology is indicated by the recent appearance of two important works by American investigators in this field. Professor Starr's book, which forms a part of the Chautauqua "required reading" for 1895-96, is intended to give elementary instruction in this department of knowledge ; it makes no pretensions to completeness of range, but the more important divisions of the subject have been sketched, and a deal of interesting and suggestive information has been made available to the general reader. Among the topics treated are, "Fire-Making," "Food-Getting," "Cultivation of Plants," "Domestication," The Man of the Stone Age," "Weapons," "Dress and Ornament," "Gesture and Speech," "Writing," "Marriage and Family," "Religion," and "Custom and Law." Dr. Hoffman's treatise is confined to the primitive use of signs and symbols for the communication of ideas. This, of course, is one of the principal branches of Professor Starr's subject, and readers of the chapter which he devotes to it wi l be interested in the ampler treatment which it receives in Dr. Hoffman's volume. The illustrations in the latter, like those of Professor Starr's book, are effective aids to the text, and are almost uniformly good.

Townsend Harris, First American Envoy in Japan. By William Elliot Griffis. 12mo, pp. 360. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

It is strange that the subject of this biography should have remained to this day so little known among his own countrymen, while the Japanese have kept his memory green as their "Benefactor." Probably no living American is so thoroughly conversant with events in Japan during the period of Mr. Harris' embassy as is Dr. Griffis himself. Having enjoyed also a personal acquaintance with Mr. Harris, and having lived for nearly four years on the scene of the latter's labors, Dr. Griffis has peculiar qualifications as a biographer, and the many readers of his earlier books relating to Japanese life will not be disappointed in his latest contribution to recent Japanese history.

Margaret Winthrop. By Alice Morse Earle. 16mo, pp. 354. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Mrs. Alice Morse Earle's little volume on Margaret Winthrop, which opens the series entitled "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times," shows how much may be gained by a diligent exploitation of historical materials for a definite purpose Some of the documents used with most effect by Mrs. Earle would have been passed without inspection by many biographers. Her work is based on letters, diaries and other original sources of information about Governor Winthrop and his wife. It pictures the Puritan age in New England, and in countless ways helps to perfect our knowledge of the men and women whose every-day life makes up the record of early Massachusetts history. The chapter headings, "Social Life in Boston," "Religious Life in Boston" and "The Puritan Housewife," among others, indicate in a measure the scope of the book, which is really a charming union of biography and history.

MISSIONS AND PRACTICAL RELIGION.

The Life of John Livingston Nevius, for Forty Years a Missionary in China. By Helen S. Coan Nevius. Octavo, pp. 476. New York : Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.

At this moment, when the value of missionary work in China is under such hot discussion and the characteristics of the Chinese people are attracting so much interest in Europe

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and America, no book could be more timely than this thorough and careful biography of Dr. Nevius, who spent forty years as a missionary in China, and who died just two years ago at Chefoo. Dr. Nevius had written several works growing out of his experiences as an observer of the Chinese, and as a working missionary under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board. The biography contains numerous pictures and a good map. The introduction is by Dr. Martin, President of the Imperial Tungwen College at Pekin. Mrs. Nevius shows excellent literary taste and judgment, and the volume is one that will not only interest serious students of missions and of Chinese conditions, but also younger readers, who will find much to fascinate them in the accounts of Chinese life and custom.

Great Missionaries of the Church. By the Rev. Charles C. Creegan, D.D., and Mrs. Josephine A. B. Goodnow. With an introduction by the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D. 12mo, pp. 418. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

Another evidence of the vigorous and aggressive interest in missions that the churches are now showing is this volume of brief biographical sketches of the work of great missionaries. Many of these chapters have appeared in the columns of the *Congregationalist*. The author is Rev. Dr. Charles C. Creegan, of the American Board, who has been assisted by Mrs Josephine Goodwin, of Iowa. Dr. Francis E. Clark, President of the Christian Endeavor movement, who writes the introduction, declares that the biography in almost every case is a story of adventure, and that each story of adventure is the life-history of some great man or woman. Twenty-three missionary heroes are written about in as many separate chapters, including Goodell of Turkey, Carey of India, Schauffler of Turkey, Bridgman of China, Thoburn of India, Judson of Burma, Livingstone and Moffat of Africa, and other distinguished names. As a variation from regular Sunday school work, nothing could be better than a study of one of these chapters on every alternate Sunday during the year 1896.

The Triumphs of the Cross. By E. P. Tenney, A.M. Octavo, pp. 702. Boston: Balch Brothers.

President Tenney's volume, which certainly is a marvelous compendium of information, seems to us one of the truly remarkable books of the year. It is the best concrete and cumulative presentation of the facts which illustrate the supremacy of Christianity, as a power and influence for good in the world, that we have ever read. Mr. Tenney has had the co-operation of the leaders of all Christian denominations, including missionaries in every foreign field. Special chapters, moreover, have been prepared for the book by a number of distinguished authorities, including Edward Everett Hale, Theodore L. Cuyler, Dr. Alexander McKenzie, Rev. Dr. Huntington, Dr. Wayland Hoyt, Dr. John Henry Barrows, Bishop Vincent, General Booth, Dr. George P. Fisher, Dr. Charles H Parkhurst, and others of equal fame and qualification. There are several hundred pictures in the book, which add very much to its attractiveness for young people. Its theme is the influence of Christianity in the development of popular liberty; in the creation of the home; in the progress of education; in art and literature; in philanthropy, and in the uplifting of all the nations.

The People's Bible History, prepared in the Light of Recent Investigation by some of the Famous Thinkers in Europe and America. Edited by Rev. George C. Lorimer, LL.D. With an introduction by Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P. Quarto, pp. 1,265. Chicago: Henry O. Shepard Company.

This magnificent quarto volume is a far more important work from the standpoints of scholarship and literature than are most popular presentations of Scripture history. The editor-in-chief, the well-known Baptist clergyman, Dr. George C. Lorimer, has secured for the different portions of the book the services of eminent writers. Mr. Gladstone prepares the general introduction, Professor Sayce writes on the literature of the Old Testament, Dr. Samuel I. Curtiss contributes a chapter on Old Testament manuscripts, Dean Farrar writes on the early period of Genesis, President Capen comments upon the history of Israel from Abraham to the bondage in Egypt, and in like manner many writers of similar qualification discuss subsequent periods down to the end of the Old Testament history. Dr. Edward Everett Hale writes of the period from the close of the Old Testament era to the beginning of the New. Dr. Gregory, of Leipsic, writes of the New Testament manuscripts; while Professor Wilkinson, Professor Hart, of Hartford, Dr. J. Munro Gibson, of London, and Dr. Lorimer, of Boston, write of different portions of the New Testament history. The volume is profusely illustrated. It will prove of immense value to evangelical Bible students.

The Spirit of the Age, and Other Sermons. By David James Burrell, D.D. 12mo, pp. 381. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. $1.50.

The popular pastor of the Collegiate Church, in New York City, states in the preface of this volume the aim which he had in preparing these sermons "The purpose has been to make them clear, direct and adapted to the needs of the average man. The supreme end of preaching is to answer two questions which throb in the universal heart, to wit, 'What shall I do to be saved?' and 'How may I grow unto the full stature of manhood?'" Such subjects as these, "The Sunday Saloon," "What is Religion?" "Woman and the Sabbath," "The Salvation Army" and the like, indicate the practical ends sought in most of these discourses. Many of Dr. Burrell's admirers will be glad to learn that he has thought it worth while to send out from his study this wholesome and helpful book.

Questions of Modern Inquiry: A Series of Discussions. By Henry A. Stimson, D.D. 12mo. pp. 270. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, who has succeeded Dr. William M. Taylor in the pastorate of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York City, has compiled a volume from his Sunday evening addresses. Dr. Stimson's mind is logical and his arguments straightforward and cogent. These addresses answer in a compact and helpful way the questions that thousands of young men and young women are nowadays asking about the Christian religion. The following chapter-titles suggest the character of the book: "What am I to Think about God!" "Why Not Give Up Miracles?"; "How Far is the Bible Inspired?" "The Truth about Prayer;" After Death, What?" "The Judgment." Dr. Stimson is eminently a practical man, and this book is for practical use.

Quick Truths in Quaint Texts. By Robert Stuart MacArthur. 12mo, pp. 336. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. $1.25.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur, of Calvary Baptist Church, New York City, is one of the most eloquent preachers of our generation. He has given us in this volume a collection of Sunday evening talks which deal very brilliantly with questions of religious life and practical moral attitude, and which employ for their points of departure a very unusual and quaint selection of texts. One of the best is from Jeremiah 15: 12—"Shall Iron Break the Northern Iron and the Steel?"

College Sermons. By the late Benjamin Jowett, M.A. Edited by the Very Rev. the Hon. W. H. Fremantle, M.A. 12mo, pp. 361. New York: Macmillan & Co. $2.

There are thousands of readers ready to welcome anything from the cultured pen of the late Master of Balliol. These college sermons cover a wide period. The first was delivered about the year 1850, and the last of the twenty included in the volume is dated October 18, 1891. They are addressed to young men and are familiar in tone, dealing with those phases of conduct and life which would naturally be uppermost in the minds of students. They are ethical and cultured rather than spiritual discourses. American college students will find them well worth reading.

The Oxford Movement in America; or, Glimpses of Life in an Anglican Seminary. By Rev. Clarence E. Walworth. Octavo, pp. 175. New York: Catholic Book Exchange. $1.

This is not a book which could have attractions for the general reader, but for the student of the theological movements of the present century it possesses a very great interest and value. Father Walworth, now of Albany, was associated with the movement which carried a number of young American clergymen into the Catholic Church and which resulted in the establishment of the Paulist Fathers. Father Walworth's narrative has to do with life and teachings in the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church about half a century ago.

(The December number of the REVIEW will contain notices of recent fiction, holiday books, and various current publications.)

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

ARTICLES IN THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. (Bimonthly). November.

Recent Political Experiments in the Swiss Democracy. Louis Wuarin
Social Basis of Proportional Representation. J. W. Jenks.
Custody of State Funds. E. R. Buckley.
Problem of Sociology. Georg Simmel.
Railway Departments for the Relief and Insurance of Employees. E. R. Johnson.
The Railway Commission of California. S. E. Moffett.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. November.

After the War. Lafcadio Hearn.
A Talk over Autographs.—V. George B. Hill.
An Architect's Vacation.—IV. R. S. Peabody.
The Future of Naval Warfare. Walter Mitchell.
A Literary Politician. Woodrow Wilson

Century Magazine.—New York. November.

Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.—XIII W. M. Sloane.
The Issues of 1896. Theodore Roosevelt, William E. Russell.
The Painter Vibert. J. G. Vibert.
Kaiserwerth and its Founder. Eleanora Kinnicutt.
Mural Decoration in America.—I. Royal Cortissoz.
Robert Louis Stevenson and His Writings. M. G. Van Rensselaer.
Eleonora Duse. J. R. Towse.
The Armenian Question. James Bryce.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. November.

The Republic of Mexico.—II. Arthur Inkersley.
The Constitution of the United States.—II.
American Character in Politics. Albert B. Hart.
The March of Invention. N. S. Shaler.
War in Legislation Henry E. Bourne.
American Humorists. L. A. Sherman.
City Government of Washington. Margaret N. Lee.
Among the Old Missions of California. J. T Connor.
The Wild Pigeon of North America. Chief Pokagon.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. November.

The Story of the Samoan Disaster. J. Lyon Woodruff.
The German Emperor and Constitutional Liberty. P. Bigelow.
Some Speculations Regarding Rapid Transit. John Brisben Walker.
Identifying Criminals. A. F. B. Crofton.
Taking the New York Police Out of Politics. Theodore Roosevelt
The Discovery of Altruria. Sir Robert Harton.

Engineering Magazine. New York. November.

The Currency Problem and its Solution. Abraham Mills.
Taxation in the United States. Edward Atkinson.
Contemporary English Architects and their Work. H. H. Statham.
Prevailing Scarcity of Skilled Mechanics. A. E. Outerbridge, Jr.
Distribution of Power in Collieries. Llewelyn B Atkinson.
Transatlantic Steamships of 1856 to 1880. Samuel W. Stanton.
Limits of Electric Power Transmission. Alton D. Adams.
The Massachusetts Railroad Commission. William A. Crafts.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. November.

The Cotton States and International Exposition. Walter G. Cooper.
Our Exotic Nobility. James L. Ford.
Stage Shop-Talk—On Lightning. W. Tilben.
Garshine and His Writings.
A Glimpse of the Immortals. Charles Robinson.
The Scenic Panorama of New York State. F. Seeger.
The Boomerang. Anna Hinrichs.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. November.

Camera Caprices. Marmaduke Humphrey.
Great Singers of the Century.—II. Albert L. Parkes.
Mrs. Potter in "Le Collier de la Reine." Beaumont Fletcher.
The Vatican and the Peace of Europe. Jesse A. Locke.
The Miracles of St. Anne. Cleveland Moffett.
Music in America.—VII.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. November.

Men and Women and Horses. Brander Matthews.
The German Struggle for Liberty.—XVI. Poultney Bigelow.
Literary Boston Thirty Years Ago. William Dean Howells.
Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc.—VIII. L. de Conte.
Recent Impressions of Anglo-Indian Life. Edwin Lord Weeks.
Out of the World at Corinto. Richard H. Davis.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. November.

Girl Life in Modern Jerusalem. Edwin S. Wallace.
A Young Girl's Library. Thomas Wentworth Higginson.
Fanciful Uses of Crêpe Paper. Emma H. Heath.
Colonial Embroidery Designs. Helen Mar Adams.
The Father's Domestic Headship. Rev. C. H. Parkhurst.
The Social Life of a Church. Mrs. Lyman Abbott.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. November.

Medical Education. A. L. Benedict.
A Dead City of Ceylon. Owen Hall.
A Hundred and Twenty Miles an Hour. Charles H. Cochrane.
The Pet Meanness. Frances Courtenay Baylor.
"Our Fullest Throat of Song." William C. Lawton.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. November.

Abraham Lincoln. Edited by Ida M. Tarbell.
"Human Documents:" John G. Whittier.
Vailima Letters. R. L. Stevenson to Sidney Colvin.
Richard Croker as "Boss" of Tammany. E. J. Edwards.
Major-General Nelson A. Miles. George E. Pond.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. November.

An American Painter of the English Court. J. J. Shannon.
The Good Gray Poet.
Some Unhappy Queens. George Holme.
The Royal Family of Sweden. Henry W. Fischer.

New England Magazine.—Boston. November.

Old School Street. Henry F. Jenks.
Our American Old Masters. W. H Downes, F. T. Robinson.
Diary of Mary Poor of Indian Hill Farm. Eva Mariotti.
Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." Henry C. Shelley.
Public School Music. Samuel W. Cole.
Organized Labor. N. O. Nelson.
The Names of New England Places. E. F. Hayward.
The Story of Portland. James P. Baxter.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. November.

Landmarks of Manhattan. Royal Cortissoz.
Professor Von Helmholtz. C. Riborg Mann.
The Logic of Mental Telegraphy. Joseph Jastrow.
Wood Engravers—Florian.
The Art of Living: The Conduct of Life. Robert Grant.
A History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States.—VIII. E. Benjamin Andrews.
Frederick Macmonnies. Will H. Low.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. October.

Definition and Diffraction Photographs. George Davison.
Photography with a Purpose. Max Madder.
Beginners' Column.—XXIII. Light and Shade. John Clarke.

American Historical Review.—New York. (Quarterly). October.

History and Democracy. William M. Sloane.
The Party of the Loyalists in the American Revolution. Moses C. Taylor.
The First Castillian Inquisitor. Henry C. Lea.
Count Edward de Crillon. Henry Adams.
Western State-Making in the Revolutionary Era. Frederick J. Turner.

American Journal of Sociology.—Chicago. (Bi-monthly). September.

The American University. Emil G. Hirsch.
Sociology and Cosmology. Lester F. Ward.
The Guidance of Public Opinion. J. W. Jenks.

Local Alliances. Josiah Strong.
Christian Sociology.—I. Man. Shailer Mathews.
Static and Dynamic Sociology. Albion W. Small.

American Magazine of Civics.—New York. October.

Steam and Electricity—A Study in Sociology. A. A. Johnson.
The Decadence of Home-Ownership. H. L. Bliss.
The Political Mission of Reform.—II. L. P. Gratacap.
An Automatic *vs.* a Fiat Currency. E. L. Rector.
Proportional Representation. W. D. Foulke
The Decadence of Good Citizenship. Seymour H. Ransom.
The Financial Predicament. Henry B Russell.
The Single Tax: A Reply. George Bernard.

American Monthly.—Washington. October.

Lafayette's Last Visit to America. Mary S. Lockwood.
A Talk on Revolutionary Literature. Mrs. W. L. Hazen.

The Arena.—Boston. October.

Chester-on-the-Dee. B. O. Flower.
The Era of Fraud and Embezzlement: Its Causes and Remedies. A. R. Barrett.
A Battle for Sound Morality.—III. Helen H. Gardener.
Should the Supreme Court be Reorganized? J. M. Ashley.
Preacher and Plutocrat. Walter A. Evans.
Vaccination an Error—Its Compulsion a Wrong. Alfred Milnes.
Why the Workers Want. Robert Grieve.
The England of Sir Thomas More. B. O. Flower.
Napoleon Bonaparte.—IV. John Davis.
The Significance of Labor Day. Eugene V. Debs.
Manual Training for Women. G. Vrooman.
Industrial Reform. James G. Stevenson.

Art Amateur.—New York. October.

A Visit to Joseph Israels.—I. F. M. Collins.
Hints for Young Sculptors.—I.
The "Half-Tone Process" Block.
Painting in Pastel.
Talk on Elementary Drawing. Elizabeth M. Hallowell.
A Few Hints on Drawing. Ernest Knaufft.
China Painting for Beginners.—I. Lucy Comins.

Art Interchange.—New York. October.

The Color Masters of Venice. Maud Burnside.
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A Talk on Model Posing. William J Baer.

The Bachelor of Arts.—New York. October.

The American Athlete in England. John Corbin.
Dueling in German Universities F. F. D. Albery.
Cross-Country Running. Andrew T. Sibbald.
James Madison at Princeton. John L. McLeish.
Some Curious School Customs. John DeMorgan.

Bibliotheca Sacra.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) October.

Sociological Value of the Old Testament. O. H. Gates.
Corporations and Public Morals. Washington Gladden.
Doctrine of the Mass at Council of Trent. C. Walker.
Calvinism and Constitutional Liberties Abraham Kuyper.
The Hymns of Martin Luther. Edward Dickinson.
Nature of the Resurrection Body of Christ. Samuel Hutchings.
Prestwich on the Deluge. G. F. Wright.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. October.

The Chinese Navy—the Battle of the Yalu.
An Unbiased View of the Armenian Question. W. B. Harris.
English Trout. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
The English Officer. Col. H. Knollys.
Luminous Animals. T. R. R Stebbing.
A Catholic Foreign Mission in the Province of Canton.
Life of Sir E. B. Hamley.

Board of Trade Journal.—London September 15.

Commercial Relations between Germany and the United States.
The Economic Condition of Uruguay.
New Trade Market in China.
The Wine Industry in Western Australia.

The Bookman.—New York. October.

The Migration of Popular Songs. Harry T. Peck.
Maurice Maeterlinck at Home. Magdeleine Pidoux.
On Literary Construction.—II. Vernon Lee.
Books and Culture.—VIII. Hamilton W. Mabie.
How to Make a Living by Literature. W. D. Adams.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. October.

The New Commander-in-Chief. Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison.
Around Esquimault and Victoria, B C. Arthur Inkersley.
Chinese Religious and National Characteristics. J. C. Hopkins.
Imperial National Currency. W. M. Gray.
The Canadian Copyright Bill. Goldwin Smith.
Our Western Heritage. G. H. Ham.

Cassell's Family Magazine —London. October.

The Poacher and His Craft. R. Kearton.
A Walk through Woolwich Arsenal. J. Munro.
The Romance of Road-Making. Henry Frith.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. October.

Power from Artesian Wells. A. L. Baumgartner.
Insurance of Engines. H. B. Spence.
The Recording Gauge for Water Pressure. C. A. Hague.
The Down-Draught Furnace for Steam Boilers. W. H. Bryan.
Turkish Fire Engines. J. A. Grey.
A Piece-Rate System. Fred. W. Taylor.
A Few Facts about Files. Stephen Nicholson.
How to Test a Turbine. Samuel Webber.

Catholic World.—New York. October.

A New Road from Agnosticism to Christianity. A. F. Hewit.
The Shrine of St. Ann.
History of Philosophy as Applied to the Church. C. M. O'Leary.
Religious Orders in the Sacred City. Orby Shipley.
The Madonna del Sasso, Locarno. E. M. Lynch.
Old Rome and Young Italy. John J. O'Shea.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. October.

Capt. Alexander Hamilton; a Seventeenth Century Scot in the Far East.
The Kaffirs in British South Africa.
Dunnottar Castle, Scotland.
New Methods of Illumination.
Literary Research Room at Somerset House.
Irrepressibles. Mrs. Lynn Linton.
The Story of the Sewing-Machine.

Charities Review.—Galesburg, Ill. June.

The Charity Organization Movement. Jeffrey R. Brackett.
Proper Treatment of Idle or Drinking Men.
Continued Care of Families. Francis A. Smith.
Improved Dwellings. Alice N. Lincoln.
Sanitary Oversight of Dwellings. M. I. Moore.
The Economy of a Municipal Labor Test. Frederick Almy.
Evils Growing Out of Extortionate Usury. A. B. Mason.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. October.

The Republic of Mexico.—I. Arthur Inkersley.
The Constitution of the United States.—I. John W. Burgess.
American Society. Albion W. Small.
The Relation of Science to Industry. N. S. Shaler.
History of Suffrage Legislation in the United States. F. W. Blackmar.
American Poets of To-day. D. H. Wheeler.
City Government of Washington, D. C. Margaret Noble Lee.
Hindu Carvings. Lyman H. Weeks.
Literature as a Resource. Hamilton W. Mabie.

Contemporary Review.—London. October.

The Japanese Constitutional Crisis and the War.
Archæology *vs.* Old Testament Criticism. Prof. A. H. Sayce.
Co-operation in Agriculture. H. W. Wolff.
The Ethics of Zoophily. Frances Power Cobbe.
The Roman's Villeggiatura. Countess Martinengo Cesaresco.
James FitzJames Stephen. Julia Wedgwood.
Men of Science and Philosophers. Herbert Spencer.
The Unity of the Church in Apostolic Times. Dr. T. M. Lindsay.
The English in India. Rev. W. Bonnar.
Norse and Irish Literature. William Larminie.
The New Clergy. Rev. H. R. Haweis.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. October.

From Chitral to Gilgit.
Sarah, Countess of Exeter; the Cottage Countess.
Accidents to Birds.
Kashmir.

The Dial.—Chicago. September 16.

Books of the Coming Season.
Modern Danish Literature and Its Foremost Representative.
Language and Literature in Japan. E. W. Clement

October 1.

The Italian Novel of the Year. Aline Gorren.
The Decadence of a Scholar. W. P. Reeves.

Education.—Boston. October.

The Education of the Physical Senses. J. S. Black.
Herbert Spencer's "Guiding Principles." G. H. Hudson.
Characteristic Studies in Greek Art. Maud Burnside.
The New Education.—II. C. B. Gilbert.

Educational Review.—New York. October.

Educational Values. James H. Baker.
A Modern Liberal Education. George T. Ladd.
Froebel and Herbart. James L. Hughes.
Representative Expression in Nature Study. W. S. Jackman.
Physical Training in Childhood. Walter Channing.
A Deaf Child of Six. Mabel E. Adams.
Is History a Science? H. H. Williams.
Language Reading for College Preparation. Thomas B. Bronson.

Economic Journal.—(Quarterly). London, September.

Index Numbers and Appreciation of Gold. N. G. Pierson.
The Economic Lessons of Socialism. Prof. H. Sidgwick.
Some Economic Issues in regard to Old-Age Pensions. C. S. Loch.
Wages in the United States and in Great Britain, 1860-1891. A. L. Bowley.

Educational Review.—London. October.

Female Higher Education in Italy. Miss Helen Zimmern.
Concerning Prizes and Proximes. Rev. J. O. Bevan.
Education in South Africa. Miss P. M. Darton.
A Note on English School Education in the Fifteenth Century. Prof. Foster Watson.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. October.

Chamois-Stalking. W. A. Baillie-Grohman.
How the Steeplejack Lives. Wilfred Wemley.
Field and Hedge Gleaners. "A Son of the Marshes."
Carl Hagenbeck; the Moltke of Menagerie Owners. C. J. Cornish.

Fortnightly Review.—London. October.

The Reaction and Its Lessons. Frederic Harrison.
Ferdinand Brunetière. Mdlle. Y. Blaze de Bury.
Ireland. A Disenchanted Nationalist.
The Expressiveness of Speech. Prof. A. R. Wallace.
The Foreign Policy of England. Capt. J. W. Gambier.
The Asserted Growth of Roman Catholicism in England. Dean Farrar.
The Naval Manœuvres. W. Laird Clowes.
Advancement in the Army. Major Arthur Griffiths.
A Roman Reverie. Alfred Austin.
English Industry and Eastern Competition. R. S. Gundry.
Islam and Its Critics; a Rejoinder. A "Quarterly Reviewer."

The Forum.—New York. October.

The Present Aspect of the Silver Question C. S. Fairchild.
Well-Meant but Futile Endowments. Charles F. Thwing.
Significance of the English Elections:
A Crisis in English History. Herbert Maxwell.
Causes of Liberal Defeat. G. W. E. Russell.
"Why, Whence, Whither?" Justin McCarthy.
The Renascence in English. Richard Burton.
Demand and Supply under Socialism. W. H. Mallock.
The Resuscitation of Blue Laws. Louis Windmüller
Political Leaders of the Reconstruction Era. E. G. Ross.
The Actor, the Manager, and the Public. John Malone.
Higher Pay and a Better Training for Teachers. J. G. Speed.

Free Review.—London. October.

King Alcohol and Liberalism.
Ideal Husbands.
Prof. Huxley and Agnosticism. J. M. Robertson.
Mark Twain as a Critic. D. F. Hannigan.
Henri Frédéric Amiel. Ernest Newman.
The Place of the Novel. G. Mortimer and J. Leatham.
A Search for Socialism. S. Barker Booth.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. October.

Singhpur, an Indian Station. E. O. Walker.
Luintus Knox. E. H. Lacon Watson.
Bonfires in London Streets. G. L. Apperson.
Pope. A. M. Williams.
A Chapter in the History of Astronomy. J. E. Gore.
Sudermann's Drama "Heimat." H. Schütz Wilson.
Fishing Tackle. James Cassidy.
Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Sarah Ponsonby; the Ladies of Llangollen.
Firdausi, Sadi, and Háfiz; Three Persian Poets. J. Herbert Parsons.

The Green Bag.—Boston. October.

"The Great Commoner." Henry Coyle.
The Failure of Punishment.
The Supreme Court of Maine.—I. Charles Hamlin.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine.—Boston. (Quarterly) September.

The Vocation of the Common Law. Frederick Pollock.
Fisher Ames. With Portrait. M. Chamberlain.

Home and Country.—New York. October.

From Cuxhaven to Constantinople. C. W. Allers.
The New Head of the Army. Edward Hildane.
The Liberty Bell in Europe. Mary Frost Ormsby.
Mysteries of the Sultan's Palace. George R. Watson.
The Struggle in Cuba. Manuel Garcia.
The Pottery of the American Indians.—VI. W. J Hoffman.

Homiletic Review.—New York. October.

The Preacher and His Furnishing. D. S. Gregory.
Congregational Worship. T. Harwood.
Adoniram Judson Gordon. Arthur T. Pierson.
The English Language as a Study for the Clergy. T. W. Hunt
Church Methods and Church Work. S. B. Dutcher.
Ancient Myths in the Hebrew Scriptures. William Hayes Ward.

International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) October.

Is Life Worth Living? William James.
Reform in Education. W. Mitchell.
The Referendum and Initiative. A. L. Lowell.
The Conscience: Its Nature and Origin. W. W. Carlile.
The Difficulty of Taking Sides on Questions of the Day. W. L. Sheldon.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. August.

Approximate Analysis of the Use of Coal in an Edison Electric Station. R. S. Hale.
Solid Floors for Railroad Bridges. Henry Goldmark.
The DeKalb Electrical Pumping Plant. Daniel W. Mead.

Journal of Geology.—Chicago. (Semi-Quarterly) September-October.

James Dwight Dana and His Work as a Geologist. H. S. Williams.
Toronto Glacial and Inter-Glacial Deposits. A. P. Coleman.
Origin of Certain Features of Coal Basins. H. F. Bain.
Preglacial Gravels Near Baraboo, Wis. R. D. Salisbury.
Glacial Studies in Greenland. T. C. Chamberlain.
Classification of Upper Palæozoic Rocks. C. S. Prosser.

The Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) September.

Money and Credit in the Modern Market. Willard Fisher.
Evolution of the Idea of Value. W. G. L. Taylor.
Taxation in Chicago and Philadelphia. John R. Commons.

Knowledge.—London. October.

Everyday Botany. W. Botting Hemsley.
The Kestral Hawk. Illustrated. H. F. Witherby.
The International Geographical Congress in London. Continued.
Coal Mine Explosions and Coal Mine Fires; Their Occurrence and Suppression. Illustrated. D. A. Louis.
The Size of the Solar System. J. E. Gore.
The Voyage of H.M.S. *Challenger* and Its Achievements. H. N. Dickson.

Leisure Hour.—London. October.

The Picture Galleries of the Memory. Rev. F. A. Malleson.
Sir Richard Owen. With Portrait. Dr. James Macaulay.
The Art and Mystery of Tattooing Tighe Hopkins.
Rambles in Japan. Continued. Canon H. B. Tristram.
Toynbee Hall Settlement. Rev. T. C. Collings.
The Home of the Huaso, Chili. May Crommelin.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. October.

Free Public Libraries.
The New Negro Woman. Mrs. Booker T. Washington.
The Tenement House Question. Margaret Bradshaw.
The Murder at Pachanga May W. Emerson.
Charities that have Succeeded. Edward E. Hale.

Longman's Magazine.—London. October.

Marseilles. Walter H. Pollock.
Garrick's Farewell to the Stage; "Exit Roscius." Austin Dobson.
The New *Centurion*. Concluded. James Eastwick.

Lutheran Quarterly.—Gettysburg, Pa. October.

Christian Worship—Its Spirit and Its Forms. J. C. Koller.
Confessional History of the General Synod. J. W. Richard.
Christian Theology. W. H. Dunbar.
Individualism, or to Every One His Way. T. Hedge.
Religious Fanaticism and the Death of Christ. J. J. Young.

The Centrality of Christian Fellowship. Edwin H. Delk.
The Bible and Its Expositors. Luther A. Fox.
The New Testament Idea of Propitiation. Andrew G. Voigt.
Modern German Theology: Ritschkianism. C. Jensen.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. October.

The Ethics of Translation.
Moll Cutpurse.
The Peasant-Farmer of Lancashire.
The Last Duel in the Place Royale.
The Drove-Road in Scotland.
Alexander Hamilton.
The Anniversary in Rome.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. October.

The Day of Judgment and Atonement. M. Ellinger.
The Faust Legend.

Metaphysical Magazine.—New York. October.

Initiation: The Self and the "Selves."—I. Franz Hartman.
Concentricity: The Law of Spiritual Development.—III.
Maya and "Being." C. H. A. Bjerregard.
The Moral Influence of Music.—II. Carl le Vinsen.
The Ideal of Universities. Adolf Brodbeck.
Individuality *vs.* Eccentricity. W. J. Colville.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. October.

The Vegetarian Sect and Recent Massacres in China. S. F. Woodin.
Religion of the Kaffir Race. Josiah Tyler.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. October.

The Romance of the Hova Bible. A. T. Pierson.
Christian Missions in Arabia. F. T. Haig.
The Jews in Persia.—I. S. G. Wilson.
Missionary Effort and the Nestorian Church. W. A. Shedd.
Diversity of Operations in the Mission Field. D. L. Leonard.

The Monist.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) October.

The Darwinism of Darwin and of the Post-Darwin Schools. G. J. Romanes.
Science and Faith. Paul Topinard.
Criminal Anthropology Applied to Pedagogy. Cesare Lombroso.
Arrested Mentation. G. Ferrero.
Naturalism. C. Lloyd Morgan.
The New Orthodoxy. Paul Carus.
The Fifth Gospel. Woods Hutchinson.

Music.—Chicago. October.

Memoirs of Charles Gounod.
Robert Browning as a Musician. Oliver W. Pierce.
Training the Voice.—II. Karleton Hackett.

National Review.—London. October.

The Servant Question; the Tyrannies of Private Life. Mrs. E Lynn Linton.
Autumn Sessions in a Buchan Garden. E. V. Boyle.
Intemperance, Past and Present. Arthur Shadwell.
Wilfred Blunt's Poetry. P. Addleshaw.
English Silks. Kineton Parkes.
"The Rulers of India;" Consule Planco. W. Scott Seton-Karr.
Municipal Reform Movement; the Disappointment of New York. Edward Porritt.
Chitral. Spenser Wilkinson.
"Fraternal France." Rear-Admiral C. C. P. Fitzgerald.
Recent Finance.

The New Church Review.—Boston. (Quarterly.) October.

Jonah. Theodore F. Wright.
The Stages of Regeneration. Lewis P. Mercer.
Do we Know the Absolute? E. D. Daniels.
The Lord's Temptations. Arthur Faraday.
The Structure of the Word. Philip B. Cabell.
Hypnotism and Moral Responsibility. John A. Hayes.
The Book of Daniel. Willard H. Hinkley.
Through Egypt and Canaan. Francis A. Dewson.
Coventry Patmore's Recognition of Swedenborg. Frank Sewall.

New Review.—London. October.

Ex Anima Poetæ. S. T. Coleridge.
The Liberal Leadership. Jas Annand.
Mutual Relations of Men and Women. A. Clerk.
The Automobile: A Forecast. H. C. Marillier.
The Fleet in Being. David Hannay.
Deacon Brodie and Charles Peace; Two Cracksmen. Charles Whibley.
American Traits. Martin Morris.
Pottering with Agriculture. P. Anderson Graham.

Nineteenth Century.—London. October.

The Gold Mining Madness in the City. S. F. Van Oss.
The Political Situation in Italy. Marchese de Viti de Marco.
Ruskin as a Master of Prose. Frederic Harrison.
The Trafalgar Captains. W. Laird Clowes.
Dhofar, Arabia; the Land of Frankincense and Myrrh. J. Theodore Bent.
A Medical View of the Miracles at Lourdes. Dr. Berdoe.
The New Spirit in History. W. S. Lilly.
Frederick Locker-Lampson. Coulson Kernahan.
In Germany; a Sketch. Duchess of Sutherland.
The Closing of the Indian Mints. Lord Brassey.
The Religion of Humanity: a Reply to Mr. Frederic Harrison. W. H. Mallock.
The Religion of the Undergraduate. Rev. Anthony C. Deane.
The Proper Pronunciation of Greek. J. Gennadius.
A Great University for London. Lord Playfair.
The Need for an Antarctic Expedition. Clements R. Markham.

North American Review.—New York. October.

The Atlanta Exposition. W. Y. Atkinson.
Politics and the Insane. Henry S. Williams.
Birds in Flight and the Flying Machine. Hiram S. Maxim.
Some Problems of the Age. F. W. Farrar.
The Microbe as a Social Leveler. Cyrus Edson.
A Study in Wives. Max O'Rell, Grant Allen, Karl Blind, H. H. Boyesen.
Future of the Arid West. Edmund G. Ross.
English Women in Political Campaigns. Lady Jeune.
Environment and Drink. J. F. Waldo, David Walsh.
The Saloon and the Sabbath. F. C. Iglehart.
Personal History of the Second Empire.—X. Albert D. Vandam.
Hunting Large Game. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.
Is Socialism Advancing in England? W. G. Blaikie.

Our Day.—Springfield, Ohio. October.

Chicago Commons and Its Summer School. Max West.
George W. Childs—A Character Sketch.
Evolution and Cosmic Telepathy. Joseph Cook.
Some Thoughts on American Universities. A. M. Fairbairn.

Outing.—New York. October.

In Rugged Labrador. R. G. Taber.
Banana Land Awheel. Eugene M. Aaron.
Moose Hunting in New Brunswick. Edmund P. Rogers.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel: Agra to Delhi.
Finnish Fish and Fishermen. Fred. Whishaw.
Guns and Shooting. Ed. W. Sandys.
The New Hampshire National Guard. George H. Moses.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. October.

Mount Lowe and Santa Monica. Rounsevelle Wildman.
Charles Warren Stoddard. Joaquin Miller.
Sons of the American Revolution, California Society.
Schools in Hawaii. W. R. Castle.
The Irrigation Problem in California. W. S. Green.
Powder-Making on the Pacific Coast.
Inanimate Target Shooting. M. C. Allen.
Smokeless Powder for Shotguns.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. October.

The Follies of Fashion. Continued. Mrs. Parr.
The Friends of Robert Lowe, Viscount Sherbrooke. A. P. Martin.
The False Martin Guerre. A. H. Millar.

Photo-American.—New York. September.

The Photographic Decoration of Glass and Porcelain.
The Examination of Photographic Lenses.
Moving Objects and Pictorial Photography.
Copies of Photographs.
A Telescopic Focusing Finder.
To Make Direct Positives in the Camera.

The Photographic Times.—New York. October.

Pinholes. How to Make and Use Them. F. C. Lambert.
Belgium Through a Hand-Camera. Walter D. Welford.
Short Chapters in Organic Chemistry.—V. A. B. Aubert.
Selection of the Side of the Face in Portraiture. R. W. Harrison.
Alfred Clements and His Work.
The Advantages of Hand Cameras. Chapman Jones.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. October.

From the Divine Oracles to the Higher Criticism. A. D. White.
Man of Science and Philosopher. Herbert Spencer.
Trout Culture. Fred. Mather.
Recent Recrudescence of Superstition.—I. E. P. Evans.
Thomas Henry Huxley. Michael Foster.
Pleasures of the Telescope.—VII. Garrett P. Serviss.
The Life of Water Plants. M. Büsgen.
Studies of Childhood.—XI. James Sully.
Hunting with Birds of Prey. Edouard Blanc.
War as a Factor in Civilization. Charles Morris.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. August-September.

Margaret Fuller's Permanent Influence. Kenyon West.
The Paradise of Dante. Ellen M. Mitchell
Moral Proportion and Fatalism in "Othello." Ellen A. Moore.
Notes on Tennyson's "In Memoriam." W. J. Rolfe.

Presbyterian Quarterly.—Richmond, Va. October.

Dr. Briggs' Higher Criticism of the Hextateuch. W. M. McPheeters.
A Missionary Covenant. J. B. Shearer.
The World, in Ruin and Redemption. H. B. Pratt.
Limit of the Church's Power to Make Declarations. F. P. Mullally.
The Social and Civil Status of Women. William M. Cox.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly). October.

The Antistes of Zurich. James I. Good.
The Situation Presupposed in Genesis. E. C. Bissell.
James McCosh. Francis L. Patton
The Spirit of God in the Old Testament. Benjamin B. Warfield.
"Philosophers" and "Higher Critics." Howard Osgood.
The Synoptic Problem. Samuel C. Hodge.

Review of Reviews.—New York. October.

Religious Journalism and Journalists. G. P. Morris.
The Carnegie Libraries. William B. Shaw.
Matabeleland under the British South African Company. F. Frankland.
The Maori. Louis Becke and J. D. Fitzgerald.
The Civil Service Problem in Australasia. Percy R. Meggy.
The Manitoba School Question. Clifford Sifton.

The Rosary.—New York. October.

Magna Charta of King John.—I. John J Delany.
The Isle of St. Vincent.—II. Bertrand Cothonay.
Our Lady's Rosary. Thomas Esser.

The Sanitarian.—New York. October.

Filters.
What Shall We Do with the Old Well? H. B. Bashore.
Sewerage of Edinborough and Leith. R. J. McBride.
Tenement Houses and Dwellings for Workingmen in Glasgow. A. B. Morse.

School Review.—Hamilton, N. Y. October.

Report on Entrance Requirements in History.
Home Readings for Secondary Schools. Gussie P. Du Bois.
School Discipline. Austin Lewis.
School Patriotism. Endicott Peabody.

Social Economist.—New York. October.

Political Parties and the Public Peril.
Silver and the Gresham Law.
Labor Legislation.
The Greenback Issue is Returning. Jesse H. Jones.
Shakespeare's Audacious Law. VanBuren Denslow.
Protection by Bounty. Alexander R. Smith.
Broader Trade Unionism.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. October.

William O. Wyckoff.
Compensation. R. R. Tuttle.
Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.

Strand Magazine.—London. September 15.

The New Romeo; Interview with J. Forbes Robertson. Harry How.
The New Juliet; Interview with Mrs. Patrick Campbell. M. Griffith.
Calculating Boys.
War-Ballooning. C. Knight.
The Evolution of Cricket. A. T. Story.
In the Donkeys' Dairy in London. F. Steelcroft.

Students' Journal.—New York. October.

Speech of Chauncey M. Depew.
Engraved Shorthand—Eight pages.

Sunday at Home.—London. October.

The New Race in Egypt; Professor Fliuders Petrie's Discoveries.
St. Paul's Escape from Damascus. Rev. Hugh Macmillan.
Vegetarian Sects in China. Charles Geo. Sparham.
Sunday in East London: Victoria Park.

Sunday Magazine.—London. October.

Dr. John Smith; Interview. With Portrait. A. W. Stewart.
John Bunyan and the "Pilgrim's Progress." Kate M. Warren.
Mary Riggs. Rev. A. R. Buckland.
St. Luke's Home, Osnaburgh street; a Home of Peace for the Dying. Mrs. James Stuart.
Dr. Lyman Beecher; the Father of the Beechers. Continued. H. A. Glass.
In the Punjaub. J H. Wick.
Among the Wendish Meres, Germany. Beatrice Marshall.

Temple Bar.—London. October.

The Presqu'île de Crozon; The Gibraltar of France. E. Harrison Barker.
The Sources of Don Quixote. C. B. Luffman and L. M. Lane.
Advertisements in Old Books. Esmé Stuart.
Caught Napping. Pauline W. Roose.
Wordsworth and Carlyle.—A Literary Parallel.
New Serial Story: "The Madonna of a Day," by L. Dougall.

The Treasury.—New York. October.

The McAll Mission in France. F. Noble.
Beginnings of the Church. Charles H. Small.
Impressions of Hawaii. Gideon F. Draper.
Human Limitation of Divine Grace. T. W. Hunt.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. October.

The "Regiment of Mounted Riflemen." W. B. Lane.
The Japanese Imbroglio.
Our Frontier Canals Lieut. John A. Harman.
Starving Laborers and the "Hired Soldier." T. G. Steward.

United Service Magazine.—London. October.

Our Future Organization: Letters of Von Moltke and Lord Roberts.
Her Majesty's Navy as a Career.
Military Japan after the War. Lieut.-Col. E. G. Barrow.
The Sanitary Conditions of Indian Cantonments. Continued. Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. William Hill-Climo.
The Queen's Regulations for the Navy One Hundred Years Ago. F. Harrison Smith.
Can Russia Invade India?
The Reform of the Militia.
Sir Evelyn Wood's "Crimea."
A Quick-Firing Gun for Horse Artillery. H. B. Strange.
General Duchesne in Madagascar. Capt. Pasfield Oliver.
The New Indian Transport Service. Colonel C. L. Harvey.
Blind Warfare at Sea. H. S. Clarke.
The Foreign Policy of England and the Navy. H. W. Wilson.

Westminster Review.—London. October.

Wanted a New Liberal Programme. T. Scanlon.
Stray Notes on Lady Hamilton. M. Todhunter.
The Incidence of Rates. H. Llewellyn Davies.
Gustave Flaubert D. F. Hannigan.
The British Constitution *vs.* Evolution.
Graduated Taxation in the Canton de Vaud, Switzerland. W. B. Duffield.
Some Thoughts on Landscape. N. Wynn Williams.
Faction-Fighting in Munster. J. F. Macnamara.
A Crop of Brontë Myths. A. M. Mackay.
The Labor War. Harold Thomas.
The Dawn of the Trinity. C. Waterer.
The Prospects of Home Rule.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. October.

P. A. of A. Convention at Detroit.
Photo-Engraving and Wood-Engraving.
Composition. H. W. Hales.
The Pictorial in Portraiture.—II.
Practical Photo-Engraving.—VIII. A. C. Austin.
Papers for Professional Photographers.—X. John A. Tennant.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

August 31.

The Iron Cross, 1813-1870. H. von Zobellitz.

September 7.

Heinrich von Sybel. With Portrait. E. Berner.

September 14.

The Centenary of the London Missionary Society. P. Richter.
Venice.

September 28.

Herr von Hanneken. H. von Zobellitz. Jacob Fabricius. G. Stephani.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 17.

August Reichensperger. With Portrait. Concluded. H. Kerner.
Astronomical Discoveries. Dr. O. Warnatsch.
Fur-Bearing Animals. B. Tümler.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. September.

Prince Bismarck and the Parliamentarians. Continued. H. von Poschinger.
Modern French Society. H. Beaunis.
Old and New Pedagogy. W. Rein.
Böcklin's Student Years.
Foreign Plays on the German Stage. R. von Gottschall.
Liszt and His Paladin. E Reuss.
The Death-bed of the Century. Continued. Prof. L. Büchner.
Lord Rosebery.
Leopold von Ranke and Varnhagen von Ense. T. Wiedemann.
Time-Spirit and Public Opinion. M. Brasch.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. September.

Reminiscences of the Franco-German War. Continued. J. von Verdy du Vernois.
The Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. Vice-Adm. Batsch.
Gustav Herschfeld. E. Curtius.
Who is Musical? Continued. Thedor Billroth.
Karl Friedrich Reinhard. W. Lang.
Confessions of a Protestant Country Clergyman.
Arthur Chuquet and the War of 1870-1. L. Bamberger.
Eduard Hanslick. Carl Krebs.
Turkish Stories. Continued. R. Lindau.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 10.

The Chinese Workman at Home. Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg.
Spontaneous Combustion. E. Falkenhorst.
Women Linguists. R. Kleinpaul.
The Salmon of the Black Forest. J. J. Hoffmann.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. September.

Richard Muther. With Portrait Dr. J. Schikowski.
Poems by Arthur Pfungst, and others.
Maurice Barrès. Dr. S. S. Epstein.
Dr. Oscar Panizza on "Illusionism." J. Steinmayer.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. September.

The Prussian National Hymn. Concluded. G. Shröder.
Letters from Java.
The Pullman Strike. H. Wilhelmi.
Reminiscences. Heinrich von Struve.

Neue Revue.—Vienna.

September 4.

Moral Instruction. M. Citoyen.
The Jubilee of 1870. Continued. K. Bleibtreu.
The Colonial Slave Trade. J. K. Ingram.

September 11.

Over-Population. S. Richard.
The Jubilee of 1870. Continued. K. Bleibtreu.

September 18.

Over-Population. Continu d. S. Richard.
Students' Clubs and the Social Question. J. Lippau.

September 25.

French and Alsatians. F. A. Bacciocco.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 48.

Sedan Day.
Ludwig Auzengruber. Continued.

No. 49.

Ludwig Anzengruber. Concluded.
Josef Dietzgen. E. Dietzgen.

No. 50.

The Emperor's Speech.
Competition in Small Country Industries. P. Ernst.
The Factory Acts and Women Factory-Inspectors in America and England.

No. 51.

Lead Workers. H. Vogel.
The Trade Union Congress at Cardiff. E. Bernstein.

No. 52.

The Agrarian Question. K. Kautsky.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. September.

Ola Hanssan. With Portrait. H. Schmidkunz.
The Religious World-Drama in Germany. F. Vogt.
Liquid Air. O. Prinz.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. September.

Hamlet. Dr. H. Conrad.
St. Francis of Assisi. Dr. H. Thode.
The Early German Province and State. Dr. Hans Delbrück.
On Convict Colonies. Dr. F. Freund.
The Berlin Theatre Season. Dr. P. Schlenther.

Sphinx.—Brunswick. September.

Karma. E. Diestel.
The Indian Medicine Man. L. Kuhlenbeck.
Catherine O. W. A Okwa. L. Kuhlenbeck.
Modern Magic; the Technosophy of To-day. Sebald von Werth.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 2.

Thomas Koschat. E. Schultheiss.
The Stubnitz Forest in Rügen.
The Riding Festival at Landsberg-on-the-Lech. P. F. Messeschmidt.
Krems in Lower Austria. Dr. J. Strobl.
The Lübeck Exhibition.
Niklas Becker and the "Rhine Song." With Portrait.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.

Heft 26.

Modern Art. E. Hundrieser.
Pictures of the American Northwest. Dr. Max Graf von Zeppelin.

Heft 1. (New Volume.)

Duke Carl Theodor of Bavaria. L. Willigerod.
Fishes. Julius Stinde.
Travels in the Home Country. V. Naumann.

FRENCH, ITALIAN AND OTHER EUROPEAN MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. September.

Silver and Fortunes in Ancient France. E. Rossier.
Montaigne's Daughter Léonor. Paul Stapfer.
Swiss Railways. Concluded. Ed. Tallichet.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

September 1.

Letters from a Condemned Man. H. Rochefort.
Recollections of a Sailor. G. Hugo.
The Precursors of Socialism in the Eighteenth Century. A. Lichtenberger.
A Conspiration. G. H. Rosny.
The Reunion of the Churches. General Kirëeff.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

September 15.

The Truth About German Military Law.
The Decadence. Comte C. de Mouy.
Recollections of a Wounded Soldier. A. de Mayer.
Shakespeare's Journey. L. Daudet.
Art Criticism. C. Mauclair.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

Quinzaine.—Paris.

September 1.

The French in Belgium. 1795-1814. G. de Grandmaison.
The Future of Scholastic Philosophy. H. Gayraud.
Recollections of the Tunisian Campaign of 1881. Col. Belin.
Music for Piano: "Elégie," by C. Mole; "Chanson Triste," by D. Goens.
Song: "Primavera," by Pauline Viardot.

September 15

The Death of the Countess d'Alençon. Comte de Mas Latrie.
The Psychology of Saints. Prof. H. Joly.
The Tunisian Campaign of 1881 Continued. Col. Belin.
Monseigneur Gouzot, Archbishop of Auch. H. H. Lasserre.

Revue Bleue.—Paris. September 7.

Sedan; a Campaign of Ten Hours. Colonel Patry.
The Socialist Organization. Léon de Seilhac.

September 14.

Some Letters from Armand Barbès, 1852-1861.
Impressions of Alsace-Lorraine.

September 21.

The Socialist Organization. Continued. L. de Seilhac.
A Soliloquy on Pierre Loti. Heljy.

September 28.

Madagascar and Public Opinion in France.

Some Unpublished Letters from Voltaire and Diederot to François Tronchin.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris. September 1.

Recollections of the Comte de Paris. Comte d'Haussonville.
Three Italian Masters; Pergolese. C. Bellaigue.
Hungary and the Croatian Opposition. C. Loiseau.
Science and Agriculture ; the Potato. P. P. Déherain.
Goethe ; the Sentimental Crisis. E. Rod.
The First of September. Viscount de Vogüé.
Unknown Japan. C. de Barigny.

September 15.

A Madagascar Expedition in 1829. G. de Taurines.
The Contemporary English Drama; Sidney Grundy, H. A. Jones, and Pinero. A. Filon.
The Mechanism of Modern Life ; Life Insurance. Vicomte G. d'Avenel.
The Origins of the Farnese Palace. F. de Navenne.
Life of the People of India. A. Mathivet.
The Algerian Phosphates Question. M. Colin.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

September 1.

Another World. J. H. Rosny.
The Correspondence of Ernest Renan and His Sister Henriette.
The Massacres of Sasounkh. M. Leveyre.
A Universal Congress of Religions in 1900. Abbé B. Charbonnel.
Shakespeare on the Stage. M. Bouchor.
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INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.
AHR.	American Historical Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.
A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AI.	Art Interchange.
Ata.	Atalanta.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
BA.	Bachellor of Arts.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London).
BW.	Biblical World.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
C.	Cornhill.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
D.	Dial.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ed.	Education.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
F.	Forum.
FreeR.	Free Review.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
G.	Godey's.
GBag.	Green Bag.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.
HC.	Home and Country.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
K.	Knowledge.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
LAH.	Lend a Hand.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Men.	Menorah Monthly.
MR.	Methodist Review.
MidM.	Midland Monthly.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
Mon.	Monist.
M.	Month.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
NatR.	National Review.
NCR.	New Church Review.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NewR.	New Review.
NW.	New World.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NAR.	North American Review.
OD.	Our Day.
O.	Outing.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PT.	Photographic Times.
PL.	Poet-Lore.
PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
RR.	Review of Reviews.
R.	Rosary.
San.	Sanitarian.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
SEcon.	Social Economist.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
TB.	Temple Bar.
US.	United Service.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]
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BURLINGAME PUBLIC

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.

My native country, thee,
Land of the noble, free,
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills,
My heart with rapture thrills,
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong.

Our fathers' God, to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing;
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King.

S. F. Smith

REV. SAMUEL FRANCIS SMITH, D.D., AUTHOR OF "AMERICA."

Born in Boston October 21, 1808; died in Boston November 16, 1895, aged 87.
(Dr. Smith's hymn "America" was composed in 1832. The above *fac-simile* is from a copy written by Dr. Smith in the present year.)

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XII. NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1895. NO. 6.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The New Congress.

The Fifty-fourth Congress will assemble at Washington for its first session on December 2. In the House, the Republicans will have a very large majority by reason of the swing of the pendulum in 1894 which reversed the party preponderance in the popular branch of Congress. In the Senate chamber, however, the little group of Populists will hold the balance of power between the almost evenly matched numbers of Democrats and Republicans. Some weeks must elapse before Utah can send two senators to reinforce the Republican side. With the Utah senators included, the regular Republicans will have exactly half of the Senate seats, namely forty-five. That does not count as Republicans Messrs. Stewart and Jones, of Nevada, who have associated themselves with the Populists on the silver question, but whose general antecedents have been Republican. Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, although a Populist, was elected by a fusion of Republican and Populist votes, and would seem likely to act with the Republican senators as against the Democratic on questions relating to organization. The admission of Utah increases the number of states to forty-five and the membership of the Senate to ninety. When all the seats are occupied, therefore, it would appear that the Republicans will have forty-five, the Democrats thirty-nine, and the Populists six, counting Messrs. Peffer, Kyle, Allen, Stewart, Jones, and Butler as the third party group.

Mr. Reed as Speaker.

Inasmuch as the election of the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, to the Speakership of the House has been conceded by the press and the politicians without a single word of dissent in any quarter, we may take it for granted that Mr. Reed will be promptly installed in the Speaker's chair and will be wielding the gavel almost as soon as this number of the REVIEW reaches its readers. Every one knows that Mr. Reed is an exceedingly able and efficient presiding officer; and he will return to the chair with a prestige enhanced by the fact that the very policy which once caused his opponents to denounce him as a czar, has since been endorsed by them and employed under the *régime* of Speaker Crisp. It has always seemed to us that Mr. Reed was entirely right in the principle he undertook to apply when he insisted upon counting as present, for purposes of a quorum, those members of the House who were in their seats but who refused to respond to their names on a roll call. Simple common sense is on the side of Mr. Reed's rule. The

HON. THOMAS B. REED, M. C.

new Speaker will have a critical task on his hands in the formation of the committees. Through his shaping of these committee groups, in whose hands most of the actual work of legislation must always be accomplished, he has the power to influence very largely the business of the session.

The Republican Policy.

The Republican leaders are anxious that their party in Congress should do nothing that would lessen Republican chances for victory in the presidential campaign next year. Great wisdom and moderation will have to be exercised by this Congress if it would gain the approval of the country. It is hardly to be believed that the Republican party could derive any advantage from a policy by Congress which should be sharply and purposely hostile to the existing Democratic Administration. It must be taken for granted that the Administration is doing the best it can for the welfare of the country; and whether the Republican majority in Congress should agree or disagree with the policies pursued by Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet, there ought to be the least possible display of mere partisan fault-finding.

National Finances.

It now seems probable that the Administration will make another issue of bonds on account of the diminishing stock of gold in the treasury. It is certainly to be hoped that Congress can devise some financial relief which will obviate the deplorable necessity of these frequent additions to the nation's bonded debt. As we have more than once pointed out, the principal difficulty has grown out of a lack of current revenue sufficient to meet current expenses. With a good and ample income, it would be comparatively easy for the Secretary of the Treasury to keep up his desired stock of gold. An increase in the internal revenue tax on beer, and one or two other expedients of that kind, would provide a sufficient revenue. The country will hardly thank the Republican party if Congress should attempt to throw the tariff question wide open again. Stability is the condition that our business interests most urgently require.

Questions of Foreign Policy.

It will be impossible for Congress to avoid a full and thorough discussion of several questions of foreign policy. It is only to be hoped that good sense and ample knowledge of facts will characterize the debates. The last Congress passed a resolution expressing the desire that the Venezuelan boundary question should be settled by arbitration; and it will be the business of this Congress to ascertain what steps the Administration has taken to urge this view upon the British government. It was unquestionably the desire of the last Congress that immediate and urgent representation should be made to England of American wishes in that particular matter. At that time, and for some time subsequently, the Rosebery administration was in power. Mr. Gresham was our Secretary of State, and was undoubtedly in that condition of gravely declining health which led to his lamented death. There is some reason to fear that no such direct representations as Congress had expected would be made, were ever actually pressed upon the Rosebery administration. And yet there is also much reason to believe that the Liberal government of Lord Rosebery would have been far more reasonable, and far more readily disposed to listen to the pacific suggestions of our government, than the rather high and mighty, all-grasping Tory administration of Lord Salisbury. It may well, therefore, be thought unfortunate that the statesmen who filled the offices of Foreign Secretary and Colonial Secretary in Lord Rosebery's cabinet, as well as Lord Rosebery himself, went out of office (months after the passage of that resolution by our Congress) without having had their attention called to the matter in any way which made it seem to them to need their immediate consideration. From all that we can learn, we must express the opinion that Lord Rosebery and his cabinet were not for one minute really aware that the American people were taking so deeply serious an interest in the Venezuela question, or that they were feeling that England could not do less in the interest of fair play than frankly to consent to the arbitration of everything in dispute regarding the boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela.

Mr. Scruggs on the Venezuela Boundary.

Elsewhere in this number, the Hon. W. L. Scruggs has made a statement regard the claims of Venezuela. We do not publish this statement as an impartial one, but rather as an authoritative explanation of the grounds upon which Venezuela rests her cause. Mr. Scruggs was formerly United States minister in Venezuela; and we understand that, in what he now writes upon that topic, he speaks as an adviser or counsel of the Venezuelan government. We do not for a moment assert that England may not have some equally plausible claims to make as against the Venezuelan position. But we can say with entire calmness that the claims we have seen made for England by the English press are not of a kind which serve to change our opinion that Venezuela is morally right in asking for the arbitration of the whole broad question. We do not wish to judge the English case upon the merits of the arguments which the English press has made, because these arguments are so lame that they must certainly do Great Britain an injustice.

The True American Position.

Secretary Olney has undoubtedly made strong, explicit and proper representations of American views upon the whole subject to the British government; and Congress may feel that it will make no mistake if it sustains the position of the Secretary with promptness, without ambiguity, and without a word of bluster or harshness. The Monroe doctrine seems to us to be involved in the fullest sense; but even if it were not involved, it would be quite as reasonable for Mr. Olney and the present Administration to lay down a

Cleveland doctrine as it was for Secretary J. Q. Adams and President Monroe to announce a Monroe doctrine. We have formed the habit, here in this Western hemisphere, of settling boundary disputes by arbitration. If England desires to be considered as an "American power," it is right that she should accept the good and true principle that there is a

HON. ROBERT R. HITT, OF ILLINOIS,
(Who will probably be Chairman of House Committee on Foreign Affairs).

peaceful and lawful way to settle these disputes, and that way is arbitration. As for the blustering talk which makes light of the hideous word "War," let us have none of it. War between the United States and England is as impossible as a war between Russia and the inhabitants of the planet Mars. It is not conceivable that our firm request that a scandalous little dispute in our hemisphere should be settled decently and righteously, should make for war rather than for peace.

The English Point of View.

We have observed with some amusement the tone of the English journalists, conspicuous among them being our colleague Mr. W. T. Stead. Mr. Stead rebukes with just anathemas the American journalists who would suggest the possibility of war between England and the United States. The measureless harm of such a war is shown with eloquence and truth by Mr. Stead; but the best way he can suggest for surely averting so unspeakable a calamity is for the United States always to let England have exactly her own way in everything. The humor of the position gravely assumed by these English journalists is something they seem not able to perceive. The American reply, obviously enough, is that since England perceives the incalculable gravity of a breach with the United States, it might be well for England to act justly in a little matter in which the United States simply stands disinterestedly for the principle of fair play and international order.

Is England an "American Power?"

It is certainly quite time that the United States should dissent emphatically from England's recent and novel claim that she was an "American power" before the United States existed, and is now just as truly an American power as our own country. All of the English papers, Liberal as well as Tory, are now declaring that England is "an American power" in as full a sense as is the United States. This claim involves a very mischievous fallacy. Canada may become an "American power," immensely honored and respected, whenever she chooses to assume the responsibilities which ought to accompany the privileges she enjoys and expects. But Canada's relations to England do not make England an American power, any more than those relations make Canada a European power. England's claim, therefore, that she is just as truly an American power as the United States, with quite as much moral right to take a hand in Western-hemisphere affairs as our own government, is a preposterous assertion that deserves rebuke. England's exercise of political authority over British Guiana gives England a South American possession, but does not make England a South American power. Brazil and Venezuela are South American powers, with moral rights upon the South American continent that England by mere virtue of her colonial claims does not and cannot possess. France has a share of the Guiana coast; but the French do not for that reason declare that France is a "South American power" in the same sense that Brazil and Chili and Argentina are South American powers. If the boundary-line dispute were simply between the people who live in British Guiana and the people who live in Venezuela, its settlement would be a simple affair, that could readily be arranged upon the lines of justice and fair play. But it is a monstrous outrage upon the rights of Venezuela that the settlers in British Guiana may make any kind of encroachment they like, and then overawe Venezuela by calling in the vast power of Great Britain to sustain the encroachment. As long as the people of British Guiana may go across the seas and invoke the unlimited influence and power of Great Britain to back their territorial pretensions, for just so long the people of Venezuela may rightly look to the moral influence of the United States to save their country from present and prospective dismemberment. To any right-minded American this whole system of European colonies within the bounds of the Western hemisphere is a strife-inciting and a vexatious thing. It is not for us to give ourselves

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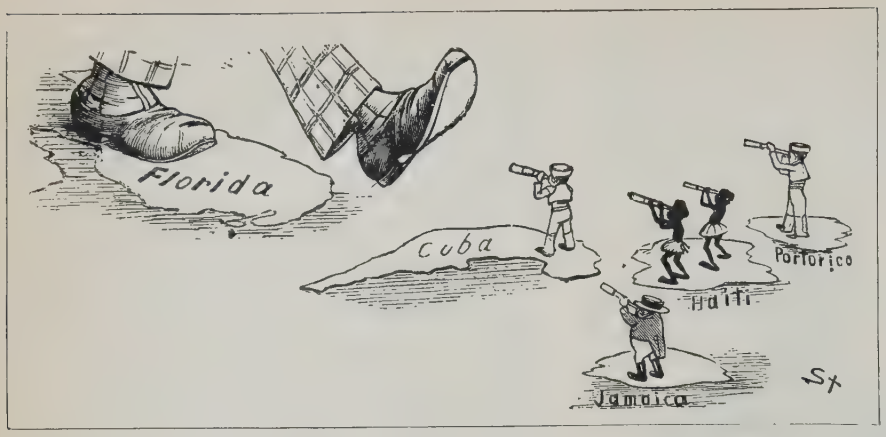


undue anxiety about the grasping and conscienceless scramble of these European powers for colonial empire in Asia and Africa; but we may well concern ourselves with the serious question of the impudent claims to interference in the Western hemisphere which Europe is prone to assert, as an outgrowth of the surviving remnants of the colonial system on this side of the Atlantic. There is no question of war involved on our part, for the very simple reason that no European power would fire a gun against the United States for the sake of maintaining improper jurisdictional pretensions in either North or South America.

The Cuban Question.

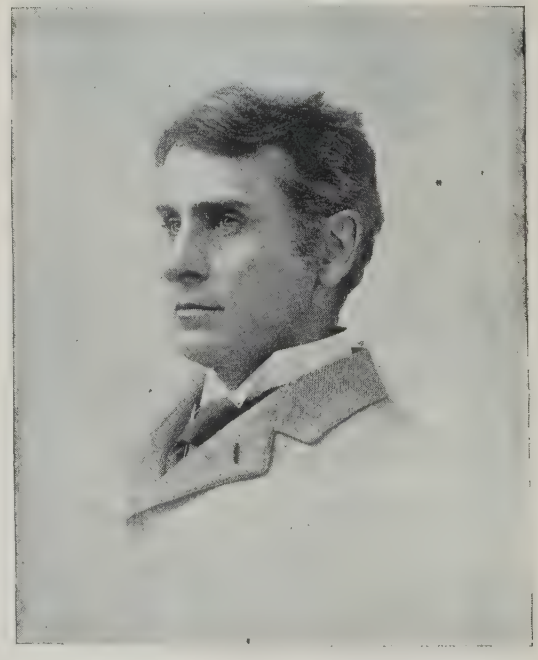
As for the question of Cuba, the duty of Congress must depend largely upon facts which will be presented to it by the Administration, and which it may in other ways be able to obtain. It is extremely difficult to know how the Cuban rebellion actually stands. Assuredly this country is in warm sympathy with the patriots who are struggling to throw off the Spanish yoke; and if a recognition of the insurgents as belligerents should be justified by the facts of the situation, the people of the United States regardless of party would be glad to have our government take that stand. But it is a question for the most careful consideration of our ablest authorities at Washington, and it does not seem to us that anything can be gained just now by an excited or impulsive denunciation of Spain. Military affairs in Cuba seem to be approaching a crisis, and it is expected that skirmishing will soon give place to some pitched battles.

Hawaiian Affairs.

The Hawaiian republic sends us a new minister in the person of Mr. Hatch, who has been until recently the Hawaiian secretary of foreign affairs. He is a man of influence and ability, and will doubtless be able to advance the interests of the annexation movement. It is suggested in the newspapers that Japan is anxious to acquire the Hawaiian islands, the Japanese laborers now constituting a large element of the population of the group; but there does not seem to be any authentic foundation for these rumors. Japan is sufficiently occupied with diplomatic business nearer home. Honolulu has had a visitation of the cholera, but the scourge seems now to be ended. It is not likely that the question of Hawaiian annexation to the United States will be seriously broached in the coming session of Congress. If the Republicans, however, should be successful in the presidential election next year, it may be considered as fairly probable that the question of Hawaii's future would become a definite issue.

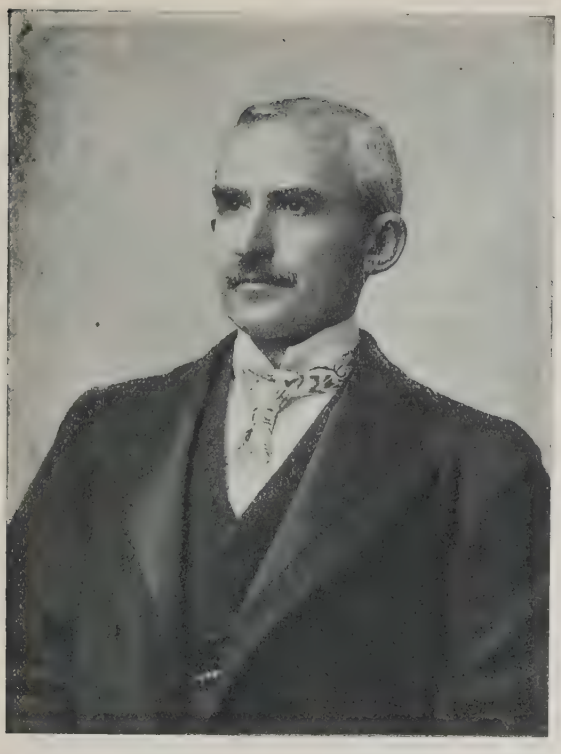
The Elections of November.

On another page our readers will find the results of the November elections in different States, presented in tabulated form. Speaking in general, the Republicans were widely victorious. They had suffered



HON. JOHN W. GRIGGS, GOVERNOR-ELECT OF NEW JERSEY.

sweeping defeats in the elections of 1890 and 1892, and the return swing of the pendulum had given them an immense victory in the congressional and state elections of 1894. The Republican victory of 1895 is not so overwhelming in its majorities as that of last



HON. LLOYD LOWNDES, GOVERNOR-ELECT OF MARYLAND.

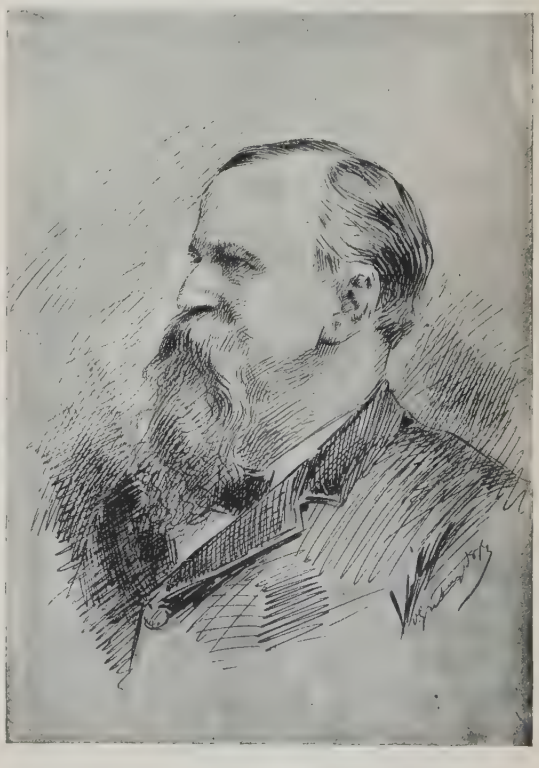
year, but it is very decisive. The politicians and newspaper writers who have jumped forthwith to the conclusion that the Republicans are sure to carry the presidential and congressional elections of 1896, are not sufficiently deferential to the lessons of our political history. There is nothing in the situation to justify confident predictions on the one side or on the other. Everything shows that the independent voter is holding a wider and wider margin of disputed territory, and that he can with increasing facility turn the balance of power. Almost everything will depend upon events and circumstances yet to unfold themselves. The most valuable victories of the past November were those won in Maryland, Kentucky and New Jersey,—three states in which Republican success seems almost incredible.

New Jersey and Maryland.

Mr. Griggs, if we mistake not, is the first Republican governor New Jersey has elected for thirty years. A complete change of party control will lift the State out of some very objectionable ruts. Mr. Griggs was elected by the active support of many of the best Democrats of his commonwealth. The contest had practically nothing to do with national issues, and was waged in behalf of a more economical, progressive and honest administration of state affairs. In Maryland there was, if possible, even a greater need of a complete shaking up. The Republican victory was won by the co-operation of many, if not all, of the best elements of the anti-spoils Democracy of the State. Thus, while the Republicans have a right to congratulate themselves upon successes in New Jersey and Maryland, it does not follow that their victories, won through their espousal of reform in state matters, are destined to affect party lines very much when national issues are drawn. Still, some permanent party gain may be expected.

Kentucky in Republican Hands.

As for the situation in Kentucky, almost every reasonable person must admit that it is a thoroughly wholesome thing that a reputable Republican should for once serve the State as its chief magistrate. If Republican Iowa, for instance, and Republican Pennsylvania, can find it good now and then, for a change, to elect to the governorship a Boies, or a Pattison, why should not Democratic Kentucky also show enough independence to rebuke Bourbonism occasionally, and entrust the State administration to Republican hands? Now that he has been elected, nobody of intelligence in Kentucky seems to doubt for a moment the purpose and ability of Col. Bradley to make a most excellent record as governor. His success, however, was not due so much to a gain of Republican sentiment in the State as to the fierce differences of opinion that broke the Democracy into jarring factions. The split grew chiefly out of opposing views on the silver question. Mr. Hardin, the Democratic candidate for governor, and Mr. Blackburn, candidate for

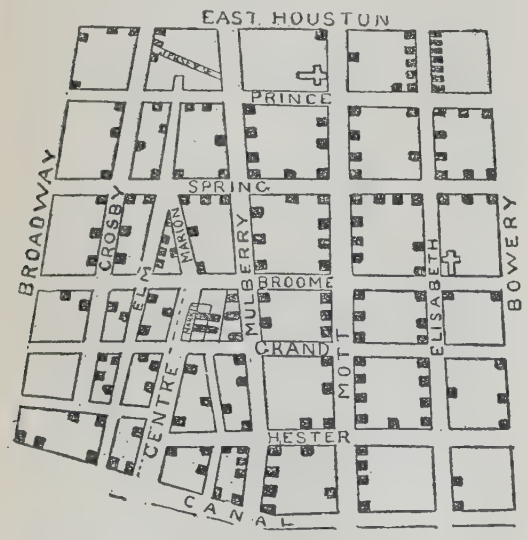


COL. WM. O. BRADLEY, GOVERNOR-ELECT OF KENTUCKY.

re-election to the United States Senate, were stumping the State as the advocates of the free coinage of silver, while Secretary Carlisle and other Democratic leaders, including Mr. Henry Watterson, were standing firmly by the Democratic platform, which had taken the other side of the money question. Nobody really supposes that Kentucky will fail to give a Democratic majority next year.

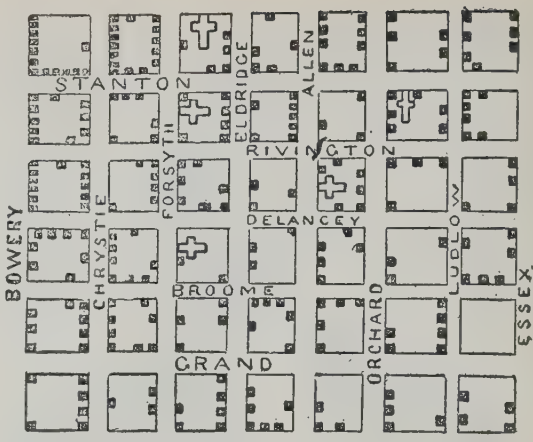
The New York Election.

In the State of New York the Republicans were successful by a great majority. The governorship was not in contest, but several other important State offices were to be filled, and the Legislature was to be elected. In the City of New York, which is identical in territory with the County of New York, there were no strictly municipal offices to be filled; but two county offices, Register and County Clerk, were under contest, and several judges were to be elected. In spite of the fusion between the Republicans and the anti-Tammany Democrats, which combination was supported by most of the independent voters and city reformers, the Tammany ticket was successful. Its majority was not very large, and the issues of the campaign were so confused that it is not to be considered that Tammany's victory meant anything decisive. An analysis of the election shows clearly that whenever the opponents of Tammany may act with union and decision in a clear field, Tammany can be overthrown. While most of New York City's seats in the Legislature have been won by Tammany candidates, their opportunity for mischief will not be great in view of the large Republican majority in both branches of the law-making body at Albany. Mayor Strong's administration will continue for two more years. In November, 1897, there will be a municipal election which will not be mixed up with state or national contests; and then will come the great struggle between Tammany and its enemies. To what extent the enforcement of the Sunday-closing law against saloons contributed to the success of Tammany last month, no one can ever accurately judge.



SALOONS AND CHURCHES OF AN EAST SIDE DISTRICT.

(Saloons, 179; churches, 3; population, 28,266. One saloon to 158 people, one church to 9,422 people.)



SALOON AND CHURCH MAP, NO. II.

(Saloons, 237; churches, 5; population, 49,359. One saloon to 208 people, one church to 9,872 people.)

The Liquor and Sunday Laws in New York.

It is true that many German voters, who do not consider themselves as permanent allies of Tammany, voted this year with the Wigwam in order to emphasize their protest against what they call Rooseveltism—that is to say, the strict enforcement of the excise laws. There lies before the people of New York a great discussion touching the maintenance or modification of the laws which have to do with the traffic in intoxicating liquors. At present there are between 7,000 and 8,000 licensed drinking places in the City of New York. It is strongly urged that this number ought to be reduced by at least one-half. Some diagrams which we reproduce from the New York *World* will show how numerous are the liquor saloons in certain crowded tenement-house districts. Incidentally, also, the diagrams show how scarce the churches are on the East Side. These areas, thick-dotted with drinking places, are not exceptional in New York, and similar diagrams showing many other parts of the city might be presented. Mayor Strong and numerous other influential people are of the opinion that the Excise Board, which holds the licensing power in New York, ought to be abolished in favor of the Ohio system, which allows any one to sell liquor who will observe the laws and pay the required tax. It is thought that the fixing of an annual tax of perhaps $500 would of itself operate to close two or three thousand of the New York saloons. While it may be argued that the consumption of in-

toxicants would be almost as great with 4,000 as with 8,000 saloons in New York, it is true on the other hand that the police authorities could enforce the details of the laws regulating the conduct of saloons with much greater efficiency if they had only half as many places to watch, and if the lower and less orderly places were for the most part swept away. The Sunday question, however, is a distinct one. So far as indications now point, the people of the State of New York are overwhelmingly opposed to the opening of saloons on Sunday, while it is also believed that if the question were submitted as a local one to the people of the City of New York, a majority would still be on the side of Sunday closing. The question is one which most politicians, Republicans and Democrats alike, are very much afraid of. Meanwhile Sunday closing continues to be strictly enforced in New York City, while across the bridge in Brooklyn, the saloons all do a thriving business through the side doors. Some Brooklyn clergymen complain that the "City of Churches" is becoming New York's Sunday drinking resort.

Brooklyn and the Greater New York.

In Brooklyn, by the way, there has been a triangular mayoralty contest, the three candidates representing respectively the regular Democrats, the Republicans and Independent Democratic reformers. "One of the candidates, namely the Republican Mr. Frederick Wurster, has been an important member of Mayor Schieren's municipal cabinet, as a fire commissioner, and represents the progressive Republican element. While Mr. Edward Shepard seemed on many accounts," to be the ideal candidate, his victorious opponent, Mr. Wurster, has made an excellent record in the Schieren reform administration; and it is considered that the municipal welfare of Brooklyn remains in good hands. The question of the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn, and the creation of a greater New York, is still under discussion. The victory of Tammany has somewhat injured the cause of consolidation, so far as the Brooklyn sentiment is concerned, for obvious reasons. Nevertheless, it is declared by the newspapers that Mr. Platt's strong influence with the new Republican legislature will be exerted for the prompt passage of an act consolidating the component parts of the projected "Greater New York." Many benefits would accrue from the union; but the form of the new charter will be a matter of grave importance. The actual achievement of consolidation will certainly require two or three years, so many are the details to be worked out. Both cities now have good government, and there is no haste about union.

Woman Suffrage Granted in Utah, Denied in Massachusetts and South Carolina.

The question of woman suffrage has been brought into prominence during the month by a number of events and circumstances. In the new State of Utah, the masculine voters on election day adopted a constitution which grants full political equality to women. Inasmuch as Utah promises to develop very rapidly in population and in the various elements of a mature civilization, we are likely to see the experiment of woman suffrage tried in that State under conditions which will make it particularly worth while to note closely the working of the innovation. Conservative Massachusetts is not yet prepared even to go so far as to allow women to vote in municipal elections. The question was submitted to the masculine voters on election day, and woman suffrage was voted down by a majority of about 75,000. In order to get at the sentiment of the women of Massachusetts, they were allowed to deposit their votes on the suffrage proposition in separate ballot boxes. Very few women went to the polls to vote against the proposition, while on the other hand the favorable vote was not so large as might have been expected. It amounted to 25,000. Very different inferences have been drawn from the result of this referendum in Massachusetts. Many of the best informed advocates of woman suffrage regarded the affirmative vote of 82,000 men as indicating a great gain for the cause. On the other hand, the opponents of suffrage are disposed to consider the abstention of the great mass of Massachusetts women from any part in the election as showing in the most expressive possible manner the total disinclination of most of the women of the commonwealth to assume the new burden and responsibility of the ballot in municipal elections. In the State of South Carolina the question of woman suffrage has been vigorously debated by the constitutional convention. For a year or two past, some of the leading men of South Carolina have been in favor of enfranchising women of education and property, in order to add a new element to the white vote as against the negro majority. But the proposal has now been emphatically rejected. It was not made in a form that seemed practicable.

Woman's Growing Influence in Public Affairs.

Whatever may be the future of the suffrage movement in this country, there can be no doubt about the rapidly growing influence of women in our public affairs. Everywhere they are informing themselves about municipal conditions, and they are becoming a hopeful and a powerful factor in the work of municipal reform. While their labors did not avail to prevent a nominal Tammany victory in the City of New York in the recent election, it is nevertheless true that they lent very valuable aid to the anti-Tammany cause. Not a few women of New York have learned how to influence voters in the tenement-house district. Among certain foreign-born elements they have established voting schools: and while teaching the newly naturalized citizen the mechanism of elections, they have been able to teach something of the meaning of issues, and of the dignity and value of a vote. It is now clearly seen that the dissolution of Tammany is to be brought about through the honeycombing of Tammany's formerly solid hold upon the tenement-house districts. This process is being rapidly accomplished, and many

MRS. ALEXANDER BREMER.

women and children are helping to do it quite as effectively as any of the masculine political reformers.

A Notable New York Instance.

One of the interesting personalities of the recent New York campaign was Mrs. Alexander Bremer. This lady is the daughter of a former editor of the principal German daily of New York, and she was at one time a factory inspector, looking into all the conditions of employment of women and children in the East-Side clothing factories and "sweat-shops." Her husband was this year a candidate for office on one of the independent anti-Tammany tickets; and Mrs. Bremer, with her knowledge of several languages and her intimate acquaintance with East-Side life and conditions, was probably a more effective campaigner than any other single individual who participated in the recent contest. Idolized as she is by the working girls of the tenements, her helpers were numerous; and the number of votes she drew away from Tammany was doubtless very large. Mrs. Bremer did not wholly neglect her husband's interest, but the essential burden of her theme before scores of workingmen's audiences,—German, Italian, Russian, Polish and of other nationalities,—was the sacredness of the ballot and the duty of every man to refuse bribes and to vote with unimpaired manhood for the welfare of the community. This is work that counts. It may well be argued that for the immediate present the women who care most deeply for the advancement of society can accomplish better results through attempts to influence the electorate as it now stands, than they could possibly accomplish through the agency of woman suffrage. But this is a question we shall not attempt at this moment to discuss. Mrs. Bremer is only one of a number of women who rendered distinguished service for the cause of municipal regeneration in the recent contest. It was New-York women who led in the street-cleaning reforms; and success has emboldened them for future victories.

MISS COOKE, OF MARYLAND.

A Local "Jeanne d'Arc" in Maryland.

From other States also there have come interesting accounts of the participation of women in the autumnal campaign. One of the most picturesque and unusual episodes was the appearance on the stump in Maryland of Miss Cleora Eugenia Cooke, of Talbot County. This young lady is only seventeen years old; but, together with elocutionary aptitudes developed in the high school, she had imbibed very pronounced political

convictions from her father, who happens to be a leading Populist. Miss Cooke made her appearance as an eloquent opponent of the Gorman Democratic machine which has ruled Maryland for so long. She was at once declared by the local papers to be Maryland's Joan of Arc, and she challenged Senator Gorman to meet her in open debate. Mr. Gorman did not grant her the opportunity; but she did not cease to denounce him before great audiences night after night. Miss Cooke's charges against the Gorman machine declared that the people of Maryland had been deprived of an honest ballot; that the farmers of Maryland had been overtaxed by a wrong assessment system; that lotteries, Sunday saloons and gambling places had been allowed to flourish; and above all that the Gorman machine had defeated every measure brought forward to improve the public schools and to abolish the curse of child labor. Her most elaborate arguments had to do with these questions touching the employment of children in Maryland's factories, and the condition of the elementary school system of Maryland. How much assistance Miss Cooke may have lent to the great victory that the opponents of Mr. Gorman have won in Maryland, we have no means of judging. It is evident, however, that the young lady contributed something to the novelty and variety of a very stirring campaign. Her reported speeches are full of a fine, eloquent indignation, and she makes an attractive platform appearance.

MRS. STANTON AS A YOUNG GIRL.

Mrs. Stanton at Eighty.

The month has recorded several important gatherings of women interested in woman's work and progress,—one of these being held in New Orleans. An occasion which brought together many women of great eminence was the celebration of the eightieth birthday of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, of Rochester, New York, so long identified with the woman suffrage propaganda, and also with various causes and movements for the betterment of humanity. Mrs. Stanton's vigorous appearance on this happy occasion called forth innumerable congratulations from her many friends and from the press of America and Europe. Her leading part in a so-called "Woman's Bible"—a revised translation with comments from the suffragist standpoint, has not been so universally praised. Mrs. Stanton has witnessed great changes for the better in the course of her long and busy career.

(Copyright by Rockwood.)

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON AT EIGHTY.

Anarchy's Reign in Turkey.

Our record for the month is closed at a time when the news from the Turkish empire is alarming, though much confused. A few weeks ago, the acceptance by the Sultan of the programme of reforms for the Armenian portion of Asia Minor which the representatives of the great powers at Constantinople had demanded, seemed to promise for the present a period of comparative calm. But the whole situation has been altered by the occurrence of fresh outrages, on a greater scale than ever, in various parts of Asia Minor. It is reported that many thousands of Armenians have been massacred, and the American missionaries, most of whom are representatives of the American Board (Congregational), have been considered to be in serious danger. Our minister, Mr. Terrell, has been indefatigable of late in his endeavors at Constantinople to secure protection for the missionaries; but unquestionably many of these noble men and women are in great peril. The question is now scarcely one of the Sultan's good or bad intentions, inasmuch as it is evident that the central government at Constantinople has only a limited ability to check the fierce fanaticism that is now aroused among the Mahommedans of Asia Minor. The outlook is exceedingly gloomy. Lord Salisbury

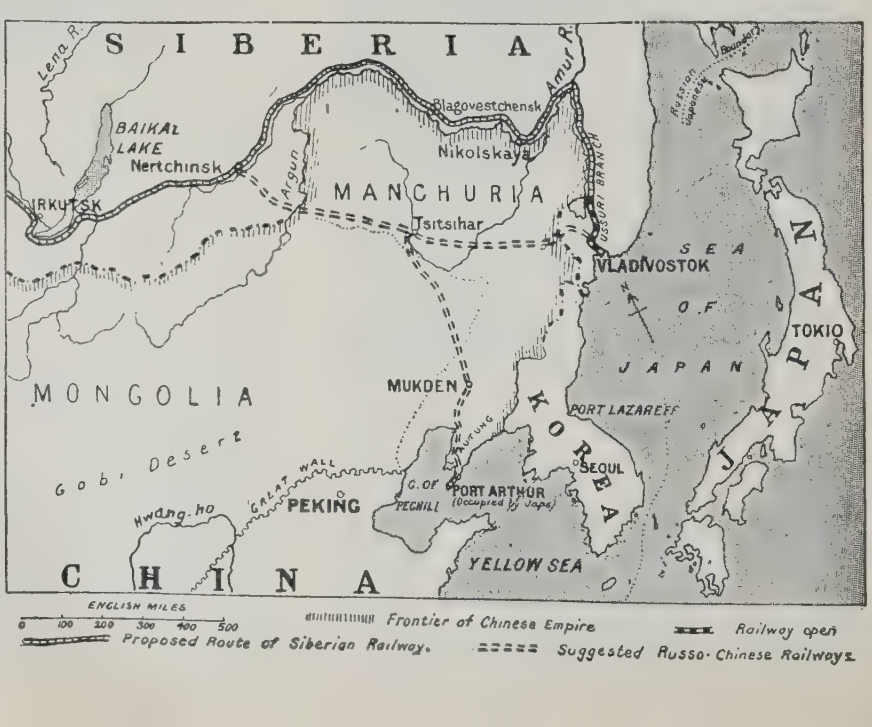
shows no real disposition to interfere by force of arms, and British jealousy of Russia will not permit the Czar to march into Armenia from the Russian Caucasus to set matters right. The Tory victory in England is redounding in many ways to the misery

KIAMAL PASHA, RECENTLY GRAND VIZIER.

and suffering of the world. Mr. Gladstone, representing the best conscience of England, has rebuked his own government in passionate language, but to little purpose. It must be remembered that Lord Salisbury himself was Beaconsfield's associate and right-hand man in the treaty of Berlin, when through England's interference Russia was prevented from taking steps which would have secured the Armenians against the fearful massacres to which they have now been subjected. Their blood is therefore upon the hands of the British government. There have been within the past few weeks two or three radical reconstructions of the Turkish Sultan's group of ministers. But the mere shifting of officials at Constantinople is powerless to affect the demoralized and anarchical situation in distant Armenia. Our government at Washington is fully alive to the facts, yet at best it can do very little. It would seem to us wise that missionary work in all disturbed districts should be suspended, and that the missionaries wherever possible should be withdrawn until peace is firmly established.

The English Outcry Against Russia.

A telegram from Hong Kong the other day announced—what had been for some time past more or less an open secret—that Russia has obtained permission from China, in return for the guarantee of the recent loan, to run the Siberian railway through northern China. The telegram added that Russian warships were to be authorized to anchor in Port Arthur, and that the Russian railway would terminate in a Chinese port on the ice-free ocean. Thereupon several English editors afforded the world a melancholy exhibition of the possible minimum of intelligence with which newspapers can be conducted. Some of the articles in the English press—notably one which appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*—were enough to make one despair. The articles might have been written in Colney Hatch and printed in Bedlam. Their lucubrations were equally devoid of humanity, dignity, or ordinary sense. England would be in a sorry plight if her ministers had not more wisdom than these brawling journalists, who do not take the trouble to master the elements of the questions with



which they have to deal. Take, for instance, this famous Hong Kong telegram, the contents of which were treated as if they would justify preparations for an immediate war with Russia on England's part.

The Scare About Port Arthur.

What does this startling news amount to? First, that Russian warships are to have a right to anchor in Port Arthur. Now, English warships have at this moment a treaty right to anchor in Port Arthur as often as they please. At this very moment Russian warships are anchored in Port Arthur; and it is probable that there has never been a moment since Port Arthur was created that some foreign warship has not been lying at anchor in its harbor. Yet it was at once assumed,—because a Hong Kong correspondent deemed it worth while to spend some pounds in telegraphing, as a special clause of the secret treaty, the announcement of a right which Russia and all the powers have long enjoyed under other treaties,—that Port Arthur had been annexed by Russia. That was blunder number one. Blunder number two was to assume that Russian occupation of Port Arthur would necessarily be fatal to British trade in China, and to the whole British position in the far east. On the top of this blunder was piled another: viz., that nothing was left for England but to scramble for alliances with Japan and the United States, in order to plunge headlong into war to prevent such occupation. Now, even if Russia had seized Port Arthur, and the consequences of such seizure were as grave as those described, the question how to meet such an advance on the part of Russia would be one of the most momentous questions of imperial policy with which England ever had to deal. The decision either way would probably influence history for a hundred years; it might wreck the Empire and remodel the map of the world. Worthily to meet such a grave crisis would test to the uttermost the wisdom and self-control of the nation. Yet these irresponsible advisers were for settling everything offhand with a headlong plunge, more worthy of street arabs scrambling in the gutter, than of the trusted advisers of a great people, confronted with an issue of life and death.

Russia's Right to Outlet.

Fortunately, English statesmen are more prudent if not more amicably inclined than English journalists; and there is no reason to believe that Lord Salisbury and his colleagues have the least intention of rushing in with an impossible veto upon the necessary, natural, and most useful advance of Russia to the ice-free waters of the east. So far from this advance being hostile to British interests, it is eminently to be desired on their behalf. It is in vain quoting the golden rule to jingo journalists hot for war; but it is well to remember now and then that unless the English can put themselves in the place of their rival they will never be able to understand the strength of Russia's position or the weakness of England's. Russia has the whole northern half of Asia in her absolute and undisputed possession. She is, at great cost to herself, constructing a railway spanning the continent. But at present, owing to the peculiar configuration of her frontiers, she cannot make a direct line to the sea without passing through Chinese territory. Hitherto the refusal of China to permit railways to be made across her vast domains has been the despair of the statesman and the trader. The English have done everything short of bombarding Pekin to induce the Chinese to allow an engineer to run an iron way across the Celestial Empire. Now it is announced that Russia has at last succeeded, and a Siberian railway will pass through northern China to a port in the ice-free waters of the Yellow Sea. This is a great victory for civilization, and will undoubtedly, no matter what obstacles may be placed in the way by hostile tariffs, redound to the advantage of British trade. But the newspaper advisers in Fleet Street regard this great achievement, which will open up the whole fertile back country of southern Siberia to British merchants, as if it were a direct menace to the British Empire.

THE NEW FRENCH PREMIER.

Exit Ribot, Enter Bourgeois.

M. Ribot's Cabinet did not survive by more than a week the meeting of the Chamber. Its fall had been discounted, but no one expected that it would topple over on the question that ultimately proved fatal. It came about in this wise. Senator Magnier, who was convicted of receiving bribes in connection with a railway concession, was sent to jail for twelve months. The story got abroad that he had been let off cheap because he had consented to keep silence as to the other guilty parties, who occupied much higher positions than he. Hence the extreme Right and the extreme Left coalesced in order to demand the prosecution of all offenders and the publication of all information as to the rascals whose corruption is suspected rather than proved. M. Ribot refused, his Minister of Justice, who is unpopular in the Chamber, made a clumsy speech, and as a result the Cabinet was overthrown. This makes the thirty-third Cabinet since the French Republic was founded only twenty-six years ago. French ministries are short-lived, but the more ministries the merrier. Each fresh crisis offers a new chance to politicians

BURLINGAME PUBLIC

to draw a prize out of the lucky bag, and as the government of the country goes on just the same all the time, the electors do not mind much. It seems odd to us, but probably no small measure of the popularity of the Republic depends upon this continual shuffling and re-shuffling of the portfolios. As British officers in old days used to drink to the toast, "Bloody war and quick promotion," so French deputies and senators are probably of opinion that half the charm would be gone from the Republic if ministers succeeded each other at such long intervals as they do on the other side of the Channel. President Faure met the crisis with perfect equanimity, and entrusted the making of a new Cabinet to the distinguished Radical M. Bourgeois. It was greatly wished that M. Hanotaux would retain the portfolio of foreign affairs, but he steadfastly refused because he did not wish to compromise certain strong views he entertains by acting with a ministry which would probably hold a different opinion. To the surprise of almost every one, the portfolio of foreign affairs was at length assigned to M. Berthelot, who is more eminent as a chemist than as a statesman. Thus the chief posts are now manned as follows: Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Bourgeois; Foreign Affairs, Berthelot; War, Cavaignac; Marine, Lockroy; Finance, Doumer; Justice and Worship, Ricard; Colonies, Leveille; Public Instruction, Combes; Public Works, Guvot-Dessaigne; Commerce, Mesureur; Agriculture, Viger. It is by no means a weak Cabinet, but nobody can wisely predict either its policy or its lease of life.

Statesmanship in Russia.

In the present grouping of the powers, from the militant standpoint, France is chiefly important as the purse bearer and the squire of Russia. Nothing that has been said by any French politician has attracted as much attention as the statements made by Prince Lobanoff during his recent visit to Paris. The Prince was interviewed by M. de Blowitz, and in the course of his remarks managed to say many things of great interest. None of his observations was more noticeable than his declaration that France, absorbed in the preparations for the great exhibition of 1900, was intent on works of peace. That is, no doubt, as Russia desires it to be. Prince Lobanoff after leaving Paris went to Berlin, and there are those who profess to see a change in the attitude of Germany toward England as the result of the Prince's visit. It is well, however, to receive all such stories with healthy scepticism. No small part of the strength of Great Britain in the world depends on the fact that she has never concerned herself greatly upon the extent to which her pre-eminent virtues were recognized by her neighbors. Russia, according to Prince Lobanoff, was absorbed with one subject and one alone; the expected accouchement of the Em-

(Drawn by a *World* artist.)

BISHOP NICOLAS, OF ALASKA, CELEBRATING HIGH MASS IN THE RUSSIAN CHURCH OF NEW YORK, ON NOV. 17, FOR THE CZAR'S INFANT DAUGHTER.

press. It was intensely desired that the heir should be a boy, but this hope was not to be realized. A little girl, who was at once named Olga, was born on November 15. The Czar's brother is sinking rapidly, but his death will make less change in the situation than the fact that the Minister of the Interior, M. Durnovo, of whom little was known in Europe, has been succeeded by another official, of whom nothing is known. Prince Lobanoff and De Witte continue to monopolize the stage to such an extent that people are beginning to say that Russia is administered by a duumvirate. The activity of De Witte is feverish and incessant. In his own way he is as great a scourge to his department as Peter the Great to the old Boyards. The Russian official does not like to be hurried. Anything for a quiet life is his motto, and to such a man De Witte must appear little better than a demon. Meanwhile everything seems to be going Russia's way. De Witte, at the same time that he is credited with the arranging of a secret treaty securing an outlet for the Siberian railway in the extreme east of Asia, is reported to be not less intent upon running a trunk line of railway through Lapland to a port in Norwegian territory. Of this we shall hear more anon. In the Balkans there seems every reason to believe that the long-standing feud with Bulgaria is to be patched up, and that the principality will once more become the faithful ally of the empire to whose sacrifices it owes its existence.

(Photograph by Camacho, Lisbon.

HIS MAJESTY CARLOS I, KING OF PORTUGAL.

Italian Affairs.

Italy is full of rumors of military and naval preparations. Why, no one seem to know. But there is a restlessness in the peninsula which does not add to the tranquillity of Europe. The campaign in Abyssinia has been marked by a victory which is said to be brilliant, but which cannot be decisive. King Menelek has been killed by a flash of lightning, and for a moment no danger threatens Italy in the country of Rasselas. At home the only incident has been the veto which the Pope has put upon the visit of the King of Portugal to the Italian Court. Don Carlos, who is related to King Humbert, proposed to pay a visit in the course of a tour which he is making through Europe. A somewhat tart intimation from the Vatican that such a visit would be resented by the Pontiff sufficed to bring Don Carlos to heel. The Italian visit was given up in deference to papal susceptibilities ; but beyond furnishing Signor Crispi with an opportunity of giving vent to a somewhat bitter sarcasm, the incident is without importance. It merely illustrates once more the deplorable Italian feud.

The King of Portugal.

Although shut out of Italy, the King of Portugal paid a visit to the heretical kingdom of Great Britain. A vast amount of flattering attention was shown him everywhere, and he was loaded with honors by the Queen. It was hoped that his visit would tend to cement the ties which traditionally unite the two kingdoms. The late Portuguese Minister, Monsieur Soveral, rendered yeoman service to both countries in creating a good understanding between Lisbon and London. England considers Portugal her natural ally. A friend at Lisbon is almost as indispensable to her as a garrison at Gibraltar.

War with the Ashantees.

The last day of October brought the news that the King of Ashantee had rejected England's ultimatum, and refused to accept the British protectorate. He prefers war, and war he is going to have. An expeditionary force of about 1000 British troops, chiefly West Indians and Hossas, will probably hoist the Union Jack in Coomassie by Christmas day. Some twenty years ago the British troops fought their way to Coomassie, and then scuttled from the country ; for Lord Wolseley no sooner reached Coomassie, and burned it, than he marched back to the coast. That policy is not likely to be repeated. As France has established its authority in Dahomey, so will England in Ashantee. If Mr. Chamberlain could only manage to find some of the gold mines which, from time immemorial, have been worked in that kingdom of darkness, the result of the expedition would be profitable ; but at present it seems more likely to result only in an increase of expenditure without opening any new markets.

Slavery Under the British Flag.

Lord Salisbury has to face a difficult problem in Zanzibar, where, according to evidence which seems to be indisputable, the establishment of British authority has not been followed by any diminution of the horrors of domestic slavery. Scores of thousands of slaves, three-fourths of whom are the victims of slave raids in the interior, continue to occupy a position of absolute slavery, held in bondage by an authority which in the last resort is that of Great Britain. A meeting at the Mansion House has protested against the continuance of this state of things, obviously dishonoring to the British name ; but there are grave practical difficulties connected with the problem. Lord Salisbury, however, will be allowed a free hand to do what he pleases, providing that he does not indulge in blazing indiscretion such as is natural to him in the shape of a cynical observation which would lead the public to feel that he was not in earnest about the question. One cynical remark would do more to tie his hands than all the indignation meetings that could be held at the Mansion House.

The Next Foreign Secretary.

Rumor declares that Lord Dufferin, who has resigned the Wardenship of the Cinque Ports, which entails a heavy expenditure that almost ruined Lord Granville, will be asked to relieve Lord Salisbury of the burden of the Foreign Office. To be Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary is possible when the world is at peace, but with three continents seething with unrest, and a score of burning questions smoldering all along the horizon, it is practically impossible for the Prime Minister adequately to perform the duties of Foreign Secretary. Either Lord Dufferin or Sir Edward Malet would bring to the Foreign Office an intimate knowledge of the diplomatic situation, and the appointment of either would lead to the strengthening of the Cabinet in more directions than one. Nothing is said publicly of this, but the cablegrams in the morning papers are enough to convince any one who knows what the Foreign Secretary has to do, that the present arrangement cannot last long. The affairs of the furthest East alone might well occupy the unremitting attention of a most hard-working British Minister of foreign affairs.

The British Government and the Farmers.

Foreign affairs, although important, and threatening at any moment to become predominantly important, do not command all the attention of Lord Salisbury. During the last month he has made one speech, from which it would appear that he is more preoccupied with administrative legislation than with questions of Imperial defense or Asiatic policy. He declared that the question before the government was the question of social amelioration. "We have got, as far as we can, to make this country more pleasant to live in to the vast majority of those who live in it. There is, I am convinced, very much to be done in that respect. We have been a century mending the machine ; for Heaven's sake, let us do some work with it, now we have mended it !" Lord Salisbury went on to explain that by this he meant two things : First, that the government must abstain from all predatory legislation ; and, secondly, that it must do all it can to mitigate the threatening and increasing ruin of the agricultural class. "This is the greatest evil with which we have to deal, and the terrible drawback to the prosperity of our country." He fully recognized, he said, that agriculture is the first interest that requires attention. Lord Cadogan, who had spoken earlier in the month, had given pledges not less emphatic.

Lord Rosebery's Watchword.

The only notable speech on the Liberal side last month, with the exception of Mr. Asquith's municipal speech at Morley in the West Riding, was delivered by Lord Rosebery at Scarborough. It was a moderate, reasonable speech, advocating the policy of what may be described as marking time, until the electorate is better educated as to the superiority of Liberal to Conservative methods of administration and legislation. The situation is not one which calls for dashing charges or a bold forward movement. Many Liberals, no doubt, would have liked to hear Lord Rosebery address his indomitable legions in the

strain of Henry IV. at the battle of Ivry, but the hour for the oriflamme of war is not yet struck. What is wanted is not so much the helmet of Navarre, as the devoted resolution and unsleeping patience with which Wellington held the lines of Torres Vedras. The only question upon which Lord Rosebery seemed to think there was any prospect of a party fight was that of the proposed increase in

COLONEL SIR WALTER WILKIN,
The New Lord Mayor of London.

the subsidy paid to denominational schools. Rumor has it that the government intends to get out of this difficulty by increasing the grant per scholar from 17s. 6d. to £1 2s. 6d. This increased rate will be paid equally to voluntary and denominational schools. On the question of denominational schools the Liberal Party is simply wiped out, owing to the fact that all the Irish Home Rulers will vote to a man in favor of denominational education.

The L. C. C. and the Music Halls.

The need for the energetic action of all those who care for the moral and social welfare of the people has been strikingly illustrated by the failure of the London County Council to maintain the high standard which it took up twelve months ago, in relation to drink and immorality at music halls. The result of the reverse which was inflicted upon the Progressive Party at the last election—a reverse which would have been impossible if London churchmen had not largely held a candle to the devil—paralyzes the party of reform, and, as a result, restrictions imposed upon the "Empire" last year have been rescinded, to the huge delight of the standing army of the world, the flesh and the devil. In these matters, London does not compare favorably with New York.

English Municipal Elections.

Citizen Sunday was observed in London last month by the delivery of some three hundred sermons in churches and chapels throughout the city, insisting upon the religious significance of municipal work, and summoning the electors to do their duty. The municipal elections have been held throughout the country in November. An interesting contest took place at Liverpool. Here the enlargment of the city boundary has brought in a large suburban element, which, being mainly Conservative, would, it was feared, swamp the Liberal majority that for three years past has been doing admirable work in moral and social improvement. It will be an evil day for the Conservative party if sober and serious Englishmen come to regard Conservatism as regularly allied with debauchery and drunkenness ; but things at present seem to be tending in that direction. The Progressive reverse in London has told against the interests of the people in various directions other than those of morality. It has infected the Council as a whole with timidity, with the result that one scheme after another of immense importance has been shelved until a more convenient season. One of these projects was the long proposed grand thoroughfare from Holborn to the Strand. London needs to be "Haussmannized."

NEW TOWN HALL AT MORLEY, ENGLAND, DEDICATED BY MR. ASQUITH IN OCTOBER.

The Luther League of America.

In the closing days of October there were assembled at Pittsburg the representatives of the young people's Lutheran societies of many portions of the United States. For six or seven years past there has been slowly but steadily developing a remarkable movement among the younger members of the various branches of the great Lutheran faith; and this movement has now come to a focus in the first national convention of the young Lutheran societies, and in the formation of the Luther League of America. There were present at Pittsburg delegates from more than twenty states. The movement has only fairly begun, but it is destined to assume great proportions, and we must look upon it as one of the most significant and hopeful instances of religious organization that this country has witnessed for a considerable time. It must be remembered that the Lutherans stand for a very large portion of the Protestant world. The Protestantism of the German empire is Lutheran; while Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland also are Lutheran countries. Lutheranism is firmly established among the Protestants of France and Switzerland, and has also its important bodies of adherents in eastern and southeastern Europe. In this country the Lutheran churches are grouped in a number of synods which act independently of each other. So far as the machinery of church organization is concerned, these several branches of American Lutheranism are as separate as if they were so many different denominations. Obviously it would be for the advantage of the Lutheran churches in America if there could grow up, in a natural and satisfactory way, some closer degree of union. Hitherto Lutheranism in America has been much divided through the circumstance of the polyglot character of its adherents. Thus the English-speaking Lutherans are one body, the German Lutherans are another, the Swedish Lutherans are wholly distinct, and the Norwegian and Danish Lutherans, not to mention still other nationalities, have also their own organizations. But the young people are all growing up as Americans, and the public schools are giving them all a common speech. Ultimately, without question, the German, Scandinavian, and other non-English Lutheran churches in the United States will become gradually transformed into English-using bodies. No attempt at the present moment to bind together the different synods into one central ecclesiastical organization could be successful; but a federation of young people's societies, with state leagues, district leagues, and local chapters, and with grand periodical rallies of the national "Luther League," will inevitably make one great, closely united brotherhood out of the conservative Lutheran body, and will add immensely to the influence of Lutheranism for the good of the community and the country. The un-

MR. EILERT, PRESIDENT OF THE LUTHER LEAGUE.

MR. TRAUTMAN, SECRETARY OF THE LUTHER LEAGUE.

denominational Christian Endeavor movement, and the great denominational young people's societies like the Epworth League of the Methodists and the young people's societies of the Baptists, constitute a religious and social factor the value of which this REVIEW has strongly emphasized. But in some respects the Luther League has even a more important work to do. Its mission will include the same kind of work that falls to the lot of these other organizations; but it will also have the additional task laid upon it of working for the more complete assimilation into the American body politic of great numbers of admirable citizens who have come to us from Continental Europe. One of the most interesting sessions of the Pittsburg convention was devoted to the consideration of the Lutheran Church in its polyglot character. Speeches were made by ministers representing nine different population elements, namely, English-speaking, German, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Icelandic, Finnish, Slavonian, and Negro. The Luther League of America is officered by young men of enthusiasm and ability. The president is Mr. E. F. Eilert, of New York City, and the general secretary is Mr. Leander Trautman, of Pittsburg. Mr. Eilert is editor of the *Luther League Review*, and Mr. Trautman is a young lawyer.

Denver's Wonder-Worker.

Denver, for a number of weeks in September, October and November, was almost completely absorbed in the excitement attending the apparent exercise of healing power by a man named Francis Schlatter. So marvelous were the cures which seemed to be wrought by the touch of his hands that thousands upon thousands of people journeyed to Denver, some of them from distant points; and the whole situation suggested that of the French pilgrimages to Lourdes. Some of the people of Denver who were most strongly impressed by what they regarded as the unquestioned efficacy of Schlatter's influence, were from the most intelligent and critical classes. Those who consider themselves competent to explain a phenomenon of this kind are welcome to the task. It should be remembered that Mr. Schlatter and the Denver experience are not a solitary instance. Comparable things have been happening at different times in various parts of the world. We are told by some students of such occurrences that physical conditions are so related to mental states that the cures which so-called healers like Schlatter seem to accomplish are the consequences of a powerful stirring up of the emotions and the will, through the exercise of hope and faith. In the face of so remarkable an experience as Denver has passed through, it is not the part of wisdom to sneer overmuch at human credulity, nor is it the part of wisdom to take the opposite extreme. Schlatter disappeared mysteriously on or about November 14, leaving in the lurch some thousands of disappointed invalids who were arriving by every train from all directions. It was reported a day or two later that he had sought solitude on a lonely ranch at some distance from the scene of his recent labors. Efforts had been made to induce him to go to St. Louis, Chicago, and other places. A large business had sprung up in the sale of handkerchiefs which the venders declared had been "blessed" by Schlatter. Several of these enterprising dealers in wonder-working handkerchiefs were held for trial in the United States court at Denver, on the charge of a fraudulent use of the mails. Schlatter had been subpœnaed as a witness, both sides desiring his presence. The prosecuting attorney had intended to prove by Schlatter that the handkerchiefs had not been "blessed," while the defense had intended to prove just the contrary by the same witness. The trial was about to come off when Schlatter mysteriously withdrew. His friends claim that his mission was in no sense a mercenary one, and that he made no claims or pretensions, expressly disavowing any

(From a drawing for the *Sun* of N. Y.)
FRANCIS SCHLATTER.

knowledge of the nature of the marvelous influence which he seemed to possess. The day has long since gone by for laughing at things of this kind, and the Schlatter case should be as carefully and thoroughly investigated as any other psychological or scientific

phenomenon. The episode is scarcely to be considered as closed, and it is not improbable that Mr. Schlatter may have made his reappearance in Denver or elsewhere before this number of the REVIEW reaches its Western readers.

PRESIDENT SMITH, OF COLGATE UNIVERSITY.

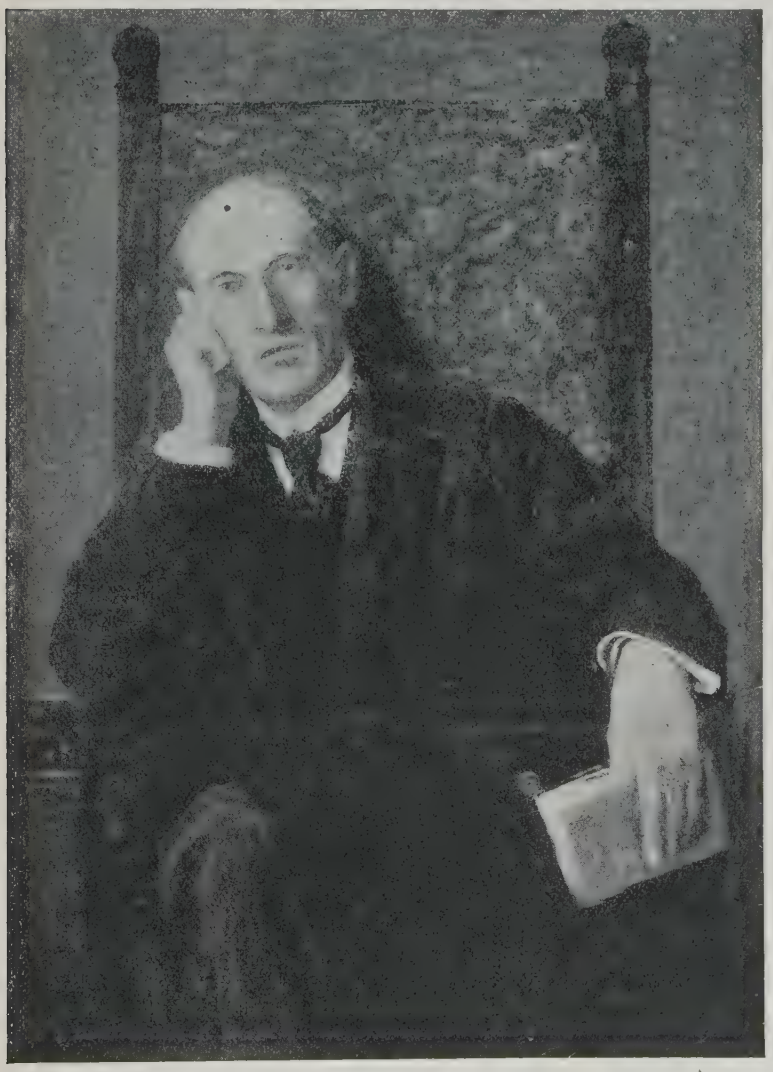
A Hundred Years of Our Commerce.

It is fitting that the victories of peace should be remembered and celebrated, as well as those of war-times. One of the great events of our American history was the conclusion of a commercial treaty with England just one hundred years ago, through the satisfactory mission of Chief Justice John Jay, who was sent by Washington to London at a time of severe strain between the two countries. Although our independence had been acknowledged twelve years before, the British had all along refused to vacate a number of military posts which they held upon our soil near the northern frontier, and had absolutely declined to send a minister to this country or to enter into definite trade relations through the establishment of a commercial treaty. The disdainful and unjust treatment of this country by Great Britain had reached a point which American susceptibilities could scarcely endure. But for the conservatism and good judgment of President Washington, it is probable that war would have been declared. The one man in the United States best qualified to conduct negotiations with England was John Jay, of New York, who had served for a number of years as secretary of state and had subsequently been made chief justice. From the foundation of our government down to that period of acute excitement over the slavery question which preceded the civil war, no other one thing made so violent and bitter a discussion among our people as the ratification of the Jay treaty. It was, however, ratified; and there was begun a period of progress which makes the year 1795 a memorable one in our commercial annals. The Jay treaty was very far from being perfectly satisfactory, but England would do no better by us. It did not secure American rights at a number of points, and those unsettled questions led eventually to the war of 1812. But it was in every way fortunate for our young country that the inevitable second war with England was thus postponed, through Mr. Jay's negotiations, for nearly twenty years. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew is the editor-in-chief of an important volume, which records in a series of chapters prepared by different writers, the story of one hundred years of commercial progress, and which is designed to commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of the Jay treaty. The event is also to be celebrated in New York by a great banquet on the 19th of December.

Some Educational Notes.

Among the educational events of the month has been the inauguration of a new president of Colgate University, which was in old times known as Madison University, but which was re-named some years ago in honor of Mr. James B. Colgate, of New York, whose benefactions to the institution now amount to about $2,000,000. Mr. Colgate in handing the official keys to President G. W. Smith, the new incumbent, remarked that he had performed the same service on behalf of the board of trustees twenty-five years before, when President Dodge was inaugurated. The chief address of the day was by President Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins University, who spoke upon the future of American colleges. President Smith is a young man only thirty-three years old, who has for some time held the position in Colgate of professor of history, having been called to that chair while a post-graduate student in the department of history and politics at the Johns Hopkins University. The chief educational item from the South has been the report of a serious calamity. The University of Virginia has suffered from a great fire, by which the main building was destroyed together with many valuable books and belongings. The building was designed by Jefferson himself, and erected under his supervision. It is wisely intended by the University authorities to restore the building upon the original plans. An appeal for funds has been made to the friends of the institution, and the legislature of Virginia will doubtless grant a generous appropriation. The University has been one of the chief factors in the work of higher education in this country, and its future prosperity and welfare ought to be jealously guarded. It has been much more than a seat of learning, for it has sent forth men of high ideals who have contributed to the nation's glory, and its influence upon the character of its stu-

dents has been altogether remarkable. It is announced from the University of Chicago that Mr. John D. Rockefeller has added another million to his immense benefactions to that institution, and has definitely promised to give yet two millions more, provided an equal amount within a certain period can be secured from other donors. The trustees confidently assert that the conditions can be fulfilled, and that four millions more will thus be added to the great endowments of the Chicago University.



EUGENE FIELD (FROM PAINTING IN UNION LEAGUE CLUB, CHICAGO).

The Late Eugene Field.

With the possible exception of Professor David Swing, Chicago would seem never to have mourned so deeply and sincerely over the loss of any citizen as it has now mourned, with loving tributes, over the death of Eugene Field. Mr. Field had of late years grown rapidly in fame through the wide appreciation of his dainty and tender bits of poetry. He had earned his living for many years as a newspaper paragrapher. Even those pretentious rich men, and those swaggering politicians, whose faults and follies were exposed so unsparingly by Mr. Field's piercing shafts of sarcasm and ridicule, could not come to hate a man whose nature was so entirely free from malice or ill will. The wider and later circle of Mr. Field's friends knew him chiefly by the collections of his verse, or through his appearance on the platform as a reader. But the newspaper men of the West, and the people of Chicago, have long known him through the marvelous versatility displayed from day to day in his fine-print column of "Sharps and Flats." Extravagant drollery, biting sarcasm, serio-comic personal notes, kindly and generous tributes to good men and good deeds, humorous quatrains, nursery jingles, and all sorts of unexpected but invariably entertaining odds and ends, were poured into this original column. It had seemed as if there might be a very important future of literary production in store for Eugene Field; yet he has left behind him some verses that children will love for several generations yet to come, and thus his name will live.

Death of Signor Bonghi.

Signor Bonghi, whose death occurred suddenly toward the close of October, was, after Signor Crispi, one of the few strong men of whom Italy could boast. His strength lay both in his many sidedness—he was at once statesman and historian, professor and journalist—and in his capacity for judging friends and adversaries with equal impartiality. He was a loyal subject of the House of Savoy, and of late a thorough supporter of the Crispi *régime;* but he was never blind to the many grievances under which the Italian people are groaning, and his extreme outspokenness more than once gave offense in high quarters. On the other hand, though Bonghi had renounced formal allegiance to Rome, he always wrote of Leo XIII. in words of profound respect and admiration. He was a man of enormous information and vast industry.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From October 21 to November 20.)

AMERICAN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT.

October 21.—Detroit Democrats nominate Samuel Goldwater, a labor agitator, for Mayor....The Chicago City Council passes the lake-front ordinance, providing for filling in 1200 feet from the present shore line for a distance of one mile, making 169 acres of ground, seven acres of which will be granted to the Illinois Central, on condition that it sinks its tracks, builds bridges or viaducts at street crossings, and constructs a sea-wall for the whole distance ; the city will improve 162 acres as a public park....The New York City Committee of Fifty plans an active campaign againstTammany Hall....Rear Admiral Kirkland, U. S. N., is detached from command of the European station.

October 23.—Mayor Boyle (Dem.), of Newport, R. I., is re-elected by the largest Democratic majority ever voted there....Secretary Carlisle orders the coinage of American silver dollars to be suspended after November 1....Archbishop Langevin, on behalf of the Manitoba Catholic party, proposes as a settlement of the parochial school difficulty, that Catholics be not taxed for the support of the public schools, but that they be allowed to maintain their own parochial schools, the government supplying the machinery for collecting Catholic taxes to support such schools....The Georgia legislature meets.

October 25.—The announcement is made that Senator Palmer (Dem., Ill.) will not be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate.

October 26.—Secretary Herbert, of the U. S. Navy Department, decides that the building of one of the new U. S. gunboats on the Great Lakes would violate the agreement of the United States with Great Britain.... Total registration of voters in New York City, 281,008, as against 308,401 in 1894.

October 30.—Session of the Quebec legislature opens ; investigations of administrative departments of the government are promised.

November 1.—The suffrage section of the new South Carolina constitution, providing for an educational and property qualification for registration of voters, is adopted by a vote of 69 to 37 in the convention.

November 2.—The Maryland campaign closes with an anti-Gorman mass-meeting in Baltimore.

November 5.—Elections are held in thirteen States of the Union, and generally result in Republican victories. (See full report on page 666.)

November 6.—The legislature of the Chickasaw nation of Indians, in Indian Territory, passes a bill declaring white men who have married squaws non-citizens, disenfranchising them, and taking away their rights of holding lands in the nation, participating in annuities, and holding official positions.

November 9.—Mayor Strong, of New York City, appoints Col. S. V. R. Cruger, ex-Mayor Smith Ely, Samuel McMillan, and William A. Stiles Park Commissioners.

November 11.—The Pennsylvania Senate committee begins its investigation of the Philadelphia city government.

November 13.—The convention to settle the claims of Canadian sealers is finished by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote....Ex-Speaker Crisp addresses the Georgia Legislature in behalf of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

November 14.—In the negotiations of the Dawes Commission with the Indian nations in Indian Territory, the Chickasaw and Choctaw delegations refuse to allot their lands in severalty or to abandon tribal relations ; the mission of the Dawes Commission is thus a failure.

ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN, OF MANITOBA.
(Who has proposed a compromise on the school question.)

November 18.—The Nez Percé Indian reservation in Idaho is thrown open to settlement, in accordance with President Cleveland's proclamation.

November 19.—Mayor Curtis, of Boston, is renominated by the Republicans.

FOREIGN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT.

October 21.—Hungarian Chamber of Magnates finally adopts the Freedom of Worship bill ...President of Brazil signs bill granting amnesty to rebels of Rio Grande du Sol.

October 22.—The autumn session of the Austrian Reichsrath is opened ; Count Badeni, the new Premier, announces the policy of the government....Convening of the French Chambers.

October 24.—Herr Bilinski, Austrian Minister of Finance, submits to the Reichsrath the budget for the en-

suing year ; the estimated receipts are placed at 663,000,000 florins, which gives an estimated surplus of 211,226 florins ; 3,000,000 florins will be applied to the reduction of the public debt....The German Bundesrath (Federal Council) refuses to agree to the Reichstag's resolution in favor of paying salaries and traveling expenses to all of the members of the Reichstag....Debate in French Chamber on the Carmaux strike.

October 26.—The French treaty with Madagascar provides for a protectorate and for French control of all relations between Madagascar and foreign nations, as well as of the internal government of the island; France reserves the right to maintain military forces on the island, and the Hova government is not allowed to contract loans without the authorization of France....Captain-General Campos declares himself in favor of lenity toward Cuban insurgents.

October 28.—The Ribot Ministry, in France, resigns as the result of a vote of censure passed by the Chamber of Deputies in regard to the Southern Railway scandals.

October 29.—Dr. Lueger, leader of the anti-Semitic party, is elected Burgomaster of Vienna.

October 30.—M. Bourgeois is invited by President Faure to form a new French Cabinet.

October 31.—M. Leon Victor Auguste Bourgeois forms a coalition Ministry, including both Radicals and Conservatives, in France....Prince Ferdinand opens the Bulgarian Sobranje.

November 1.—The French Ministry is completed, with M. Berthelot as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

November 3.—A referendum taken in Switzerland results in the rejection, by a large majority, of the government's proposal to centralize control of the army....The government of Spain assures Captain General Campos that whatever action he may take in Cuba will be approved at home.

November 4.—M. Bourgeois announces the policy of the new French Ministry in the Chamber of Deputies.

November 5.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria grants amnesty to the political prisoners in Bohemia

November 6.—Kiamil Pasha, Grand Vizier of Turkey, is dismissed from office....Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria refuses to confirm the election of Dr. Lueger as burgomaster of Vienna.

November 7.—The new French Ministry removes from the directorate of the Crédit Foncier M. Christophle, one of the members of the South of France railway syndicate, the scandal of which caused the downfall of the Ribot Ministry....A new Turkish Ministry is appointed, with Halil Rifot Pacha as Grand Vizier, and Tewfik Pacha as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

November 8.—The political police of Berlin, Germany, seize the entire edition of the newspaper *Der Sozialist.* ....Of 14 members of the Berlin Municipal Council voted for, six Liberals and five Socialists are chosen, and in three districts a reballot is necessary.

November 9.—Lord Salisbury, in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, defines the policy of Great Britain toward Turkey.

November 11.—Nubar Pacha, Premier of Egypt, resigns office ; Mustapha Tehmy Pacha is appointed in his place.

November 13 —The Municipal Council of Vienna insists on the election of Dr. Lueger as burgomaster, notwithstanding the Emperor's refusal to confirm such election, and is dissolved by imperial decree.

November 17. Municipal elections are held throughout Belgium under the new law providing for universal suffrage, plural voting and minority representation. In Antwerp a Clerical replaces a Liberal council ; in Brussels, Ghent and Liege, the councils are about evenly divided among Clericals, Liberals, and Socialists. In other places the Socialists and Clericals make gains.

November 18.—The Bourgeois Ministry obtains a vote of confidence in the French Chamber of Deputies on an interpellation concerning the arrest of Emile Arton for complicity in the Panama Canal frauds.

November 19.—Lord Salisbury makes public a letter from the Sultan of Turkey pledging his honor to carry out Armenian reforms.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

October 21.—A lockout of sanitary-ware pottery workers goes into effect in Baltimore, Md.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Tiffin, O.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Kokomo, Ind., and Wellsville, O.

November 5.—The Clyde (Scotland) shipbuilders, acting in concert with the shipbuilders of Belfast (Ireland) whose workmen are on strike, pay off and discharge 25 per cent of their men.

November 11.—The journeymen plumbers of Pittsburgh, Pa., strike for a restoration of a ten per cent. cut in wages in 1894, and an advance is granted to take effect in December.

November 15 —An advance of 2 per cent. in wages for steel and sheet iron workers in all the amalgamated mills of the country is granted by the manufacturers.

November 18.—About 1,000 house smiths and architectural and structural iron workers on large buildings in New York City and Brooklyn strike for higher wages and shorter hours.

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

October 25.—The Court of Private Land Claims at Santa Fé, New Mexico, formally rejects the famous Peralta claim for 12,500,000 acres of land, holding that the alleged claimant does not exist, and that the grant papers are forgeries

November 1.—Chancellor Martin, at Little Rock, issues an injunction forbidding prize-fighting in Arkansas.

November 6.—The court at Rotterdam holds the *Crathie* responsible for the loss caused by the sinking of the *Elbe.*

November 16.—Judge Gibbons at Chicago holds the Illinois statute providing for the Sunday closing of barber shops unconstitutional because it is class legislation. An appeal has been taken.

November 18.—The United States Supreme Court declares the contract between the Union Pacific Railroad and the Western Union Telegraph Company null and void.

November 19.—The United States Supreme Court decides in favor of the Crowley claim to 120 acres of land in the city of Spokane, Wash.

CRIME AND VIOLENCE.

October 23.—Fresh massacres of Armenians by Turks are reported.

October 25.—Sixty Armenians are reported killed near Erzeroum.

October 27.—An unsuccessful attempt at jail breaking and lynching is made by a mob at Tiffin, O.

October 28.—More than 150 Armenians reported killed in a massacre near Baiburt, some of them being burned alive.

PUBLIC

October 29.—For assaulting and murdering a white woman, a negro is burned and tortured to death by a mob on the public square of Tyler, Texas.

November 1.—Theodore Durrant is convicted at San Francisco of the murder of Blanche Lamont in Emmanuel Church in April last.

November 2.—H. H. Holmes is convicted at Philadelphia of the murder of Benjamin F. Pietzel.

November 7.—The five leaders in the massacre of missionaries near Kucheng, China, are publicly beheaded.

November 11.—"Bat" Shea, murderer of Robert Ross at the polls in Troy, N. Y., in 1894, is resentenced to die by electricity in Christmas week.

November 14.—The missions of the American Board in Harpoot, Armenia, are reported pillaged and burned by Kurds and Turkish soldiers; 500 people massacred.

November 16.—A negro is hanged by a mob in Frederick, Md., for assaulting a servant girl.

CASUALTIES.

October 22.—A train falls through a platform and station wall, in Paris, to the street, killing a woman....The German warship *Würtemberg* goes aground in the Little Belt, between the Baltic Sea and the Cattegat, and is seriously damaged....The American steamship *City of Augustine* is burned off Cape Hatteras, and is totally destroyed; officers and crew are saved.

October 24.—A hurricane tears away the roof of the cathedral at Lublin, Russian Poland, and several worshipers are crushed to death.

October 27.—The rotunda and public hall of the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, Va., are burned, with two-thirds of the library and several valuable paintings.

October 31.—An earthquake shock is felt in the Mississippi Valley.

November 1.—An earthquake in Rome, Italy, slightly damages the dome of St. Peter's.

November 3.—The wreck of the Cincinnati express on the B. and O. R. R., near Wheeling, W. Va, causes the deaths of two passengers and injuries to 25 others.

November 5.—Two bank buildings and other valuable property are destroyed by fire in New York City.

November 6.—Forty people are killed in the wreck of the *Journal* building in Detroit, Mich., caused by a boiler explosion.

November 15.—The 48 men composing the crew of the British cruiser *Edgar's* steam launch are drowned near Nagasaki, Japan.

November 16.—A motor car is plunged through an open draw of the viaduct over the Cuyahoga River at Cleveland, Ohio, and 19 persons are killed.

November 19.—A New York Central train is wrecked by boys, causing the loss of four lives.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

October 21.—Sales of 810,000 bales of cotton are recorded on the exchange, and a decline of 60 points.

October 22.—Anthracite coal companies agree on a scale of price 40 cents a ton higher than one year ago.

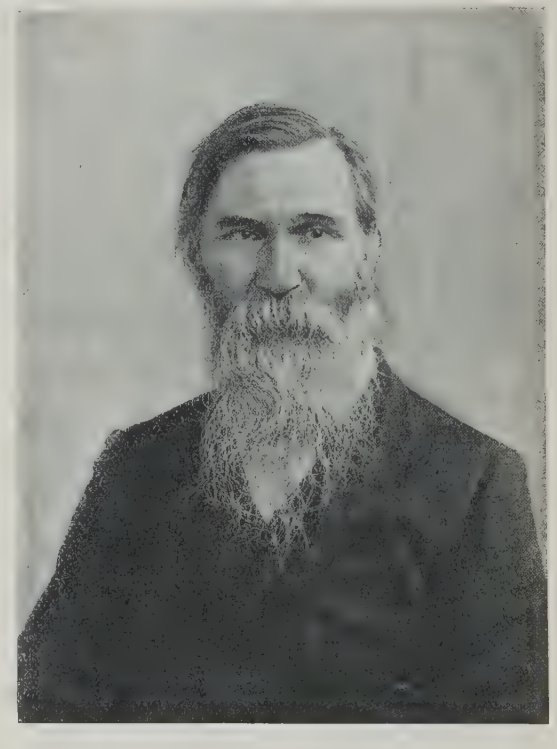
October 30.—A shrinkage of from $5 to $20 a share in local industrial securities, as a result of long-continued speculation, causes intense excitement on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

November 4.—The seven city gas companies of Brooklyn, N. Y., with a combined capital of $14,000,000, are consolidated in the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, of which the proposed capital is $30,000,000.

November 6.—The New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad is sold under foreclosure decree to the Erie reorganization committee for $20,000,000.

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

October 24.—Celebration at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., on Founder's Day, in honor of the seventieth birthday of Professor Francis A. March, the eminent philologist, who has completed fifty years of service as a teacher, forty of which have been passed at Lafayette.



PROF. FRANCIS A. MARCH.

October 28.—The faculty of the University of Virginia appoints a committee to secure funds with which to rebuild the rotunda of the main building destroyed by fire, and alumni in Washington and other cities take similar action.

November 2.—John D. Rockefeller informs the trustees of the University of Chicago that he will contribute for endowment, payable January 1, 1896, $1,000,000, and a further sum of $2,000,000 in amounts equal to the contributions of others received by the University up to January 1, 1900. These gifts raise his donations to the University to upward of $7,000,000.

November 5.—Dedication of the Carnegie Library, Music Hall, Art Gallery, and Museum of Pittsburgh (see REVIEW OF REVIEWS, October, 1895, page 429).

November 14.—Inauguration of George William Smith as president of Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y. Principal address by President D. C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University.

NOTABLE GATHERINGS.

October 21.—The National Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches opens in Washington, D. C.

October 22.—The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Minneapolis concludes its labors and adjourns....The American Missionary Association meets in Detroit, Mich....Sixth Congress of Medicine opens at Rome, Italy.

October 23.—Demonstration in honor of President Cleveland at the Atlanta Exposition....Celebration of the centenary of the Institute of France begins in Paris.

October 30.—The young people's societies of the Lutheran churches of the United States meet at Pittsburgh and form the Luther League.

November 7.—Ambassador Bayard delivers the annual address at the meeting of the Edinburgh Philosophical Society.

November 12.—Baptist Congress at Providence, R. I. ....Celebration in honor of the 80th birthday of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the advocate of woman suffrage, in New York City.

SPEED RECORDS.

October 24.—A train on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway is run from Chicago to Buffalo, 510.1 miles, in 8 hours 1 minute and 7 seconds, or 63.6 miles an hour, including stops; exclusive of stops, the run is made at the average speed of more than 65 miles an hour.

October 28.—A. B. McDonell, of Rochester, N. Y., rides 100 miles on a bicycle in 4 hours 40 minutes and 9 seconds.

October 30.—Augustus McLeod rides a mile on a bicycle at Sarnia, Ont., in 1.33⅖.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

October 21.—Snow falls in parts of New York State.... The Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight is declared off.... An experiment in towing Erie canal boats by trolley is partially successful.

October 23.—Documents from the Arctic explorer Jackson are opened in London.

October 25.—The trial of Jabez Spencer Balfour for Building Society frauds begins in London,

October 29.—Shortening of time-schedules of regular trains between Chicago and San Francisco.

October 31.—Rain breaks the drouth in the interior of the United States....The Duke of Cambridge issues his farewell address as Commander-in-Chief of the British Army.

November 2.—Princeton defeats Harvard at football by a score of 12 to 4.

November 6.—The Duke of Marlborough and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt are married in New York City.

November 7.—Timothy Healy is removed from the executive committee of the Irish National League.

November 8.—Lord Dunraven publishes in the London *Field* charges against the management of the *Defender* in the recent cup contest.

November 11.—British troops are ordered to Africa to join the expedition against the King of Ashantee.

November 15.—A daughter is born to the Czar of Russia.

November 17.—A bright comet is discovered at Lick Observatory, Cal., in the constellation of Virgo.

TO ATLANTA—THE NATIONAL THOROUGHFARE.

UNCLE SAM (to his man Grover): Take good care of the house while I'm gone. I am going to Atlanta to see the great fair my boys have got up down there.

From *Texas Siftings* (New York).

November 18.—The New York Yacht Club appoints a committee to investigate the charges of the Earl of Dunraven.

OBITUARY.

October 21.—Prof. Asahel Clark Kendrick, of Rochester University, 86....Gen. Thomas G. Pitcher, U.S.A., retired....Ex-Congressman Miles E. Granger, of Connecticut, 78....Henry Reeve, the distinguished English writer, 82....Lieut.-Field Marshal Dunst von Adelsholm, Austrian army, retired, 72....Father Hirst, the archæologist, 52....Richard Blagrove, the viola player.

October 22.—Ex-Governor Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts, 64....Ruggiero Boughi, the celebrated Italian philosopher, littérateur and politician, 67....Daniel Owen, the Welsh writer....Schereef Mulai Mohammed, of Wazan.

October 23.—John Henry De-la-Poer Beresford, fifth Marquis of Waterford, 51....Antoine Gustav Droz, the French painter and author, 63....Martin MacFarland, one of the early abolitionists, of Huntington, Ind., 76....Rev. A. J. Potter, the "fighting preacher, of Texas."

October 24.—Ex-Senator Charles H. Van Wyck, of Nebraska, 71....Capt. Stephen C. Whipple, U. S. A., retired....Lieut.-Governor Spencer Gordon Millard, of California, 39....Major E. A. Peple, of Richmond, Va.... Rev. George Blagden Safford, General Secretary of the Brooklyn Board of Charities, 63.

October 25.—Sir Charles Hallé, the noted pianist, 76.... Holbrook Cushman, Instructor of Physics in Columbia College, 38....John B. Farnham, inventor of type-setting machine, 76.

October 26.—Robert Brown, distinguished British botanist, 53....Mrs. James B Eustis, wife of the United States Ambassador to France....William Nesbit, one of the early colonizers of Liberia, 70.

October 27.—Commander Oscar Frederick Heyerman, U. S. N., 51....John A. Moroso, city editor of the *Charleston News and Courier*, 49.

October 28.—Major Israel B. Donaldson, a member of the Texas Legislature of 1835, 99....Commander William Augustus Morgan, U. S. N., retired, 59....Prof. Hermann Hellriegel, 64.

October 29.—Henry Jones, long connected with the Atlanta *Constitution*, 52....Rev. Dr. William Channing Langdon, 64....James Barbour, of Culpepper, Va., 70.... Inspector-General Sir W. Mackenzie, 84.

October 30.—Sir James Brown Patterson, formerly Premier and Chief Secretary of the colony of Victoria.... Frederick Hubbard, a well-known civil engineer.

October 31.—Prof. Amos. Russell Thomas, Dean of Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, 69....Herr Neumann, an independent member of the German Reichstag.

November 1.—Cardinal Benito Sanz y Forez, Archbishop of Seville, 67....Charles Sutton Campbell, English Consul at West Salvador....Milton Dunnock Mott, of Milford, Pa., 42.

November 3.—Ex-mayor Jared M. Brush, of Pittsburgh, 82.

November 4.—Eugene Field, poet and journalist, 45.... M. Phillippe Athanasa Cucheval-Clarigny, member of the Institute of France, 74....Mrs. Rachel Canto, once a well-known actress, 85....Mrs. Mary Anne Everett, *née* Wood, a well-known authoress, of London, 77....Countess Marie, widow of the Earl of Caithness.

November 5.—Charles François Marie, Duc d'Harcourt, formerly a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, 60....Marquis de la Habana, at one time Captain-General of Cuba....William Libbey, a well-known retired merchant and financier, of New York City, 75.

November 6.—Andrew D. Mellick, Jr., a well-known contributor to newspapers and periodicals, 51....Lieut.-Colonel William Hamilton Harris....Mrs. D. P. Bowers, a well-known actress, 65....Col. Robert W. Johnson, 65. ... Herr Lederer, once famous as a singer of Wagnerian opera.

November 7.—Rear-Admiral Robert Wilson Shufeldt, U. S. N., 73.

November 8.—Rev. Isaac H. Reiter, D.D., President of Heidelberg University at Tiffin, Ohio, 76....Dr. Robert Battey, of Georgia, 67....Col. Benjamin Wait, a Canadian revolutionist, 82.

November 10.—Prof. George Lawson, F.R.S., a well-known scientist and writer, of Nova Scotia.

November 12.—John Burroughs Drake, a well-known Chicago hotel keeper, 69....Louis Henri Obin, formerly a well-known singer and Professor of Declamation.

November 13.—Rev. Thomas Treadwell Stone, the oldest living graduate of Bowdoin College, 95....Rev. Samuel Ashton Keen, a noted evangelist and author, 53.

November 14.—Marquis Manfredi Lanza di Brolo, of Sicily, 50.

November 15.—J. B. da Silva Ferrao de Carvalho-Martens, Portuguese Ambassador to the Vatican....Eben D. Jordan, a well-known Boston merchant, 73.

November 16.—Rev. Dr. Samuel Francis Smith, author of "America," 87.

November 19.—Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte, 67.

November 20.—Rustem Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain.

THE ELECTIONS OF NOVEMBER 5.

Some thirteen general state elections were held on November 5, 1895, in all but two of which the Republicans were successful. There were, besides, a half-dozen important municipal contests, and several special elections to fill vacancies in Congress.

In Iowa the Republicans elected Gen. F. M. Drake Governor by more than 60,000 plurality; they also elected a Lieutenant-Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Railroad Commissioner, Judge of the Supreme Court, and a large majority in each House of the Legislature, which is to choose a United States Senator.

In Kansas a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (Rep.) was chosen.

Kentucky Republicans were successful in electing Col. W. O. Bradley to the Governorship by some 8,000 plurality, together with the full state ticket and a Judge of the Court of Appeals. Neither party obtained an unquestioned majority of the Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator to succeed Senator Blackburn (Dem.), but it is certain that a free-silver advocate would be outvoted by that body.

In Maryland, also, the Republicans succeeded in electing a Governor (Lloyd Lowndes) by 19,000 plurality, together with a Comptroller, an Attorney-General, and a majority in the Legislature, which will choose a successor to Senator Gibson (Dem.)

Massachusetts re-elected Gov. Greenhalge (Rep.) and a full state ticket, with an overwhelming majority of the Legislature. The proposition for municipal suffrage of women was defeated by 75,000.

Mississippi elected McLaurin (Dem.) Governor by the customary majority. The entire list of state officers, with the Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator this winter, are also Democratic.

In Nebraska a Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the University had to be elected, and Republicans were chosen for these positions.

In New Jersey the Republicans elected John W. Griggs Governor by more than 25,000 plurality, and secured a majority in the Legislature on joint ballot.

New York did not vote on the Governorship, but the minor state officers (Rep.) who were installed two years ago were re-elected by 100,000 plurality. The Republicans also elected a Judge of the Court of Appeals; sixteen Judges of the Supreme Court were voted for, and of these the Republicans elected a very large majority. The constitutional amendment providing for $9,000,000 of canal bonds was carried.

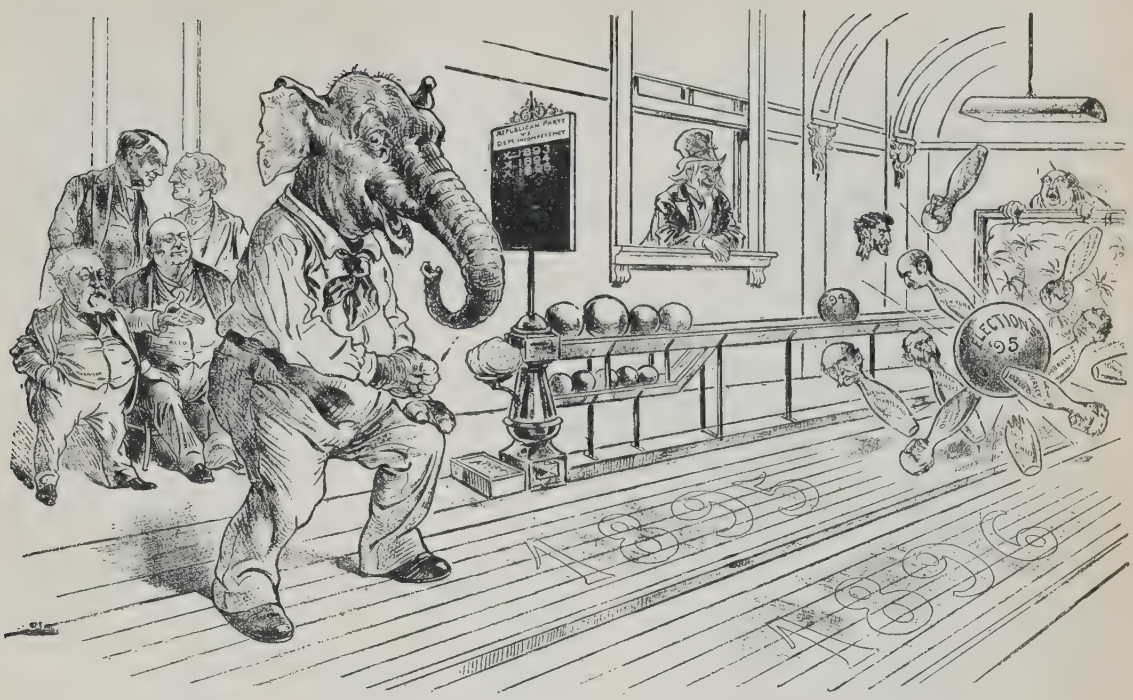
Ohio Republicans elected Asa Bushnell Governor, with the rest of the state ticket, by 100,000 plurality, and secured a large majority in the Legislature which will choose a U. S. Senator to succeed Senator Brice (Dem.).

In Pennsylvania the Republicans elected a state Treasurer and seven Superior Court Judges; plurality for Treasurer was over 170,000.

Utah chose her first state officers; H. M. Wells (Rep.) was elected by a small plurality. The proposition for statehood, with the constitution, was carried. The Republicans secured a majority of the Legislature, and will elect two United States Senators.

Virginia voted on members of the Legislature only. The Democrats obtained a majority.

The vacancy in the Tenth New York Congress district was filled by the election of a Democrat, those in the Eighteenth Illinois and Sixth Massachusetts by Republicans.



REPUBLICAN PARTY: "All down; set 'em up on the other alley!"—From *Judge* (New York).

Of the municipal elections, those in Brooklyn, Detroit, Baltimore, Omaha, Albany, Syracuse, and Rochester were perhaps the most important. Republican mayors were elected in the first four cities, and Democratic in the others. The overturn in Baltimore was most remarkable. In Detroit Mayor Pingree (Rep.) is re-elected for a fourth term by an increased majority. In New York, the contest was over county offices, and the Tammany ticket was victorious by from 20,000 to 25,000; it was not strictly a municipal election. In Chicago, the proposition to adopt the Torrens system of transfer of land titles was submitted to the voters and carried by a majority of 75,000.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

LEGISLATIVE BODIES MEETING IN DECEMBER.

December 2.—Meeting of the Fifty-fourth Congress of the United States; organization; election of Speaker of the House of Representatives; appointment of committees.

December 3.—Meeting of the German Reichstag. The announcement has been made that after one week of legislative activity the Christmas recess will be taken. All important bills will be referred to committees, which will not report till after the Chamber resumes its sittings in January. The ministerial programme for the session includes, besides the budget, a revision of the workingmen's insurance laws, a bourse reform bill, and a revision of the commercial laws.

December 4.—Meeting of the Virginia Legislature, both houses of which are Democratic.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

This body will assemble at Washington, D. C., the last week of December.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican National Committee has been called to meet in Washington December 10. The most important business of this meeting will be the selection of the place for the assembling of the national nominating convention of 1896. Chicago, Pittsburgh and San Francisco are the chief claimants for this honor.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League will be held in Washington December 12 and 13. The morning sessions will be devoted to business, and the afternoons to the reading of papers.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

This association meets at Indianapolis Christmas week.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The fifteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in New York City, beginning December 9. Delegates of the British Trades-Union Congress will be present at the sessions. The eight-hour day will be the chief topic of the convention.

"CUBAN DAY."

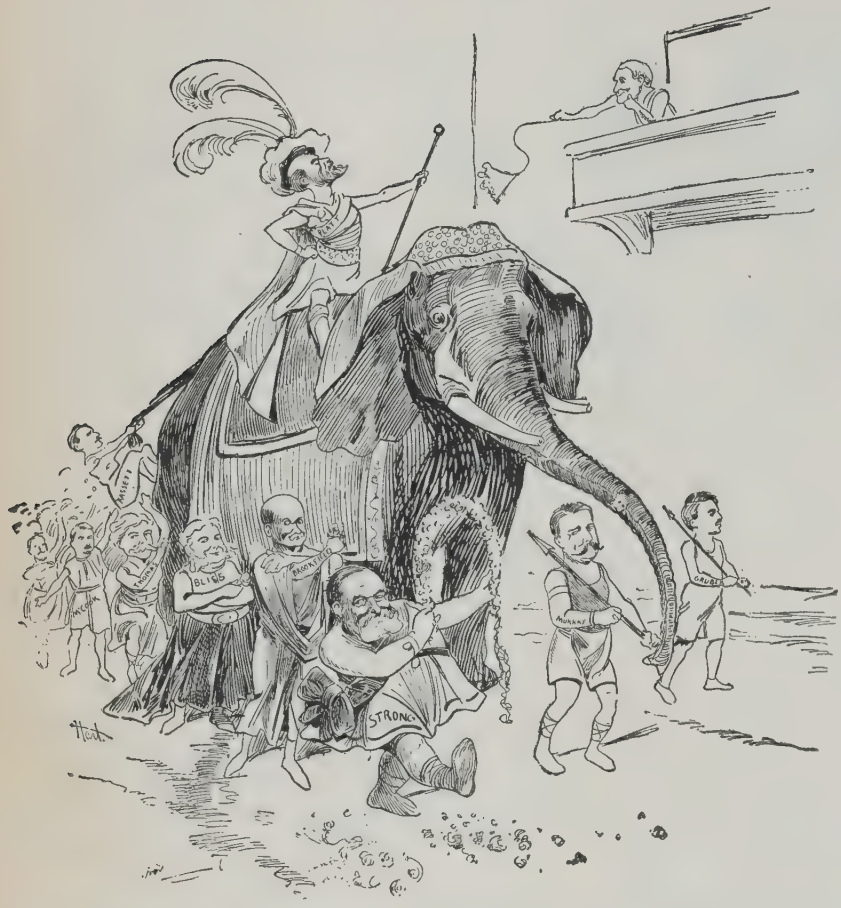
It is announced that December 17 will be "Cuban Day" at the Atlanta Exposition.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE.

The Yale-Princeton debate will take place at Princeton, December 6. The question (submitted by Princeton) will be: "Resolved, That it would be wise to establish in respect of all state legislation of a general character a system of referendum similar to that established in Switzerland." Yale has chosen the negative side, and the affirmative will be maintained by Princeton.

THE CARTOON IN POLITICS.

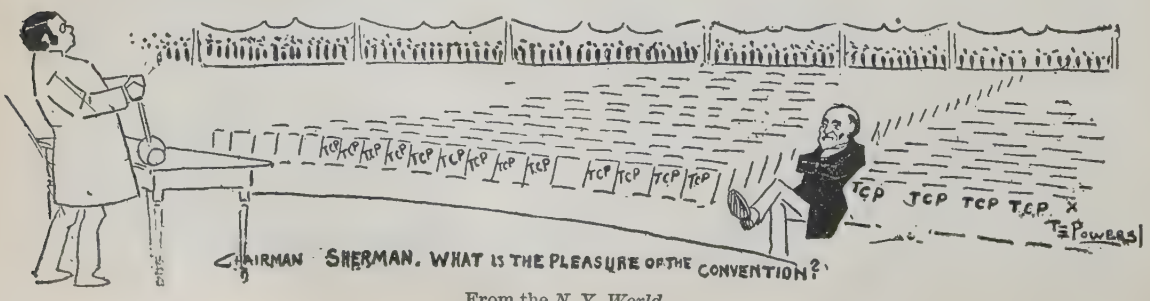
THE STORY OF THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN IN OUTLINE.



THE ENTRANCE OF PLATT INTO SARATOGA.—From the *N. Y. World.*

THROUGHOUT the bewildering succession of shifts and turns which made up the recent political campaign in New York City, —when men were known as "Goo Goos," "Garoos," "Gazoos," or what not, according to peculiar shades of belief or desire, and every thought and action of these strange creatures was reported through the newspaper press in confusing detail,—throughout the chaos of it all, the voter was somehow able to preserve his balance of mind, and on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November deposit at the polls an intelligent ballot. How this was accomplished only the individual voter himself can say positively. There were employed to this end, of course, the usual methods of political enlightenment,—rallies, speeches and the various other forms of political propaganda. And many voters no doubt found opportunity fully to avail themselves of the splendid newspaper reports which appeared from day to day. But, as already suggested, these numerous political demonstrations, and the very perfection of the metropolitan press service,—the former by emphasizing factional differences, and the other by exhaustive accounts it gave of them,—could not but have reacted to the bewilderment of the great majority of busy New Yorkers, who, not giving freely of their time to politics, get from their daily papers only as much of that article as they may absorb during the half hour or so of enforced leisure in transit between home and office.

Especially adapted to this campaign, as if developed to meet its exigencies, was that comparatively new form of recording daily events, the cartoon; and if one may judge anything from the prominence given to them by the New York newspapers and the successful manner in which they

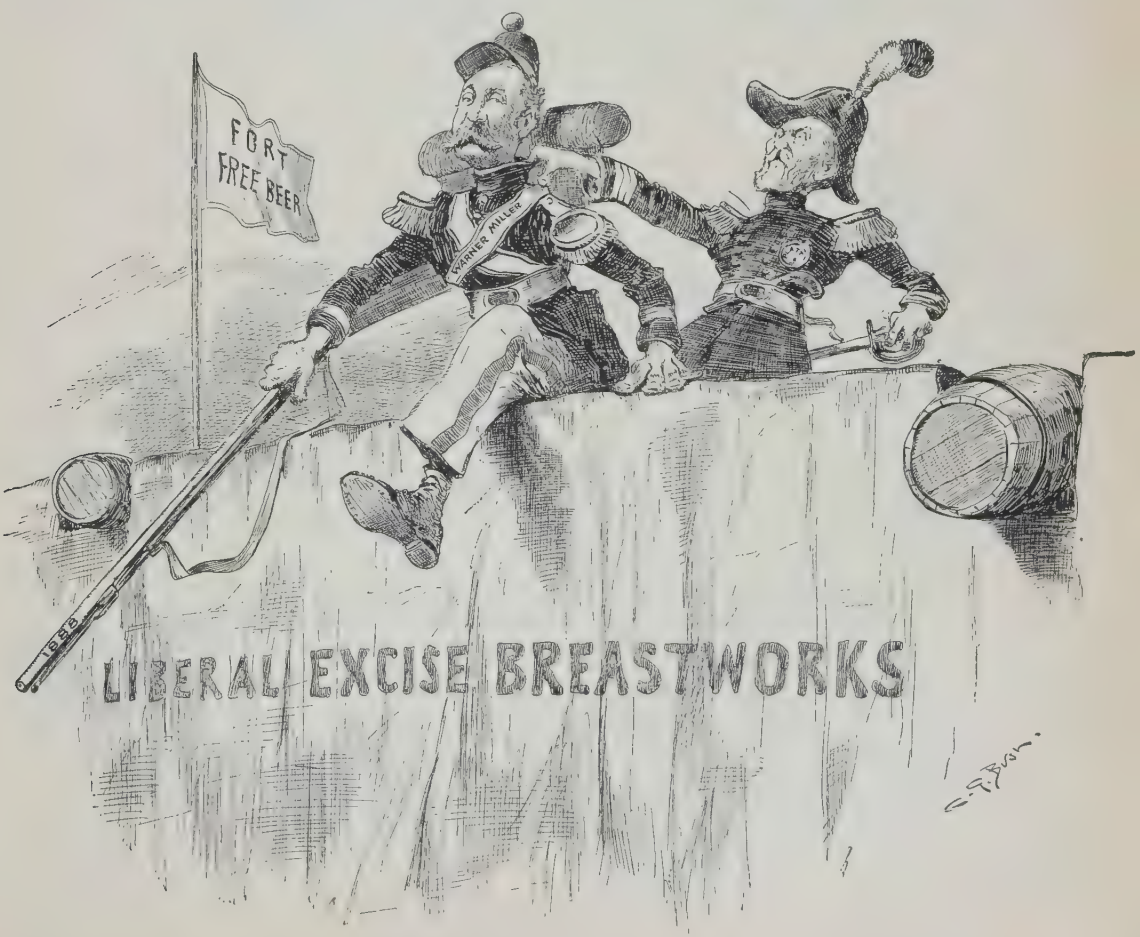


From the *N. Y. World.*

were executed, in the pictorial representations of factional movements is to be found the secret of the voter's enlightenment. At least there were provided for him every day on the first pages of the *Herald*, *Morning* and *Evening World*, *Recorder*, *Advertiser*, *Press*, *News*, *Journal* and *Telegram* graphic pictures of the political situation, so bold as not well to be avoided, and so plain as to be easily understood from a glance. The case for the cartoon, however, must not be argued too far. It can have no legitimate place in journalism unless it speaks for itself. In these few pages we shall give it that opportunity.

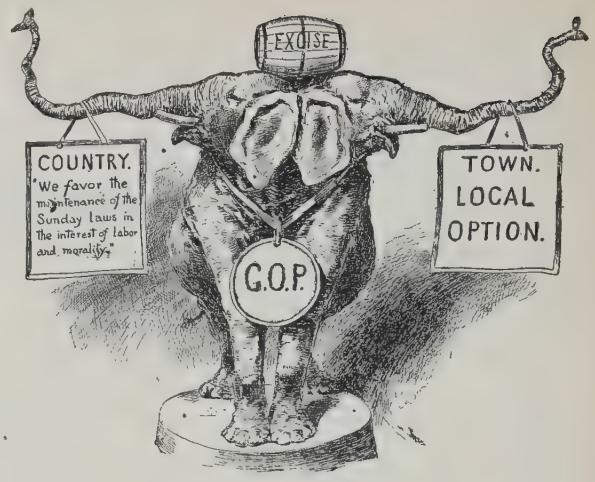
A more thorough test of the merits of the cartoon could not be made than that of the part it played in this contest, for was there ever before in the history of all politics such a confusion of issues to be explained? The campaign opened up mildly enough. All was quiet along the Hudson on that fine day in September when "Boss" Platt rode the great white elephant (*Elephas Republicanus*) into Saratoga. True, Police Commissioner Roosevelt had been enforcing the liquor law a little too stringently to suit some of the German-Americans who, the year before, had rallied to

DODGING AT SARATOGA.
T. C. PLATT: "Never touched me!"—From the *N. Y. World*.



WILL HE JUMP?—From the *N. Y. Herald*.

MR. PLATT, OF TIOGA. MR. PLATT, OF NEW YORK.
From the *N. Y. World.*



JANUS.—From the *N. Y. Herald.*

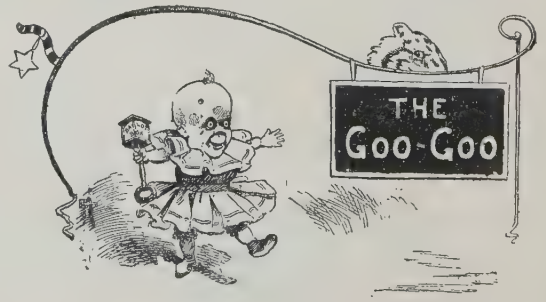
the cry of "down with Tammany and police corruption," but would not the Republicans, if again successful, pass a more liberal excise measure? Chairman Sherman called the convention to order, and the response to the roll call was made as in one voice, the voice of Thomas Collier Platt. Then the platform was reported. Not one word did it con-

HARMONY AT SYRACUSE.—From the *N. Y. Recorder.*

tain upon the excise question. Platt and his chief lieutenant, Lauterbach, thinking to save the German vote, and at the same time the friends of the American Sabbath, had dodged the issue. That was plain to be seen. Here was Warner Miller's opportunity. He who seven years before "fell outside the breastworks" in his fight for the governorship,—sacrificed, it was said, to the success of the Presidential ticket,—had recovered from his wounds and was once more to be reckoned with. Securing the floor he offered as an amendment to the platform a resolution committing the Republican party of the State of New York to "the maintenance of the Sunday law in the interest of labor and morality." The bomb had been thrown. For the convention to have rejected the resolution would have placed the Republicans in the attitude of directly antagonizing the Sunday of our forefathers. There was no help for it; the amendment must be accepted, let the consequences be what they might. This done, the leaders returned to their homes to await results.

Meanwhile the enemy were gathering at Syracuse, and here Democratic harmony was soon to be perturbed by the refusal of the committee on contested seats, under the control of Tammany Hall, to give the State Democracy, also called the Fairchild or Grace "crowd," the representation in the convention they demanded. Unless they were given a third of New York City's representation and their delegates were admitted without pledges, they would withdraw and form a ticket of their own. They were allowed but one-fifth, and even that consummate master of politics, David B. Hill, could not adjust the differences.

In the campaign of 1894 the issue was clear. It was Tammany against the field, or rather the field against Tammany. Seven organizations held council around the flaming Torch of Reform, and determined to "hunt the Tiger out." These were the regular "machine" Republicans, Committee of Seventy of the Chamber of Commerce, Good Government Clubs, State Democracy, Independent County men, O'Brien Republicans and the German



IT CAN GO IT ALONE.
From the *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

FOOLS RUSH IN WHERE ANGELS FEAR TO TREAD.—From the *N. Y. Herald.*

reformers. But a second fusion ticket made up of the same elements as the first was now clearly impossible. The Good Government Clubs, in the political nomenclature of the campaign known as "Goo Goos," claiming to be the legitimate successors of the old Committee of Seventy, and not viewing alliance with Platt as compatible with their mission in politics, decided to "go it alone," and forthwith precipitated a ticket without regard to the opportunity of fusion. If they had hoped thus to bring other anti-Tammany organizations to their terms they were disappointed, for even that Champion of

NOT VERY GOOD, BUT BETTER THAN TAMMANY'S.

THEY DON'T LIKE CHESTNUTS.

THE SAME OLD VENDERS.

WAITING FOR THE BURR TO OPEN.

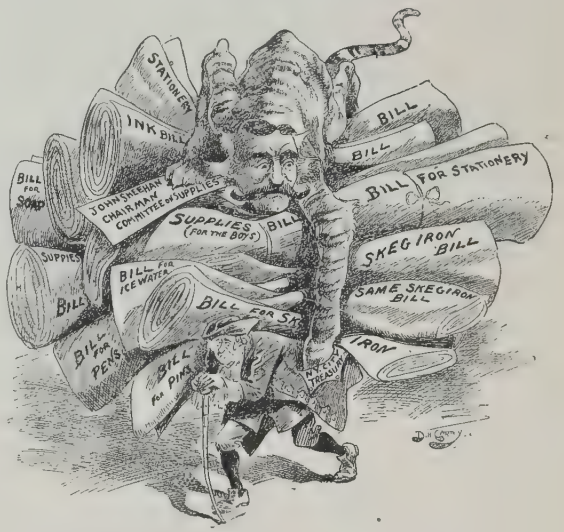
From the *N. Y. Herald.*

HUNTING THE TIGER.—From the *N. Y. World.*

Reform, the Reverend Dr. Parkhurst, just returned fresh for the fray from seven months of Alpine climbing, could not give them his blessing. In a letter to the press he attributed their action to "youthful enthusiasm and excessive zeal," and urged the holding of a meeting to appoint a new Committee of Seventy. In response to this call, the Chamber of Commerce came together, organized a Committee of Fifty instead of Seventy, and made ready to confer with other organizations concerning united action. The local ticket agreed upon by the Republicans proved acceptable to the Committee of Fifty, and also to the Grace Democracy; and throughout the campaign these three organizations were known as Fusionists. As Platt and his lieutenants had feared, the great body of German-Americans would not support a ticket committed to a strict enforcement of the Sunday law. They preferred harmony to any abridgment of their Teutonic liberty. With Herr Ridder as spokesman, the German-American Reform Union (G-A-R-U—Garoo) went over to the enemy. A small minority of the Germans, however, under the spell of Carl Schurz, held firm to the principles for which they had fought in 1894, organized themselves into the German-American Citizens' Union, and were distinguished from their backsliding brethren by the name "Gazoos." The O'Brienites also joined the Tammany forces, and the Independent County men and the Stecklerites each put a ticket of their own in the field. With the line of battle thus drawn, the merry war began.

THE GENTLEMEN WHO WILL DECIDE THE ELECTION.
From the *N. Y. Evening Telegram.*

At the head of the Tammany organization, as Croker's successor, was his former lieutenant, John C. Sheehan. The active participation in so promi-



AND WE ARE ASKED TO SHOULDER THIS LOAD AGAIN.
From the *N. Y. World.*

nent a capacity of one against whom grave charges had been preferred during the investigations of the Lexow Committee did not tend to strengthen Tammany's position in the campaign. Should Tammany once more be installed in the City Hall, many feared that the institution, with Sheehan chairman of the committee of supplies, would be too great a burden for poor old Father Knickerbocker to carry.

There was much ado among the Goo Goos when they found themselves alone, the commotion resulting in discord and then in a split, many joining the ranks of the Committee of Fifty. The rest, hesitating what to do, turned appealingly to Dr. Parkhurst for help, but that reverend gentleman was too busy in hand to hand conflict with the Tiger to hear their cries. Moreover, having committed himself to Fusion, he was finding difficulty in reconciling his position to those of Platt and of Mayor Strong. Truly it was a strange sight to behold, Dr. Parkhurst holding hands with Platt.

It was not to be expected that the irrepressible Mr. Miller, having once announced himself, could be "bottled," or even kept up country. During the

most critical time of the campaign he appeared in Cooper Institute to put a strict construction upon the excise amendment he had succeeded in fastening on to the platform at Saratoga.

Grace, although having cast his lot with the Fusionists, had troubles of his own. He had selected as the device to be printed at the head of his column on the new blanket ballot, an emblematic rooster. But the wicked Tammanyites secured an injunction restraining the Police Board from placing this emblem on the official ballot at the head of a column containing both the local Fusion ticket and the regular Democratic nominees for State offices. This injunction, however, was overruled by the next higher court, and for the space of one short day Mr. Grace held close to his heart his emblem so dear, when a still higher court reversed the decision of the lower. He was therefore permitted to use the emblem only at the head of the column containing the State Democracy's local ticket, which, as has already been stated, was the Fusion local ticket.

Of minor incidents in the campaign, of jangles and wrangles in districts and precincts, there was no end. East Side, West Side, from Harlem to the Battery, all Gotham for six full weeks was one continual

MUCH ADO.

Chorus of Goo Goos: "Dr. Parkhurst! Boo-hoo! We's crying! Tum up 'tairs an' see what's de matter wiv us."

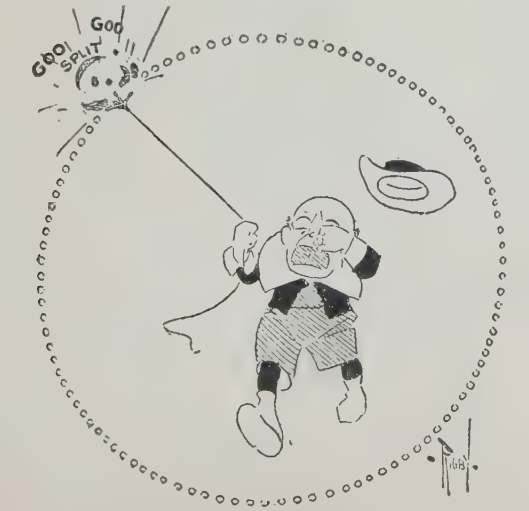
From the *N. Y. Herald.*

THE GOO GOO KINDERGARTEN.

TROUBLE IN THE NURSERY.—From the *N. Y. World.*

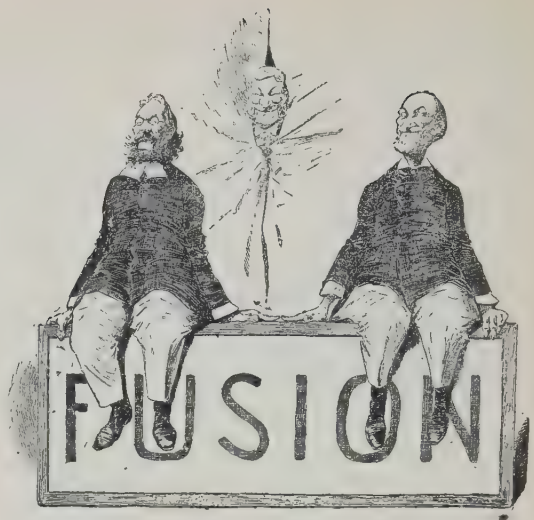
"We shall not be municipally safe till the striped beast is dead."
—CHARLES H. PARKHURST

TO THE DEATH.—From the *N. Y. Recorder.*



BOO! HOO!—From the *N. Y. Herald.*

NOT A FIGHT IN THE OPEN.
From the *N. Y. Evening Telegram.*

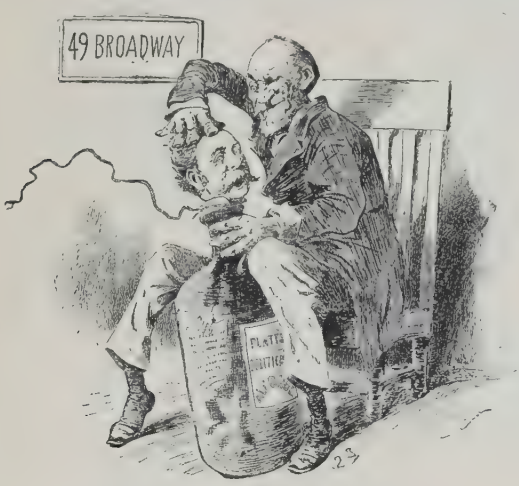


DR. PARKHURST AND "BOSS" PLATT AS THE "HEAVENLY TWINS."
From the *N. Y. Evening Telegram.*

STRONG, PLATT AND PARKHURST ARE FIGHTING THE TIGER.—From the *N. Y. Herald.*

Babel of tongues. The end came at last, with Tammany victorious by about 25,000, but held as if in the stocks by a Republican legislature at Albany and the Reform administration elected in 1894 in possession of the City Hall for at least two years more.

Within the limits of these ten pages we are able to present only a few of the numerous cartoons which



PLATT TRYING TO BOTTLE MILLER.
From the *N. Y. Evening Telegram*.

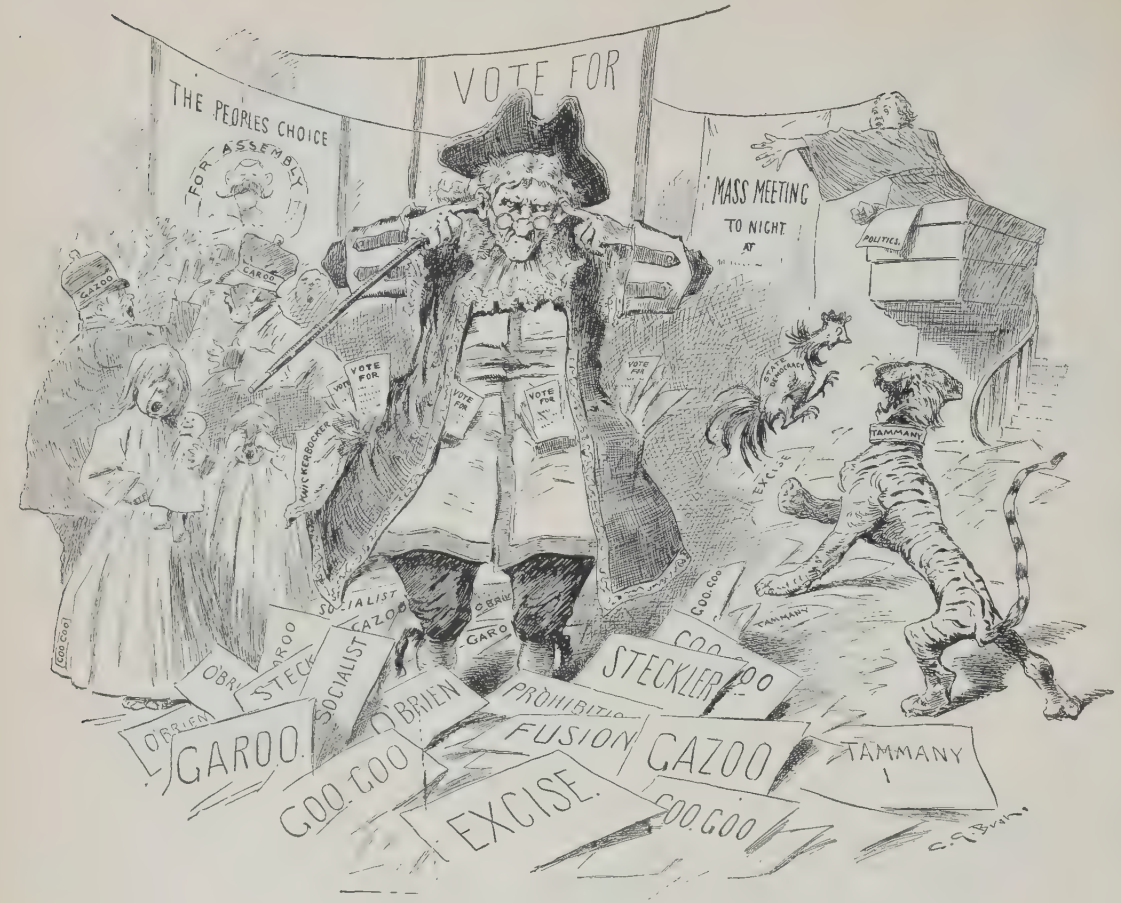
appeared from day to day to make plain the complicated issues of the campaign, and these only in miniature reproduction. Many of them filled half a page each, and several an entire page each. The most successful, perhaps, from the point of view of systematic daily representation of current events, were the cartoons by Mr. C. S. Bush, appearing in the *Herald* and its afternoon issue, the *Telegram*. For more than four years Mr. Bush had been contributing to these papers always one, often

HE SHALL HAVE HIS EMBLEM.—From the *N. Y. Recorder*.

two, and sometimes as many as four cartoons every day, and he was therefore well equipped for the task, and no doubt welcomed a lively campaign which would furnish him a variety of subject mat-

"WHAT IT IS, IS IT, AND WHERE ARE WE AT?"
From the *N. Y. Recorder*.

"HA! HA! HA!"
The Tiger swallows the Grace Rooster.—From the *N. Y. Herald*.



POOR KNICKERBOCKER !—From the *N. Y. Herald.*

ter for his pen. Besides possessing the skill to set forth a situation in a few lines, Mr. Bush is an artist to his very finger tips. Every one of his cartoons possesses not only that essential quality of bold simplicity, but the additional merit of pleasing the eye. Moreover, his productions are without apparent prejudice. They show restraint even in their most grotesque lines, are quaint rather than humorous, and who has ever seen a Bush caricature that was malicious? His pet subject, Mr. Platt, whom he contorts into every conceivable shape, is known to have at least one sincere affection, and that is for himself as Mr. Bush sees him. He declares the face in Mr. Bush's cartoons of him to be the best likeness ever made of him.

The story of the evolution of this face is interesting, and at the same time illustrative of the methods of the cartoonist. It was originally drawn from a

OUR POLITICAL HALFBACKS AND WAYBACKS LINING UP FOR THE GRAND RUSH.—From the *N. Y. World.*

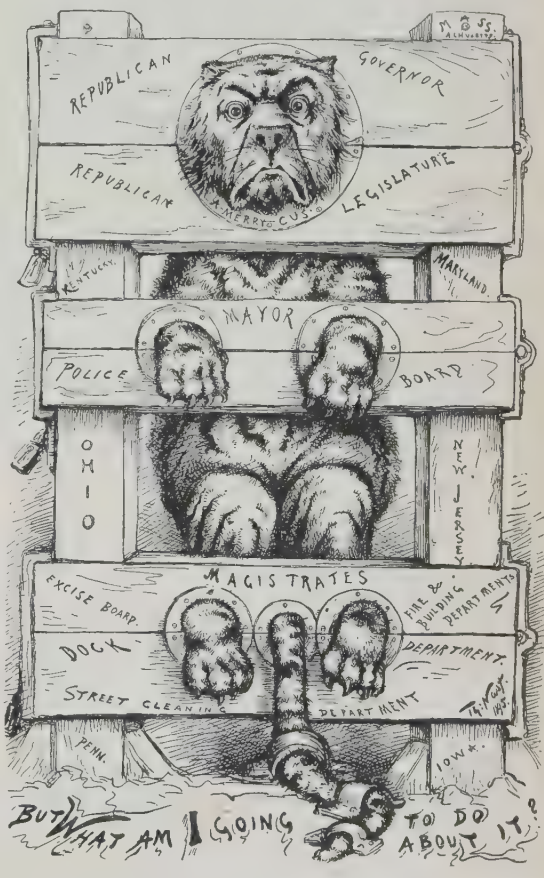
THE LAST GRAND PARADE OF THE CAMPAIGN.—From the *N. Y. World.*

photograph, and was, as nearly as could be made with a pen, a faithful reproduction. Gradually, as the artist became more and more familiar with his man, he took a liberty here and another there, always preserving, however, the characteristic lines, until the face of Platt in the cartoon, though a likeness, was no longer the face in the photograph. Except in one rather curious respect. Under the nose in the original photograph appeared a heavy shadow, due to the arrangement of light at the sitting. This Mr. Bush reproduced in his first drawing, and when later he had occasion to shift the lights and shades in his compositions, through some artist's vagary, it was always retained. Finally the shadow under the nose became so essential a part of his conception of Platt that the dear old face would never look quite natural without it.

Thus may the caricaturist make or unmake men by the character lines he shows forth in the face or figure. His conception persisted in becomes that of the multitude. It was this ability to emphasize in a few bold strokes the characteristic traits of his subject that made of Nast one so devoutly to be feared by the Tweed ring. "Boss" Tweed, it is said, dreaded more the caricatures of him by Mr. Nast than he did the revelations of the *Times*. Nor has the hand of this veteran caricaturist lost its cunning. Some of the most vigorous cartoons that appeared during the recent campaign were Th. Nast's in the *Recorder*. Croker and the Tammany Tiger are his usual theme; and so perfectly does he blend these two subjects that one is always in doubt whether it is the body of the Tiger with the head of Croker or the head of the man attached to the body of the beast. Perhaps the best of all the cartoons he produced during the campaign was the one showing Dr. Parkhurst in death struggle with the Tiger, a small reproduction of which appears on page 673. Nast's cartoons in general differ from those of Bush in that they usually point a moral, rather than record the event.

When one considers that the cartoons appearing in the daily papers are not evolved at leisure in the quiet of the studio, but are literally dashed off while the typesetting machines are throwing telegraphic news dispatches into column form one is able to obtain some idea of the manner of men these cartoonists for the daily papers are—Bush and Rigby of the *Herald* and *Telegram*, Nast and Pease of the *Recorder*, McCarthy, McDougall, Powers and Crawford of the *World*, Barrett of the *Press* and *Advertiser*, Davenport of the *Journal* and Soden of the *News*. They must be artists who either can conceive for themselves the situation to hit off for the day, or must be able at once to make their own the ideas suggested by the managing editor.

When the historian comes to write his chapter,



or paragraph, on the New York campaign of 1895, he will find in the cartoons of the metropolitan daily papers a source from which he may easily derive a clear understanding of this perhaps the most complicated of all political contests since man set about to govern himself.

ROBERT J. FINLEY.

JOHN SHERMAN'S STORY OF HIS OWN CAREER.*

A REVIEW OF FORTY YEARS IN AMERICAN PUBLIC LIFE.

BY E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS.

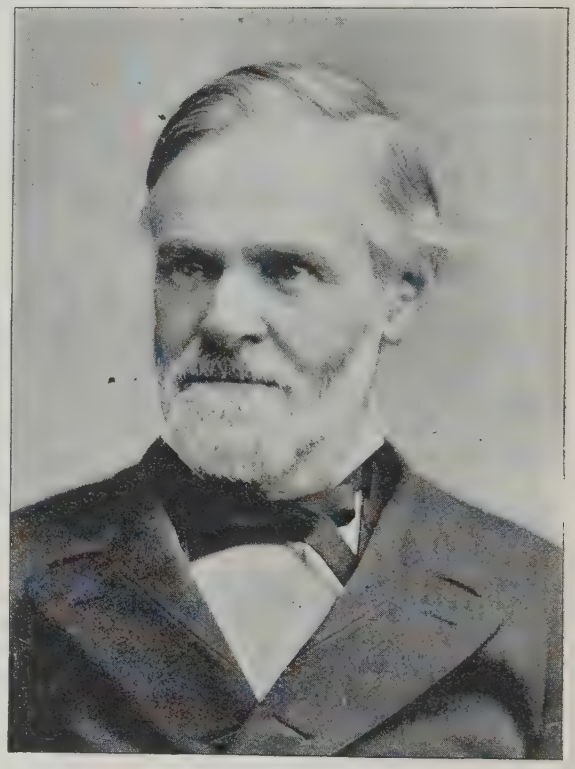
JOHN SHERMAN'S is the record of a remarkable life, the tracing of which brings the reader face to face with all the main events of our national history during the last half century. Of our financial history during and since the war Mr. Sherman's new autobiography gives the most interesting, luminous and trustworthy account yet published, one for which students in this branch of our affairs will be profoundly grateful. The preface gives us to understand that the author at first proposed a financial history pure and simple, but widened his plan in deference to the publishers, "who were more interested in the number of copies they could sell than in the finances of the United States." The work will be eagerly welcomed and read notwithstanding certain defects. Many of the details and narrations with which it is taken up are dreary, some of them frivilous. There is less than one would have expected in an autobiography from a man like Mr. Sherman, of light upon the inside history of events. His accounts of his travels at home and in foreign lands are usually not full or graphic enough to interest people not acquainted with the scenes described; while for those acquainted with the scenes the descriptions are rather trite. The style is easy and clear, the printing excellent, and the table of contents and the index very full. Many of the illustrations add to the charm of the book. We propose in the main, to let the work speak for itself, and to quote little touching those matters upon which Mr. Sherman's attitude and acts are already perfectly known to the public.

John Sherman was born at Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823. After an irregular and not very complete general education he studied law, and at the age of 21 was admitted to the Ohio bar. From the first a Whig, he early became interested in politics, though, as he says, without the slightest desire for office, and was elected to Congress in 1854, at once taking a conspicuous place. In the House he remained three consecutive terms. In 1861 he was elected to the Senate, where he has since served, practically without intermission save during his Secretaryship of the Treasury under President Hayes.

MR. SHERMAN'S EARLY LIFE.

When young, Sherman was none of your "goody good" boys. He says:

According to the usages of the time, I was put early



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to the study of Latin. I must confess that during my stay at Mt. Vernon I was rather a troublesome boy, frequently involved in controversies with the teachers, and sometimes punished in the old-fashioned way with a ferrule and the switch. . . . Among my school adventures at Mt. Vernon was one I heartily regret. We had a teacher by the name of Lord. He was a small man, and not able to cope with several of the boys in the school. . . . One evening after school four boys, of whom I was one, while playing on the commons, found a dead sheep. It was suggested that we carry the sheep into the schoolroom and place it on Lord's seat. This was promptly done and I wrote a Latin couplet, purporting that this was a very worthy sacrifice to a very poor Lord, and placed it on the head of the sheep. The next morning Lord found the sheep and made a great outcry against the indignity. Efforts were at once made to ascertain the actors in this farce, and proof was soon obtained. My handwriting disclosed my part in the case, and the result was a prompt discharge of the culprits from school.

It was a fad of J. Banning Norton's to wear his fingernails very long. On one occasion I pummeled him well,

*John Sherman's Recollections of Forty Years in the House, Senate, and Cabinet. An Autobiography. Illustrated. 2 vols., 8vo, pages 1239. Chicago: The Werner Company.

but he scratched my face in the contest. When I went home marked in this way I was asked how I came to be so badly scratched, and the best answer I could make was that I had fallen on a "splintery log," and this got to be a by-word in the school.

When I entered the school Matthew Howe was the regulator, teacher and dominie. He called me to the blackboard and directed me to demonstrate some problem in my lesson of Euclid. I went, and, as I believed, had made the drawing and demonstrated the problem. He said I had not, that I had failed to refer to a corollary. I answered that he had not required this in previous lessons. Some discussion arose, when, with the ferrule in his hand, he directed me to hold out mine. I did so, but as he struck my right hand, I hit him with all the force I could command with my left. This created great excitement in the school, all the students being present, my brother Tecumseh among them. It was said at the time that the boys were disposed to take sides with me, but I saw no signs of it. The result was that I was expelled from the school, but, by the intercession of my mother and Mrs. Reese, after explanations, I was restored, and during my two years with Mr. Howe I had no other contention with him.

It was at this period of my life, about 1839, that I fell

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into very bad habits. Many of the boys about my age who were with me at Howe's school were still about Lancaster, and were out of employment like myself. We . . . got into the habit of drinking poor wine, mostly made of diluted whisky and drugs. The general habit of drinking spirits was then more common than now, but I had not been subject to this temptation. . . . With the jolly good fellows I met at Lancaster who had nothing to do, I could not refuse to join in drinking the health of each other, and thus I was conscious frequently of being more or less intoxicated. On one occasion, in the fall of 1839, I went home very sick from drinking. My mother received me with much surprise and sorrow, but neither complained nor scolded, and, with the utmost kindness, put me to bed and watched over and cared for me. I was not stupid enough to be unconscious of my degradation and her affection, and then and there resolved never to be in such a

BIRTHPLACE OF JOHN SHERMAN AT LANCASTER, OHIO.

condition again, and from that time to this I am not conscious of having been under the influence of liquor. I have partaken of wine and spirits at weddings, feasts and dinners, I have used it as a medicine, and in response to toasts and compliments, but never to an extent to addle my brain or disturb my walk. At that time intemperance was a common vice. Of the young men who were my contemporaries a very large proportion became habitual drunkards and died prematurely.

SHERMAN'S PERSONAL TRAITS.

In common with many eminent men, Mr. Sherman has always had extraordinary veneration for his mother. He remarks that he "has a firm belief in the Bible as the only creed of religious faith and duty, and willingly accords to every human being the right to choose his form of worship according to his judgment, but in case of doubt it is best to follow the teachings of his mother."

Mr. Sherman's catholicity is very broad. Commenting on Mormonism he declares :

It is to be hoped that the government and people of the United States will let the Mormons severely alone, allowing them to believe what they will, and to do in the way of worship what they choose. In this way only can their confidence in alleged revelations be shaken, and Mormonism will disappear among the many vain attempts of humanity to explore the mysteries of life and death. Persecution never weakens delusions, nor disturbs faith, however ignorant and groundless.

John Sherman appears in this book as a typical American of the Saxon branch. He is solid and phlegmatic, not in the least mercurial. When he

surprisingly says, "If I was not an American I certainly would be a Frenchman," we do not believe him. He would be an Englishman. In spite of indifferent early advantages he has been a hard and successful student.

During the early period of practice at the bar I studied my cases carefully and had fair success. . . . I got the reputation of being successful by full preparation and a thorough knowledge of the facts and law of the case. In addressing a jury I rarely attempted flights of oratory, and when I did attempt them I failed. I soon learned that it was better to gain the confidence of a jury by plain talk than by rhetoric. Subsequently in public life I preserved a like course, and once, though I was advised by Governor Chase to add a peroration to my argument, I did not follow his advice.

On my return to Lancaster (1839) I applied myself closely to study and reading, mainly of history. I read Hume, Smollet and Miller's histories of England, Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and such histories of the United States as I could procure.

Mr. Sherman has displayed exemplary thrift. It is understood at his home in Mansfield that from the earliest years of his legal practice he insisted on laying up a few hundred dollars, and has ever since put by a portion of his yearly income.

During my practice thus far (1847) I had been able to accumulate in property and money more than ten thousand dollars. I had in addition to my practice engaged in a profitable business with Jacob Emminger, a practical mechanic, in the manufacture of doors, blinds and other building material. We acquired valuable pine lands in Michigan and transported the lumber to our works at Mansfield. We continued this business until I was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in March 1887, when I sold out my interest and also abandoned the practice of law.

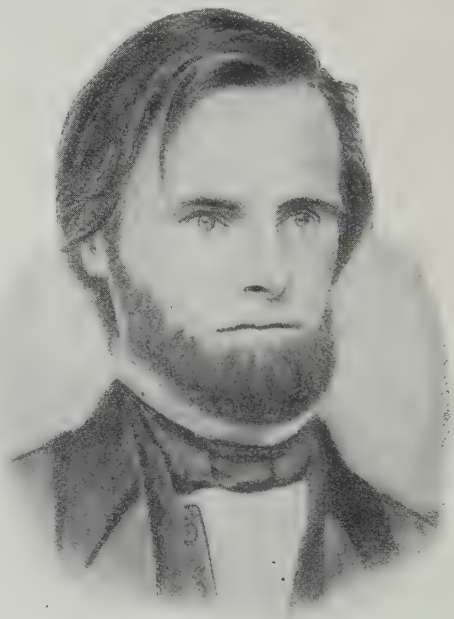
Mr. Sherman must now be a very wealthy man, but no one believes he has come by any part of his fortune dishonestly. He discountenanced the retroactive provision of the "salary grab," and inquired of F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, how he could avoid taking it. Spinner wrote under date July 3, 1873 :

Your letter of the 28th ultimo has been received. I sympathize with you most fully. I too have had my share of lies told on me by Dana and his *Sun*, and shall be disappointed if the libels are not continued, especially if I do right. Really you have a white elephant on your hands. You can neither take the back pay, nor leave it where it is, nor draw it and redeposit it, without subjecting yourself to the yelping of the damned curs that bark at the heels of every honest man.

Though unlike his brother, the General, in many points, John Sherman is no whit his brother's inferior in courage. He visited the most dangerous parts of Kansas in the worst "border ruffian" days. We shall present some account of his experiences there. Toward the bullying sort of Southern Congressmen just before the war, no Northern member was less craven than Sherman ; but his bold words and deeds, unlike Sumner's, were so artfully dispensed as not to stir wrath without accomplishing good.

FIRST VISIT TO THE EAST—SEES WEBSTER.

In the winter of 1846-47 I for the first time visited the cities of Washington, New York and Boston. I rode in a stage coach from Mansfield to the national road south of Newark, and thence over that road by stages to Cumberland, the railroads not having yet crossed the mountains. From Cumberland I rode in cars to Baltimore, occupying nearly a day. From Baltimore I proceeded to Washington. Mr. Vinton, then the veteran member from Ohio, invited me to join for a few days his mess, . . . composed entirely of senators and members, one of the former being Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky. I was delighted and instructed by the free and



JOHN SHERMAN AT 23.

easy talk that prevailed, a mixture of funny jokes, well-told stories and gay and grave discussions of politics and law. . . . In New York I received . . . a letter of introduction to Benj. R. Curtis, then an eminent lawyer, and latterly a more eminent Justice of the Supreme Court. . . . I was received very kindly. . . . He said he was able to do me a favor, that he had a ticket to a grand banquet to be attended by the leading men of Boston at Plymouth Rock on the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, and that Daniel Webster would preside. . . . On the next day I entered the train at Boston for Plymouth. . . . I did not know a single person in the great assemblage. . . . There was no mistaking Webster. He sat in the centre of a cross-table with the British minister on his right and Jeremiah Mason on his left. At the other end of the room sat Abbott Lawrence. . . . To my surprise, . . . Mr. Lawrence acted as toastmaster. We had stories, songs, poetry and oratory, generally good and appropriate, but not from Webster. . . . Webster had been talking freely with those about him. He displayed none of the loftiness associated with his name. He drank freely. That was manifest to every one. His

favorite bottle was one labeled "brandy." We heard of it as being "more than a hundred years old." It did not travel down to us. Webster was plainly hilarious. At this time the conductor appeared and announced that in fifteen minutes he would start for Boston. Then Webster arose with difficulty. He rested his hands firmly on the table, and with an effort assumed an erect position. Every voice was hushed. He said that in fifteen minutes we would separate, never more to meet again, and then with glowing force and eloquence he contrasted the brevity and vanity of human life with the immortality of the events they were celebrating, which century after century would be celebrated by your children and your children's children to the latest generation. I cannot recall the words of his short but eloquent speech, but it made an impress on my mind. If his body was affected by the liquor his head was clear and his utterance perfect. I met Mr. Webster afterward.

There was nothing in Washington at that time to excite interest, except the men and women in public or social life. The city itself had no attractions. . . . It then contained about thirty thousand inhabitants. Pennsylvania avenue was a broad, badly paved, unattractive street, while all the other streets were unpaved and unimproved. It was a city in name, but a village in fact. Mr. Polk was then President. He . . . was a plain man, of ordinary ability and more distinguished for the great events that happened during his presidency than for anything he did himself. I attended one of his receptions. His wife appeared to better advantage than he.

After the war, being in Nashville, Mr. Sherman called on Mrs. President Polk and renewed the acquaintance made in the winter of 1846-7 "She was still in vigorous health, an elegant and dignified lady."

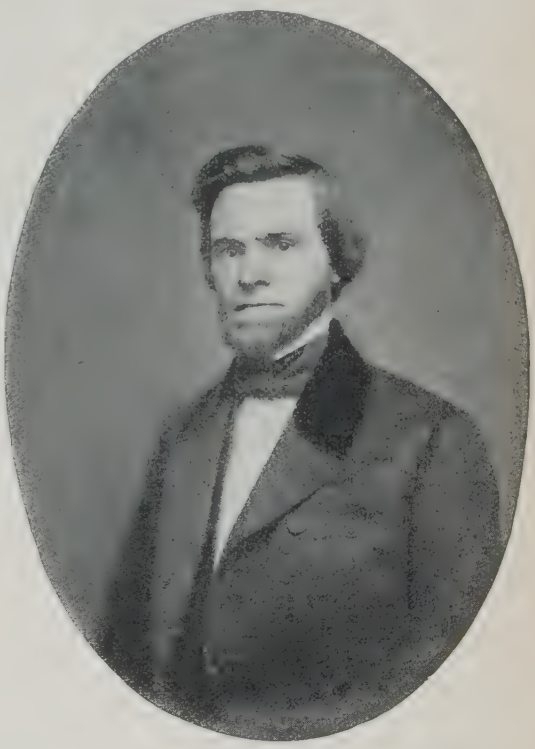
In 1848 Sherman was a delegate to the National Whig convention at Philadelphia.

The chief incident of the convention was the struggle between the friends of General Scott and General Taylor. When the convention was being organized, Colonel Collyer, chairman of the Ohio delegation, said there was a young gentleman in that convention who could never hope to get an office unless that convention gave him one, and nominated me for secretary of the convention. Mr. Defrees said there was a delegate from Indiana in the same condition, and moved that Schuyler Colfax be made assistant secretary. We then marched together to the platform and commenced our political life, in which we were to be closely associated for many years.

RISE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

During the summer of 1855 the elements of opposition to the administration of President Pierce organized as the Republican party. County conventions were generally held and largely attended. The state convention met at Columbus on the 13th day of July, 1855. It was composed of heterogeneous elements, every shade of political opinion being represented. Such antipodes as Giddings, Leiter, Chase, Brinkerhoff and Lew Campbell met in concert. The first question that troubled the convention was the selection of a president. It was thought impolitic to take one who had been offensively conspicuous in one of the old parties. The result was that I was selected, much to my surprise, and for a time, much to my chagrin. Mr. Allison, since a distinguished member of the United States Senate, was elected secretary. I had never presided over any assembly excepting an Odd Fellows' lodge. When I assumed the chair I no doubt soon exposed my inexperience.

Then the 34th Congress met in the old halls of the Senate and House of Representatives on the 3d of December, 1855. The Senate was composed of 43 Democrats and 17 Republicans. There were four vacancies. The House was composed of 97 Republicans, 82 Democrats, and 45 classed as Third party men, mostly as Americans. Eight members were absent and not yet classified. An unusual proportion of the members were new in public life, the result of the revolution of parties caused by the Nebraska bill. The Senate was already organized, with Mr. Bright of Indiana as president *pro tempore*. . . . The balloting for speaker continued until February 2, 1856, when Nathaniel P. Banks was elected under the plurality rule. During these two months the House was without a speaker, and also without rules, except the general principles of parliamentary law. The clerk of the last House of Representatives presided. Innumerable speeches were made, some of them very long, but many brief ones were made by the new members, who took occasion to air their oratory. Timothy Day, one of my colleagues, a cynical bachelor and proprietor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who sat by my side, was constantly employed in writing for his paper. When a new voice was heard he would put his hand to his ear, listen a while and then, turning impatiently to his writing, would say to me: "Another dead cock in the pit." This cynical suppression of a new member rather alarmed me, but on the 9th of January, as appears from the *Globe*, I ventured to make a few remarks. When I sat down I turned to Mr.



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Day and said: "Another dead cock in the pit." He relieved me by saying, "Not quite so bad as that."

It appeared for a time that the new party would carry the country in a blaze of enthusiasm. And, looking over the past, I am clearly of the opinion that this would have been the result but for the faulty nomination of Colonel John C. Fremont as the Republican candidate for President, and the sagacious nomination of James Buchanan as the Democratic candidate. . . . Seward or Chase was the natural candidate. They were fully identified with the principles and purposes of their party. They were men of marked ability, strong in their respective states, each elected governor of his state and sure of its support; but Chase was opposed on account of his advanced opinions on the slavery question, and Seward was actively opposed by the so-called American party, for his open hostility to its principles and policy. All these sought for a new man, and public opinion gradually, but strongly, turned to John C. Fremont. He had no experience in public life, but he attracted attention by his bold explorations in the West, and especially by his marching to California and occupation of the Mexican territory. A strong effort was made to secure the nomination of Justice McLean, of the United States Supreme Court. He had been long in public life, had been a cabinet officer in two administrations, had been appointed to the supreme bench by Jackson, had held this position for twenty-six years, and was a man of spotless integrity. His nomination was strongly urged by conservative Republicans in all the Northern states, and by the delegates from Pennsylvania, especially by Thaddeus Stevens, who asserted that the nomination of Fremont would not only lose the state of Pennsylvania to the Republicans, but that the party would be defeated at the presidential election. But the current of opinion in the West, in New England and New York, was too strong in favor of Fremont, and he was nominated. . . . There was a large element of the old Whig party in the North, which, though friendly to Republican principles, and willing to support Seward or McLean, yet would not vote for Fremont, who had none of the qualities that commanded their respect. Such men as Ewing, Everett, Winthrop and Hilliard, conspicuous leaders and eminent statesmen, announced their purpose to vote for Fillmore. . . . I shared in this feeling of distrust of Fremont, but gave him my support.

PIERCE AND BUCHANAN.

Buchanan was regarded as a conservative man of great experience, who, being absent from the country during the entire period of the Kansas contest, would, it was believed, and his supporters affirmed, pursue a quieting policy that would arrest and prevent further outrages and would secure fair elections in that territory. He was popular in Pennsylvania, and served for many years in each house of Congress, had creditably represented the United States as minister to Russia and Great Britain, had been Secretary of State and the head of the cabinet of President Polk. He was unanimously supported by the delegation from Pennsylvania, then a doubtful state, and, after many ballots and the defeat of Pierce, was nominated with the acquiescence of Douglas. This nomination greatly strengthened the Democratic party. It held in that party the protection Democrats, and a large proportion of those who in 1854 voted for anti-Nebraska members of Congress.

In reviewing the past it is apparent that the election of Buchanan was necessary to convince the people of the North that no successful opposition to the extension of slavery could be made except by a party distinctly pledged to that policy. Mr. Buchanan encountered difficulties which no human wisdom could overcome. Whatever may have been his desire he was compelled, by the prevailing sentiment of his party, to adopt measures that made a conflict between the sections unavoidable. The election of Fremont would probably have precipitated this conflict before the North was ripe for it. His conduct during the early period of the war proves that he would have been unequal to such an emergency. His defeat was the postponement of the irrepressible conflict until it became apparent to all that our country must be all free or all slave territory. This was the lesson taught by the administration of Buchanan, and Lincoln was best fitted to carry it into execution.

Pierce was still President, but after his defeat for the nomination he changed his policy materially. Events were allowed to develop in Kansas, with a growing tendency in favor of the Free State party. . . . A more careful study of the motives and conduct of public men during this period has changed my opinion of many of them, and especially of President Pierce. That he was a genial, social and agreeable companion is affirmed by all who were familiar with him. That his opinions were honestly entertained and firmly supported is shown by his adherence to them without change or shadow of turning. In this respect he compares favorably with many leading men of his party, who stifled their opinions to meet the currents of the day.

As the reader will see, Mr. Sherman was at the outbreak of the war very bitter against Buchanan but he found that that gentleman was a patriot after all.

In 1861 I was serving on the staff of General Patterson as a volunteer aid without pay. While at Harrisburg it was suggested to me that ex-President Buchanan, then at his country home near that city, had expressed a wish to see me. As our personal relations had always been pleasant, though our political opinions were widely different, I called upon him, and we were cordially received. I was surprised at the frankness and apparent sincerity of the opinions expressed by him in relation to the war. He said he had done all he could to prevent the war, but now that it was upon us it was the duty of all patriotic people to make it a success; that he approved all that had been done by Mr. Lincoln, of whom he spoke in high terms of praise. I believe he was sincere in the opinions he then expressed, and know of nothing said or done by him since that time that could create a doubt of his sincerity.

"BLEEDING KANSAS."

Mr. Sherman's relation of what he saw and heard in Kansas while performing his duty as member of a Congressional Investigation Committee is an entertaining chapter.

On the second day before the election large companies of men came into the district in wagons and on horseback, and declared that they were from the state of Missouri, and were going to Douglas to vote. On the morning of the election they gathered around the house where the election was to be held. Two of the judges appointed by the governor did not appear, and other judges were selected by the crowd; all then voted. In order to make a pretense of right to vote, some persons of the company kept a pretended register of squatter claims, on which any one could enter his name, and then assert he had a

MR. SHERMAN'S RESIDENCE AT MANSFIELD, OHIO.

claim to the territory. A citizen of the district, who was himself a candidate for delegate to Congress, was told by one of the strangers that he would be abused, and probably killed, if he challenged a vote. He was seized by the collar, called a damned Abolitionist, and was compelled to seek protection in the room with the judges. About the time the polls were closed these strangers mounted their horses and got into their wagons and cried out, "All aboard for Westport." A number were recognized as residents of Missouri, and among them was Samuel H. Woodson, a leading lawyer of Independence. Of those whose names are on the poll books, 35 were resident settlers and 226 were non-residents.

The policy of the administration was driving a wedge into the Democratic party. The bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution passed the Senate by a vote of 33 yeas to 25 nays, four Northern Democrats and two Southern Americans voting with the Republicans against it. . . . In the House of Representatives, composed of 128 Democrats, 92 Republicans and 14 Americans, the bill was defeated by the adoption of an amendment which provided that the Lecompton constitution should be submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas, but this amendment was disagreed to by the Senate, and the disagreement was referred to a committee of conference. The result was the adoption of a substitute, known as the English bill. This bill, though faulty and partisan, provided for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, but provided also for a submission of the English bill to a vote of the people of Kansas. On the 2d of August a vote was taken in Kansas, and 11,300, out of a total vote of 13,088, were cast against the English proposition. Thus the Leompton constitution and the English bill were defeated, the exclusion of slavery made absolute, and the state of Kansas was admitted into the Union as a free state, under a constitution approved by the people, but not until January 29, 1861.

This memorable result was the turning point of the slavery controversy. The people of the South hastened preparations for a dissolution of the Union and a civil war. The Confederate Congress, meeting four days later, on February 9th, elected Jefferson Davis as its President, he having resigned as United States Senator, January 21, 1861, eight days before Kansas was admitted to the Union.

I have given much space to this Kansas controversy, for I wish to impress upon the readers of this volume that the war was not caused by agitation for the abolition of slavery, but by aggressive measures for the extension of slavery over free territory.

SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE IN THE THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

But for a certain indorsement which he had been led to give to Helper's "Impending Crisis of the South" Mr. Sherman would have been elected instead of Pennington Speaker of the House in the thirty-fifth Congress. He was denounced as approving John Brown's raid. This was false. Like most Republicans Sherman was not at this time an Abolitionist. He says:

Brown was tried for murder and executed. His foolish and criminal invasion was the work of a fanatic. . . . The invasion of Harper's Ferry was debated in the Senate at great length and with extreme violence, producing in both houses intense irritation and excitement. Keitt, of South Carolina, charged upon the Republicans the responsibility of Helper's book and John Brown's foray, exclaiming: "The South here asks nothing but its rights. . . . I would have no more; but, as God is my Judge, as one of its Representatives, I would shatter this republic from turret to foundation-stone before I would take one tittle less." Lamar, of Mississippi, declared that the Republicans were not "guiltless of the blood of John Brown and his co-conspirators, and the innocent men, the victims of his ruthless vengeance." Pryor, of Virginia, said Helper's book riots "in rebellion, treason, and insurrection, and is precisely in the spirit of the act which startled us a few weeks since at Harper's Ferry." Crawford, of Georgia, declared: "We will never submit to the inauguration of a black Republican President."

After this vote (on the 39th ballot) I conferred with Davis and George Briggs of New York, Americans, and Adrain. I had the positive assurance of these three gentlemen that if I would withdraw they would vote for William Pennington, of New Jersey, and thus secure a Republican organization of the House. I referred this proposition to my Republican associates, and a majority of them were opposed to any change. Francis E. Spinner, of New York, said he never would change his vote from me, and Thaddeus Stevens said he never would do so until the crack of doom. When afterward reminded of this Mr. Stevens said he thought he "heard it cracking." . . . . A ballot was immediately taken, but, much to my chagrin, the gentlemen named did not change their votes, and Mr. Pennington still lacked three votes of an election. I again appealed to Davis and Briggs, and finally, on the 1st of February, Mr. Pennington received their votes. The result was announced: Pennington, 117; McClernand, 85; Gilmer, 16; 15 scattering, giving Pennington a majority of one, and thus, after a long and

violent contest, a Republican was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SECESSION.

Mr. Sherman's description well recalls the gloomy days between Lincoln's election and inauguration when secession was going merrily on, encouraged by many still in office under the United States government and not discouraged even by the President.

After much serious reflection, Mr. Buchanan had arrived at the conclusion that no power to coerce a state

MR. SHERMAN'S WASHINGTON RESIDENCE.

has been delegated to Congress nor to any other department of the federal government. It is manifest, upon an inspection of the constitution, that this is not among the specific and enumerated powers granted to Congress; and it is especially apparent that its exercise is not "necessary and proper for carrying into execution" any one of these powers.

Who doubts if Buchanan had been true to his promises in submitting the controversy in Kansas to its own people, and had closed it by admitting Kansas as a free state, that the Democratic party would have retained its power? It was his infernal policy in that state (I can hardly think of the mean and bad things he allowed there without swearing) that drove off Douglas, led to the division of the Democratic party and the consequent election of Lincoln.

The Mobile *Advertiser* said: "During the past year 135,430 muskets have been quietly transferred from the Northern arsenal at Springfield alone, to those in the Southern states. We are much obliged to Secretary Floyd for the foresight he has thus displayed in disarming the North and *equipping the South for this emergency.*"

Not only were no measures adopted to prevent secession, but it was proposed by Mr. Mason that, to avoid the possibility of a conflict between the forces of the army and navy and of the seceding states, all the laws providing for the use of the army in aid of the civil authorities in executing the laws of the United States should be suspended and made inoperative in those states. These were the laws passed during the term of President Jackson, and at his earnest request, to enable the government to enforce the laws of the United States against the opposition of the state of South Carolina. It was a striking presentation of the difference between General Jackson and James Buchanan.

Abraham Lincoln, the President-elect, arrived in the city of Washington on the 23d day of February, 1861, and with Mrs. Lincoln stopped at Willard's Hotel, where I was then living. On the evening of his arrival I called upon him; he took my hands in both of his, drew himself up to his full height, and, looking at me steadily, said: "You are John Sherman! Well, I am taller than you; let's measure." Thereupon we stood back to back, and some one present announced that he was two inches taller than I. This was correct, for he was six feet three and a half inches tall when he stood erect.

At no moment of that dark period did Mr. Sherman doubt that the Union cause would triumph. April 12, 1861, he wrote his brother:

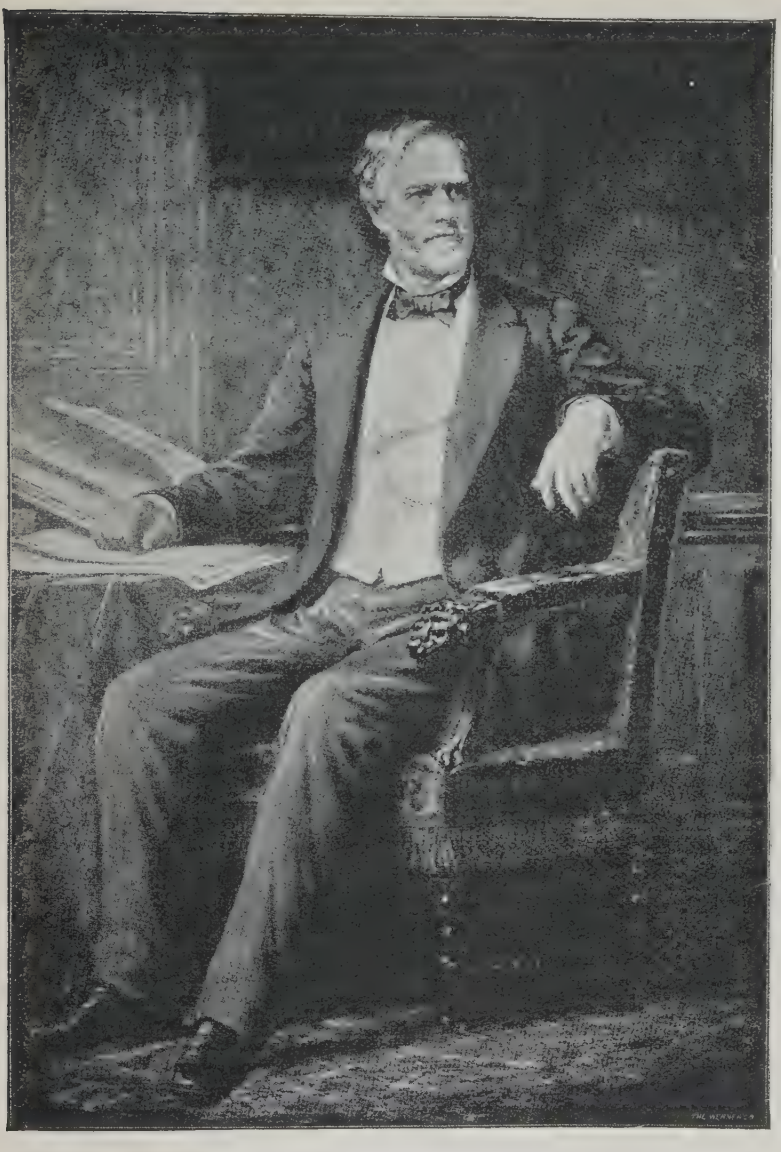
Let me now record a prediction. Whatever you may think of the signs of the times, the government will rise from this strife greater, stronger, and more prosperous than ever. It will display energy and military power. The men who have confidence in it, and do their full duty by it, may reap whatever there is of honor and profit in public life, while those who look on merely as spectators in the storm will fail to discharge the highest duty of a citizen, and suffer accordingly in public estimation.

And again April 14:

I look for preliminary defeats, for the rebels have arms, organization, unity; but this advantage will not last long. The government will maintain itself or our Northern people are the veriest poltroons that ever disgraced humanity.

THE WAR.

While at Williamsport, on the Potomac, General Sherman, who had been at Washington and received his commission as colonel of the 13th United States Infantry, then being recruited, came to visit me at my lodgings in a country tavern. He then met for the first time in many years his old classmate, Colonel, afterward Major-General, George H. Thomas, who then commanded a regular regiment of the United States army in the force under the command of General Patterson. The conversation of these two officers, who were to be so intimately associated in great events in the future, was very interesting. They got a big map of the United States, spread



JOHN SHERMAN AS SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Painted by D. Huntington for the New York Chamber of Commerce, to commemorate the resumption of specie payments on the first of January, 1879.

it out on the floor, and on their hands and knees discussed the probable salient strategic places of the war. They singled out Richmond, Vicksburg, Nashville, Knoxville and Chattanooga. To me it has always appeared strange that they were able confidently and correctly to designate the lines of operations and strategic points of a war not yet commenced, and more strange still that they should be leading actors in great battles at the places designated by them at this country tavern.

I knew the battle of Bull Run was to be fought on Sunday the 21st of July. Soon after noon of that day I mounted my horse, and with James Rollins, a Member of Congress from Missouri, called on General Scott, and inquired for news of the battle then going on. He told us he was quite sure of a favorable result, but feared the loss of his gallant officers, as, the troops being raw, it would be necessary for the officers to lead them. We crossed the pontoon bridge from Georgetown, and then passing by Arlington, we went to a new fort on the main road from the Long Bridge. As we approached we could hear the distant firing of cannon. We asked a sentinel on duty if he had heard the sound all day. He said, "Yes, but not so loud as now." This was significant but not encouraging. We returned to my lodgings on Fifteenth street. Everywhere there was an uneasy feeling. At eight o'clock in the evening I started for the residence of the Secretary of War to get information of the battle. As I approached I was seized by the arm, and turning, saw Secretary Cameron. I asked about the battle, but without answering, he hurried me into his house and said: "Our army is defeated and my brother is killed." He then gave way to passionate grief. His brother, Colonel Cameron, had been killed, and the Union army was in full retreat. I was enjoined to say nothing until morning. I obeyed his injunction. At eleven o'clock that night I heard the clatter of a horse's feet in full gallop. My nephew, Robert McComb, a boy about nineteen, a private soldier in an Ohio regiment, but detailed as an orderly, had been sent to the rear with a message. He saw the army in retreat, and being well mounted and believing that discretion was the better part of valor, rode rapidly to my lodgings in Washington. It is uncertain whether he or "Bull Run" Russell, an English reporter, made the best time to the Long Bridge.

Assured that he could forward the war more at home than at the front, Mr. Sherman got permission and in September, 1861, proceeded to raise in Ohio two regiments of infantry, a battery of artillery and a squadron of cavalry. He wished his regiments commanded by regular officers, in which he was opposed by Gen. Scott, who thought that the success of the war depended upon strengthening the regular army. Mr. Sherman thought otherwise.

It was idle, it seemed to me, to expect that the young men of the country would enlist in the regular service

While ready to respond to the call of their country in its actual peril, they had no purpose to become regular soldiers for life. It appeared to me, therefore, that the manifest policy of the government should be to allow the regular army to be gradually absorbed into the volunteer service, where the young officers educated at the expense of the government might impart instruction to regiments and brigades, instead of to squads and companies. I spoke to General Scott about this, and the result of my interview was very unpleasant. I fear we both lost our temper, though I never ceased to respect the old general for the great service he had rendered his country; but his day was past. . . . I then applied to the President, and explained to him fully the situation of affairs. . . . Mr. Lincoln did not hesitate, but sent for Major Garesche, and gave me the coveted order before I left him, directing the Secretary of War to detail two second lieutenants . . . of the regular army for service in the Ohio volunteers. . . . The requisite orders were given for uniforms, arms of the best pattern, cannon, horses and various equipments. I then procured the detail of Major Robert S. Granger, of the United States army, to command the camp and to organize the force.

Among the early arrivals (at Washington) in the spring of 1861 was a regiment from New Hampshire, much better equipped than our Western regiments. My colleague, Ben Wade, and I went to the White House to see this noted regiment pass in review before Mr. Lincoln. As the head of the line turned around the north wing of the Treasury Department and came in sight, the eyes of Wade fell upon a tall soldier wearing a gaudy uniform, a very high hat and a still higher cockade. He carried a baton, which he swung right and left, up and down, with all the authority of a field marshal. Wade, much excited, asked me, pointing to the soldier, "Who is that?" I told him I thought that was the drum major. "Well," he said, "if the people could see him they would make him a general."

THE VALLANDIGHAM CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

It will be remembered that after Clement L. Vallandigham had been sent into the Confederate lines as a traitorous Copperhead, the Ohio Democracy nominated him for Governor. The Republicans placed in the field Honest John Brough, a War Democrat.

I heard men of character and influence say distinctly that if Vallandigham came into the state he would be killed, and they, if necessary, would kill him. It was then understood that Mr. Lincoln was disposed to allow him to enter the state. Senator Wade and I met at Washington and had a conversation with Mr. Lincoln. We told him the condition of feeling in Ohio, and of our confident belief that if his order of banishment was revoked it would result in riots and violence, in which Vallandigham would be the first victim. He gave us no positive assurance, but turned the conversation by saying that he thought Vallandigham was safer under British dominion where he would have plenty of friends.

Toward the close of the campaign I accompanied Mr. Brough through the populous central counties of the state. We spoke, among other places, in Newark, Zanesville and Lancaster. The meetings were not merely mass meetings, but they were so large that no human voice could reach all those present, and speeches were made from several stands in the open air, each surrounded by as many as could hear. This indication of public feeling was somewhat weakened by the fact that the Democratic meetings were also very large, and the ablest members of that party were actively engaged in the canvass. The "martyr" in Canada was the hero of these meetings, and his compulsory arrest and absence from the state, but near its border, was the constant theme of complaint. It was observed that the rival meetings were attended by men of both parties in nearly equal numbers, so that it was difficult to form an opinion of the result. Mr. Brough kept a memorandum book containing the names of the counties in the state and the estimated majorities for or against him in each county. At night, when the crowds dispersed, he would take out his book, and upon the information received that day, would change the estimate of his majorities. In view of the enormous attendance at, and interest in, the Democratic meetings, he was constantly lowering his estimated majority on the home vote, until finally it declined to 5,000, with the army vote known to be very largely in his favor. At Lancaster, where he had lived and published a strong Democratic paper for many years, and where I was born, he carefully analyzed his list, and throwing his book upon the table, emphatically said that he would not reduce his majority of the home vote one vote below 5,000. The Democratic party, however, seemed confident of Vallandigham's election. The result was that Brough was elected by the unprecedented majority of 101,000.

WAR FINANCE.

In telling the story of his agency in the financial legislation during and after the war, Mr. Sherman is quite modest enough. Readers of these volumes will be convinced, if not already so, that nearly all of what was best in that legislation proceeded from him; and that, had his views prevailed in all things many faults actually committed would have been escaped.

More than Salmon P. Chase himself, Sherman was the author of the greenback and of the national banks.

Long before I became a member of Congress I had carefully studied the banking laws of the several states. . . . My study and experience convinced me that the whole system of state banks, however carefully guarded, was both unconstitutional and inexpedient and ought to be overthrown. When I entered Congress I was entirely prepared not only to tax the circulation of state banks, but to tax such banks out of existence.

I drew the distinction between the ordinary powers of banking and the issue of bank bills. The business of banking proper consisted in loaning money, discounting bills, facilitating exchanges of productions by the agency of commercial paper, and in receiving and disbursing the deposits of individuals. The issue of bank bills was an exclusive privilege conferred only on a few corporations. It was a privilege that an individual could not enjoy. No person could issue his bills in the form of paper money without a corporate franchise granted him and his associates, either by a general banking law or by an act of incorporation. All the business of banking might be exercised by private individuals except this franchise. There was no reason why any one individual or partnership might not carry on all the business incident to banking except this one of issuing bills to circulate as money.

Mr. Sherman believed that "the policy of this country ought to be to make everything national as far as possible," banks included.

JOHN SHERMAN IN HIS LIBRARY AT WASHINGTON, D. C., 1895.

Another idea, substantially that adopted in the war of 1812, and "condemned by every statesman since," was a plan of carrying on the operations of our government by an association of banks over which Congress had no control, and which could issue money without limit so far as national laws affected it. That was the scheme presented to us by very intelligent gentlemen engaged in the banking business. They were honest and in earnest, but it appeared to me as pretentious and even ludicrous.

SHERMAN AND CHASE.

June 29, 1864, Hon. Salmon P. Chase tendered his resignation as Secretary of the Treasury. This was not, as most have thought, caused by his jealousy of Lincoln, just nominated for a second term, but probably by some division of views touching appointments. Mr. Lincoln accepted the resignation in the following beautifully frank letter :

"Your resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, sent me yesterday, is accepted. Of all I have said in commmendation of your ability and fidelity I have nothing to unsay, and yet you and I have reached a point of mutual embarrassment in our official relations which it seems cannot be overcome or longer sustained consistently with the public service." Sherman writes :

In September, 1864, Mr. Chase was my guest at Mansfield for a day or two. He was evidently restless and uneasy as to his future. I spoke to him about the position of Chief Justice, recently made vacant by the death of Taney. He said it was a position of eminence that ought to satisfy the ambition of any one, but for which few men were fitted. Early in October I received a letter from him which shows he was actively engaged in the canvass, and that the common belief that he did not desire the election of Mr. Lincoln was without foundation. . . . When I returned to Washington at the beginning of the next session, I called upon the President and recommended the appointment of Mr. Chase. We had a brief conversation upon the subject, in which he asked me pointedly the question whether if Chase was appointed he would be satisfied, or whether he would immediately become a candidate for President. I told him I thought the appointment to that great office ought to and would satisfy his ambition. He then told me that he had determined to appoint him, and intended to send the nomination to the Senate that day and he did so, December 6, 1864. After Mr. Chase had become Chief Justice, he still had a lingering interest in the financial policy of the country. On March 1, 1865, I received from him the following letter. That portion which refers to the legal tender laws will naturally excite some interest in view of his decision against the power of Congress to make the notes of the United States a legal tender. He wrote : "While I have never favored legal tender laws in principle, and never consented to them except under imperious necessity, I yet think it unwise to prohibit the making of any of the Treasury notes authorized by the bill now before Congress legal tenders. The compound interest legal tender notes have then fulfilled all my expectations for their issue and use, and may be made most useful helps in gradual reduction of the volume of circulation by substituting them for legal tenders bearing no interest."

TECUMSEH SHERMAN AND STANTON.

I was naturally deeply interested in the movements of General Sherman's march to the sea. Toward the close of November we had all sorts of rumors from the South, that General Sherman was surrounded by Confederate troops, that his supplies were cut off, that successful attacks had been made upon his scattered forces. I naturally became uneasy and went to President Lincoln for consolation, and such news as he could properly give me. He said: "Oh, no, we have no news from General Sherman. We know what hole he went in at, but we do not know what hole he will come out of;" but he expressed his opinion that General Sherman was all right. Soon after authentic information came that General Sherman had arrived at Savannah.

I remained in Washington until the arrival, on the 19th of May, of General Sherman's army, which encamped by the roadside about half way between Alexandria and the Long Bridge. I visited the General there and found that he was still smarting under what he called the disgrace put upon him by Stanton (who had roughly countermanded the terms of surrender he had proposed to Joe Johnston). . . . As a matter of course he refused to call on Stanton and denounced him in unmeasured terms, declaring that he would insult him whenever the opportunity occurred. When he came in contact with his fellow officers and found that they sympathized with him, his anger abated, and by the time the great review took place, he seemed to have recovered his usual manner. . . When he arrived at the grand stand where the President reviewed the troops, he dismounted, left the line, came upon the stand and took his place by the side of the President. Every one knew his relations to Stanton and was curious to see the result of their meeting. I stood very near the General and, as he approached, he shook hands with the President and the members of the cabinet, but when Stanton partially reached out his hand, General Sherman passed him without remark, but every one within sight could perceive the intended insult, which satisfied his honor at the expense of his prudence. However, it is proper to say that these two men, both eminent in their way, became entirely reconciled before the death of Mr. Stanton. General Sherman always stopped with me when he was temporarily in Washington, and I know that in a very brief period they met and conversed in a friendly way. When Mr. Stanton lay upon his death-bed, General Sherman not only called upon him, but tendered his services, and exhibited every mark of respect for him.

"PRESIDENTIAL" RECONSTRUCTION.

The Wade-Davis bill embodied a plan by which the states then declared by Congress to be in a state of insurrection might, when that insurrection was subdued or abandoned, come back freely and voluntarily into the Union; provided for representation, for the election of a convention and a legislature, and of senators and members of Congress. . . . Mr. Sumner stated on the floor of the Senate that he had had an interview with President Lincoln immediately after the publication of that proclamation, and it was the subject of very minute and protracted conversation, in the course of which, after discussing the details, Mr. Lincoln expressed his regret that he had not approved the bill. I have always thought Mr. Lincoln made a serious mistake in defeating a measure, which, if adopted, would have averted many if not all the difficulties that subsequently arose in the reconstruction of the rebel states.

The principal objection to his policy was that he did not extend his proclamation to all the loyal men of the Southern states, including the colored as well as the white people. It must be remembered in his justification that in every one of the eleven states before the rebellion the negro was, by its laws, excluded from the right to vote. In Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York that right was limited. In a large majority of the states, including the most populous, negro suffrage was then prohibited. It would seem to be a great stretch of power on his part by a simple mandatory proclamation, or military order, to confer the franchise on a class of people who were then prohibited from voting, not only in the eleven Southern states, but in a majority of the Northern states. Such a provision, if it had been inserted, could not have been enforced, and in the condition in which slavery left the negro race, it could hardly be defended. I cannot see any reason why, because a man is black, he should not vote, and yet in making laws, as the President was then doing for the government of the community, he had to regard the prejudices not only of the people among whom the laws were to be executed, but also of the army and the people who were to execute those laws, and no man can doubt but what at that time there was a strong and powerful prejudice in the army and among all classes of citizens against extending the right of suffrage to negroes, especially down in the far South, where the great body of the slaves were in abject ignorance.

I believe that all the acts and proclamations of President Johnson before the meeting of Congress were wise and expedient, and that there would have been no difficulty between Congress and the President but for his personal conduct, and especially his treatment of Congress and leading Congressmen. . . . The quarrel with Johnson did much to weaken the Republican party. In consequence of it several Republican senators and members severed their connection with that party and joined the Democratic party.

In regard to the scene at Johnson's inauguration as Vice-President Mr. Sherman has this :

About eleven o'clock Johnson was shown into the room in the Capitol assigned to the Vice-President. He complained of feeling unwell and sent for either whisky or brandy and must have drank excessively of it. A few minutes before twelve o'clock he was ushered into the Senate to take the oath of office and to make the usual brief address. He was plainly intoxicated, and delivered a stump speech unsuited for the occasion. Before him were assembled all the principal officers of the government and the diplomatic corps. He went on in a maudlin and rambling way for twenty minutes or more, until finally he was suppressed by the suggestion of the secretary that the time for the inauguration had arrived and he must close.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

It is a question of grave doubt whether this amendment, though right in principle, was wise or expedient. The declared object was to secure impartial suffrage to the negro race. The practical result has been that the wise provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment have been modified by the Fifteenth Amendment. The latter amendment has been practically nullified by the action of most of the states where the great body of this race live and will probably always remain. This is done not by an express denial to them of the right of suffrage, but by ingenious provisions, which exclude them on the alleged ground of ignorance, while permitting all of the white race, however ignorant, to vote at all elections.

No way is pointed out by which Congress can enforce this amendment. If the principle of the Fourteenth Amendment had remained in full force, Congress could have reduced the representation of any state, in the proportion which the number of the male inhabitants of such state, denied the right of suffrage, might bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age, in such state. This simple remedy, easily enforced by Congress, would have secured the right of all persons, without distinction of race or color, to vote at all elections. The reduction of the representation would have deterred every state from excluding the vote of any portion of the male population above twenty-one years of age. As the result of the Fifteenth Amendment, the political power of the states lately in rebellion has been increased, while the population conferring this increase is practically denied all political power. I see no remedy for this wrong except the growing intelligence of the negro race, which, in time, I trust, will enable them to demand and to receive the right of suffrage.

GRANT, FISH, SUMNER.

The early movements of Grant as President were very discouraging. His attempt to form a cabinet without consultation with any one, and with very little knowledge, except social intercourse, with the persons appointed, created a doubt that he would not be as successful as a President as he had been as a general, a doubt that increased and became a conviction in the minds of many of his best friends. The appointment of Stewart and Borie was especially objectionable. The impression prevailed that the President regarded these heads of departments, invested by law with specific and independent duties, as mere subordinates, whose functions he might assume. This is not the true theory of our government. The President is entrusted by the constitution and laws with important powers, and so by law are the heads of departments. The President has no more right to control or exercise the powers conferred by law upon them than they have to control him in the discharge of his duties.

It can hardly be said that we had a strictly Republican administration during Grant's two terms. While Republicans were selected to fill the leading offices, the policy adopted and the controlling influence around him were purely personal. He consulted but few of the senators or members, and they were known as his personal friends. Mr. Conkling, by his imperious will, soon gained a strong influence over the President, and from this came feuds, jealousies and enmities, that greatly weakened the Republican party and threatened its ascendancy. This was a period of bitter accusations, extending from the President to almost every one in public life. During the entire period of Grant's administration I was chairman of the committee on finance of the Senate, and had to act upon all questions of taxation, debt, banking or finance, and had occasion to talk with the President upon such measures, but he rarely expressed any opinion or took any interest in them. His veto of the bill to increase the amount of United States notes, on the 22d of April, 1874, was an exception, but on this he changed his mind, as he had expressed his approval of the bill when pending. He was charged with being in a whisky ring and with other offensive imputations, all of which were without the slightest foundation. General Grant was, in every sense of the word, an honest man. He was so honest that he did not suspect others, and no doubt confided in, and was friendly with, those who abused his confidence. It was a period of slander and scandal.

Mr. Sumner had long been chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and no doubt exercised a domineering power in this branch of the public service. Mr. Fish and Mr. Sumner had differed widely in respect to the annexation of San Domingo and certain diplomatic appointments and former treaties, among them the highly important English negotiation for the settlement of claims growing out of the war. On these topics the President and Mr. Sumner could not agree. Mr. Sumner insisted that the hasty proclamation by Great Britain of neutrality between the United States and the Southern Confederacy was the gravamen of the Alabama claims. The President and Mr. Fish contended that this proclamation was an act of which we could not complain, except as an indication of an unfriendly spirit by Great Britain, and that the true basis of the Alabama claims was that Great Britain, after proclaiming neutrality, did not enforce it, but allowed her subjects to build cruisers, and man, arm and use them, under cover of the rebel flag, to the destruction of our commercial navy. . . In the meantime, social relations between the Secretary of State and Mr. Sumner had become impossible; and—considering human passion, prejudice and feeling—anything like frank and confidential communication between the President and Mr. Sumner was out of the question. . . . Mr. Sumner died in Washington, March 11, 1874. He was distinguished for his literary attainments, and his strong opposition to the institution of slavery and his severe arraignment of it. The brutal attack made upon him by Preston S. Brooks created profound sympathy for him.

TILDEN AND HAYES.

I still believe that the nomination of Hayes was not only the safest, but the strongest that could be made. The long possession of power by the Republicans naturally produced rivalries that greatly affected the election of any one who had been constantly prominent in public life, like Blaine, Conkling and Morton. Hayes had growing qualities, and in every respect was worthy of the high position of President. He had been a soldier, a member of Congress, thrice elected as governor of Ohio, an admirable executive officer, and his public and private record was beyond question. He was not an aggressive man, although firm in his opinions and faithful in his friendships. Among all the public men with whom I have been brought in contact, I have known none who was freer from personal objection, whose character was more stainless, who was better adapted for a high executive office.

There was a striking contrast between the personal qualities of Garfield and Hayes. Hayes was a modest man, but a very able one. He had none of the brilliant qualities of his successor, but his judgment was always sound, and his opinion when once formed was stable and consistent. . . . He had been twice elected a member of Congress from Cincinnati, and three times governor of Ohio, and in 1876 was elected President of the United States. . . . During his entire term, our official and personal relations were not only cordial, but as close and intimate as those of brothers could be. I never took an important step in the process of resumption and refunding . . . without consulting him. . . . Early in his administration we formed the habit of taking long drives on each Sunday afternoon, in the environs of Washington. He was a regular attendant with Mrs. Hayes, every Sunday morning, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she was a member. This duty being done, we felt justified in seeking the seclusion of the country for long talks about current measures and policy.

Each of us was prepared with a memorandum of queries. . . . This exchange of opinion was of service to the public, and gave to each of us the benefit of an impartial opinion from the other. . . . President Hayes came into his great office with the prejudice of a powerful party against him, caused by a close and disputed election. This was unjust to him, for the decision was made by a tribunal created mainly by its representatives. He went out of the office at the close of his term with the hearty respect of the American people, and his administration may be placed as among the most beneficial and satisfactory in the history of the Republic. . . . When near the close of his term he gave the usual dinner to the members of the outgoing and incoming cabinets. It was purely an official dinner, but Hayes said there were two gentlemen present who were not in office. We looked around to see who the unhappy two were, and found they were Garfield and myself. Garfield had not yet become President and I had resigned as secretary the day before. This happened to be the only day that I was not in public office since March 4, 1855.

Samuel J. Tilden was a man of singular political sagacity, of great shrewdness, a money-making man, who professed to represent, and perhaps did represent as fairly as any one, the ideas of the New York politicians of the school of Van Buren and Marcy. I knew Mr. Tilden personally and very favorably, as we were members of a board of railroad directors which frequently met. He seemed to take pleasure in talking with me about political events, and especially of famous New York politicians, of whom Silas Wright and Mr. Van Buren were his favorites.

Mr. Hayes' mind during the painful imbroglio after the 1876 presidential election appears in the following to Sherman, dated November 27, 1876 :

A fair election would have given us about forty electoral votes at the South—at least that many. But we are not to allow our friends to defeat one outrage and fraud by another. There must be nothing crooked on our part. Let Mr. Tilden have the place by violence, intimidation and fraud, rather than undertake to prevent it by means that will not bear the severest scrutiny.

The Electoral Count bill was adopted by both houses and voted for by a great majority, but, believing that it was extra-constitutional, I, with other Republicans, did not vote for it.

HAYES' CABINET.

The true rule was acted upon that the head of each department should submit to the President his view of any important question that arose in his department. If the President wished the opinion of his cabinet on any question, he submitted it to the cabinet, but took the responsibility of deciding it after hearing their opinions. It was the habit of each head of a department to present any question of general interest in his department, but as a rule he decided it with the approbation of the President. Evarts was always genial and witty. McCrary was an excellent Secretary of War. He was sensible, industrious and prudent. Thompson was a charming old gentleman of pleasing manners and address, a good advocate and an eloquent orator, who had filled many position of honor and trust. . . . Attorney-General Devens was a good lawyer and judge and an accomplished gentleman. He frequently assisted me in my resumption and refunding operations, and, fortunately for me, he agreed with me in my opinions as to the legality and expedience of the measures adopted. Carl Schurz was a brilliant and able man and discharged the duties of Secretary of the Interior with ability. I had known him in the Senate as an admirable and eloquent debater, but in the cabinet he was industrious and practical and heartily supported the policy of the President, and was highly esteemed by him. Key, of Tennessee, was selected as a moderate Democrat to represent the South. This was an experiment in cabinet making, cabinets being usually composed of members of the same party as the President, but Key proved to be a good and popular officer. The two vacancies that occurred by the resignations of McCrary and Thompson were acceptably filled by Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, and Goff, of West Virginia. Each of these gentlemen contributed to the success of Hayes' administration, and each of them heartily sympathized with and supported the measures of the Treasury Department.

BLAINE AND GARFIELD.

After being elected Garfield said that Blaine thought it would not be politic to continue me as Secretary of the Treasury, as it would be regarded as an unfriendly discrimination by other members of Hayes' cabinet. . . . Many of Garfield's speeches were models of eloquence. These qualities naturally made him popular. But his will power was not equal to his personal magnetism. He easily changed his mind, and honestly veered from one impulse to another. This, I think, will be admitted by his warmest friends. During the trying period between his election and inauguration his opinions wavered ; but Blaine, having similar personal qualities, but a stronger will, gained a powerful influence with him. When I proposed to him to be a delegate at large to the Chicago convention, he no doubt meant in good faith to support my nomination. When his own nomination seemed probable he acquiesced in and perhaps contributed to it, but after his election he was chiefly guided by his brilliant Secretary of State. . . . In many respects Garfield was like Blaine, but in his personal intercourse with men, and in the power of will, he was not the equal of Blaine, while in style of oratory, in imagery and expression, he was superior to him.

The strength of Arthur, Blaine's principal competitor in 1884, grew out of his power and patronage as President. He was a gentleman of pleasing manners, but I thought unequal to the great office he held. He had never been distinguished in political life. The only office he had held of any importance was that of collector of the port of New York, from which he was removed for good causes already stated. His nomination as Vice-President was the whim of Roscoe Conkling to strike at President Hayes. If nominated he would surely have been defeated. In the then condition of political affairs it is not certain that any Republican would have been elected. . . . I have no patience with any man, who, for himself or any other person, would take his chances for success in a political convention, and when disappointed would seek to thwart the action of the convention.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1888.

Mrs. Sherman, much more sensitive than I of calumny, begged me not to be a candidate, as the office of President had killed Lincoln and Garfield, and the effort to attain it had broken down Webster, Clay and Blaine, and would do the same with me. . . . I read the daily reports of what was to be—"that I was to be nominated on the first ballot," and "that I had no chance whatever," and became alike indifferent as to the one or the other result. . . . There was a common opinion prevailing that the relations of Blaine and myself were not friendly. This was a grave mistake. We had never had

any controversyof a personal character. He had spoken of me in terms of the highest eulogy in his book "Twenty Years in Congress." . . . There was a constant effort made to produce jealousy between the members of the Ohio delegation, and perhaps it may be admitted that the natural divisions of a body of forty-six members would give rise to suspicion and misunderstanding, but I have no right to complain of anything done by the members of the delegation during the convention. There was a natural rivalry between Foraker and McKinley, as they were both young, able and eloquent men. Rumors prevailed at times that the Ohio delegation could be held solid no longer, but if there was any ground for these rumors it did not develop into a breach, as the delegation, from beginning to end, cast the entire vote of Ohio for me on every ballot except the last two or three, when one of the delegates, J. B. Luckey, voted for Harrison, placing his action on the ground that he had served with him in the army and felt bound to vote for him.

From the best information I could gather from many persons with whom I conversed, I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that I was defeated for the nomination by New York. I was assured before the meeting of the convention that I would have six votes from the beginning from that state, and could reasonably hope for a large addition to that vote in the progress of the balloting. Instead of this I did not receive a single vote, although three or more of the delegates had been distinctly selected in my favor and had given pledges to their constituents that they would vote for me, but they did not on a single ballot do so, except I was advised that at one ballot one of them voted for me. I believed then, as I believe now, that one of the delegates from the state of New York practically controlled the whole delegation, and that a corrupt bargain was made on Sunday which transferred the great body of the vote of New York to General Harrison, and thus led to his nomination. It is to the credit of General Harrison to say that if the reputed bargain was made it was without his consent at the time, nor did he carry it into execution. I believe, and had, as I thought, conclusive proof that the friends of General Alger substantially purchased the votes of many of the delegates from the Southern states who had been instructed by their conventions to vote for me. . . . The only feeling of resentment I entertained was in regard to the action of the friends of General Alger in tempting with money poor negroes to violate the instructions of their constituents.

OBSERVATIONS UPON OTHER PUBLIC MEN.

In 1842 I was enthusiastic for "Tom Corwin, the wagon-boy," the Whig candidate for governor of Ohio. In that canvass Governor Gorwin addressed a great meeting at Mansfield. I heard his speech and was full of enthusiasm. Mr. Corwin was certainly the greatest popular orator of his time. His face was eloquent, changeable at his will. With a look he would cause a laugh or a tear. He would move his audience at his pleasure. . . . At the close of the meeting I was requested to take Mr. Corwin in a buggy to Bucyrus. . . . I noticed that Mr. Corwin was very glum and silent, and to cheer him up I spoke of his speech and of the meeting. He turned upon me, and with some show of feeling said that all the people who heard him would remember only his jokes, and he warned me to keep out of politics and attend to my law. . . . Brightening up, he gave me an interesting account of the early settlement of Ohio, of the bar and bench, and of his early life as a wagon-boy in Harrison's army. . . . Corwin's speech against the Mexican war . . . has always been regarded as one of the most eloquent ever made in either house of Congress. His speech in reply to Crary, of Michigan, is still remembered as the best specimen of humorous satire in our language.

Mr. Fessenden was an able lawyer, a keen, incisive speaker, rarely attempting rhetoric, but always a master in clear, distinct statement and logical argument. He had been for a number of years dyspeptic, and this, no doubt, clouded his temper and caused many of the bitter things he said.

Samuel S. Cox was an active, industrious and versatile member of Congress for more than twenty years. He was born in Ohio, graduated at Brown University, was admitted to the bar, but, I believe, rarely practiced his profession. His natural bent was for editorial and political conflicts, in which most of his life was spent. He was a good debater, overflowing with humor without sarcasm.

General Mahone had been greatly distinguished for his courage, ability and success as a Confederate general in the Civil War, and had long been a popular favorite in Virginia. He took the lead on questions affecting the debt of Virginia in opposition to the Democratic party, and a legislature in favor of his opinions having been elected, he became a senator of the United States. He voted as a rule with Republican senators, but maintained a marked independence of political parties. I admired him for his courage and fidelity, and was quite willing to speak a good word for him in the election of a legislature that would designate his successor. . . . I added my sincere tribute to his marked ability and personal worth.

Henry Winter Davis was the most accomplished orator in the House while he was a member. Well educated in college, well trained as a lawyer, an accomplished writer and eloquent speaker, yet he was a poor parliamentarian, a careless member in committee, and utterly unfit to conduct an appropriation or tariff bill in the House. He was impatient of details, querulous when questioned or interrupted, but in social life and in intercourse with his fellow members he was genial, kind and courteous. On one occasion, when I was called home, I requested him to take charge of an appropriation bill and secure its passage. He did as I requested, but he was soon embarrassed by questions he could not answer, and had the bill postponed until my return.

Thaddeus Stevens, one of the most remarkable men of the last generation, was born in Vermont near the close of the last century, and was well educated. . . . He was known to be an aggressive Whig and a dangerous opponent in debate; was re-elected in 1858 as a Republican and at once took the lead in the speakership contest. His sarcasm was keen and merciless. . . . He was better in the field of battle than in the seclusion of the committee. Still, when any contest arose in the House over bills reported by the committee he was always ready to defend its action. Though a cynical old bachelor, with a deformed foot and a bitter tongue for those he disliked, he was always charitable and kind to the poor. He was quiet and impartial in his charity, recognizing no distinction on account of color, but usually preferring to aid women rather than men. I was often the witness of his charities. He continued in active public life until his death, on the 11th of August, 1868. For some time before his death he was unable to walk up the marble steps of the Capitol, and two stout negroes were detailed to carry him up in a chair. On one occasion, when safely seated, he grimly said to them: "Who

will carry me when you die?" Mr. Stevens was a brave man. He always fought his fights to a finish and never asked or gave quarter.

When in Frankfort, in the summer of 1889, I learned that George H. Pendleton, my former colleague in the Senate, and our then minister at Berlin, was sick at Homburg. I called upon him there, and, though he was able to receive me at his lodgings, I noticed the marks of death on his face. He was cheerful, and still preserved the kindly manners that gave him the name of "Gentleman George." He still hoped that he would be able to return home, and inquired in regard to mutual friends, but his hope was delusive, and he died on November 24, 1889.

Mr. Beck was a man of great mental as well as physical power. A Scotchman by birth, he came at an early age to the United States and settled in Kentucky, where he practiced law, and in due time became member of Congress, and afterward a senator of the United States. He was aggressive, affirmative and dogmatic, and seemed to take special delight in opposing me on all financial questions. . . . He was a free trader, believed in the policy in force in Great Britain, and opposed every form of protection to American industries.

Logan was a striking character, bold, fearless and aggressive, but sensitive as a child. I knew him well when he was a member of the House before the war. He was a devoted friend and admirer of Douglas, and, like him, when the war commenced, threw his whole soul into the Union cause. He was a good soldier, and, of those who entered the army from civil life, was among the most distinguished. He was a model of the volunteer soldiery. . . . He was a positive man; there were no negative qualities about him. Thoroughly honest in his convictions, he was regarded as a strong debater, though somewhat too urgent in presenting his opinions, and disposed to take a personal view of controverted questions. . . . I never saw the slightest hesitation or doubt on his part in supporting a measure which was agreed upon by his political associates. One interesting feature of Logan's life was the interest felt by his wife in his public career and her helpfulness to him. She was the model of a helpmate. She is in every way a good woman. She has the very qualities that he lacked, and I might illustrate by many instances her great aid to him in his political purposes.

I have a sincere respect for President Cleveland. . . . I was a member of the committee that conducted him to the stand where he was inaugurated [the first time]. I heard his inaugural address, carefully studied it, and felt sure that if he faithfully observed the policy he defined, the bitterness of party strife would be greatly diminished. He carefully avoided contested questions of public policy, and especially omitted all reference to the substantial overthrow of the political rights of a majority of the legal voters in many of the Southern states.

Of all the men I met in London, Mr. Bright impressed me most favorably. Finely formed physically, he was also mentally strong. He was frank and free in his talk, and had none of the hesitation or reserve common with Englishmen. He was familiar with our war and had no timidity in the expression of his sympathy for the Union cause. If we ever erect a monument to an Englishman, it should be to John Bright.

Bismarck spoke English with a German accent, but was easily understood. When I spoke of recent events in Europe he would turn the conversation to the United States, asking me many questions about the war, and the principal generals in the opposing armies. He was in thorough sympathy with the Union cause, and emphatically said that every man in Prussia, from the king to his humblest subject, was on the side of the Union, and opposed the Rebellion. What a pity, he said, it would have been if so great a country as the United States had been disrupted on account of slavery.

At one of Louis Napoleon's receptions, following the French Emperor, came the Emperor of Russia escorting the Empress Eugenie of France. Following them came kings, the Prince of Wales and others of like rank, each accompanied by distinguished peers of his country. Third or fourth in this order came the King of Prussia, Prince Bismarck and General Von Moltke. When Bismarck passed he shook hands with Dix and recognized me with a bow and a few words. . . . If the leaders in this pageant could have foreseen what happened three years later—that King William would be an emperor, that Bonaparte would be his prisoner, and Eugenie a refugee from republican France—the order of this march would have been reversed.

It remains to note Mr. Sherman's views, as expressed in this autobiography, upon some of the great public questions before the country. He lustily defends the greenback and the national bank circulation and opposes all further purchases of silver (save for subsidiary coins), as well as the free coinage thereof. He considers the McKinley tariff, on the whole, the most perfect ever yet framed in the United States. He reprobates the Wilson act, particularly its free-listing of wool. "The denial of protection on coal, iron, wool and other so-called raw materials will lead to the denial of protection to machinery, textiles, pottery and other industries." He argues ably for a non-partisan tariff commission.

As members of Congress, divided by party lines and crude platforms, must, in the main, care for and protect local interests, I do not believe any fair, impartial and business tariff can be framed by them. It would be better for Congress, the law-making power, after determining the amount to be raised, to sanction and adopt a careful tariff bill, framed by an impartial commission, large enough to represent all sections and parties, and all employers and employees. Hitherto the tariffs framed by Congress have been rejected by the people. Each party, in its turn, has undertaken the task with like result. Let us try the experiment of a tariff framed, not by a party upon a party platform, but by the selected representatives of the commercial, industrial, farming and laboring classes. Let Congress place upon the statute book such a law, and the tariff question will cease to be the foot-ball of partisan legislation.

Mr. Sherman is very bitter on trusts:

The tendency since the Civil War in every branch of industry has been to consolidate operations. To effect this corporations have been created in most of the states, and granted such liberal corporate powers, without respect to the nature of the business to be conducted, and with terms and privileges so favorable, that private enterprise without large capital cannot compete with them. Instead of small or moderate workshops, with a few hands, we now have great establishments with hundreds of employees, and all the capital of scores of stockholders under the control of a few men, and often of one man. This may be of benefit by reducing the cost of production, but it

also involves two dangers, one the irrepressible conflict of labor with capital, and the other the combination of corporations engaged in the same business to advance prices and prevent competition, thus constituting a monopoly, commanding business and controlling the market. This power, in the hands of a few, is at this moment the disturbing element in many of our great industries It is especially dangerous when it is promoted by rates of duty on imported goods higher than are necessary to cover the difference in the cost of labor here and abroad. When such conditions occur, the monopoly becomes offensive. Such combinations are denounced and punished by the laws of almost every civilized government, and by the laws of many of our states. They should be denounced and punished by the laws of the United States whenever they affect any matter within the jurisdiction of the United States. Whenever the tendency of a monopoly is to prevent mutual competition, and to advance prices for any articles embraced in our tariff laws, the duty on the article should be at once reduced or repealed.

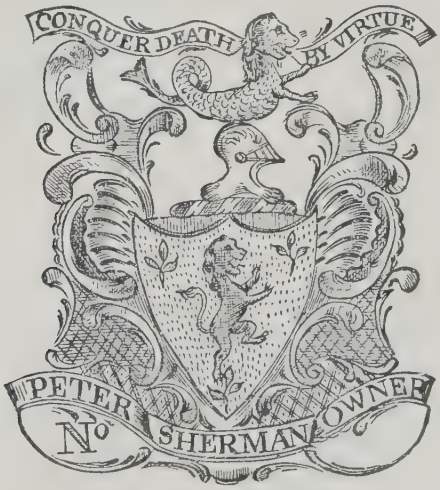
I have carefully studied and observed the effect, upon legitimate trade and production, of the combination of firms and corporations to monopolize a particular industry. If this association is made merely to promote production, or to create guilds for friendly intercourse between persons engaged in a common pursuit, it is beneficial; but such is not the object of the great combinations in the United States. They are organized to prevent competition and to advance prices and profits. Usually the capital of several corporations, often of different states, is combined into a single corporation, and sometimes this is placed under the control of one man. The power of this combination is used to prevent and destroy all competition, and in many cases this has been successful, which has resulted in enormous fortunes, and sometimes a large advance in prices to the consumer. This law may not be sufficient to control and prevent such combinations, but if not the evil produced by them will lead to effective legislation. I know of no object of greater importance to the people. I hope the courts of the United States, and of the several states, will deal with these combinations so as to prevent and destroy them.

The method of aiding the [Nicaragua] Canal Company proposed in the bill reported by me, and again recently by Senator Morgan, is as good as any that can be devised, but I greatly prefer the direct and absolute purchase of the concessions of that company, and the negotiation of new treaties with Nicaragua and Costa Rica upon the basis of the former treaty, and the execution of the work under the supervision of the engineer corps of the United States in the same manner that internal improvements are made in this country. The credit of the United States will secure a loan at the lowest possible rate of interest, and with money thus obtained, and with the confidence of contractors that they will receive their pay for work done, the cost will be reduced to the actual sum needed.

Mr. Sherman is no "Jingo."

I hope that our people will be content with internal growth, and avoid the complications of foreign acquisitions. Our family of states is already large enough to create embarrassment in the Senate, and a republic should not hold dependent provinces or possessions. Every new acquisition will create embarrassments. Canada and Mexico as independent republics will be more valuable to the United States than if carved into additional states. The Union already embraces discordant elements enough without adding other. If my life is prolonged I will do all I can to add to the strength and prosperity of the United States, but nothing to extend its limits or to add new dangers by acquisition of foreign territory.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, November 18, 1895.



ARMS OF THE SHERMAN FAMILY.

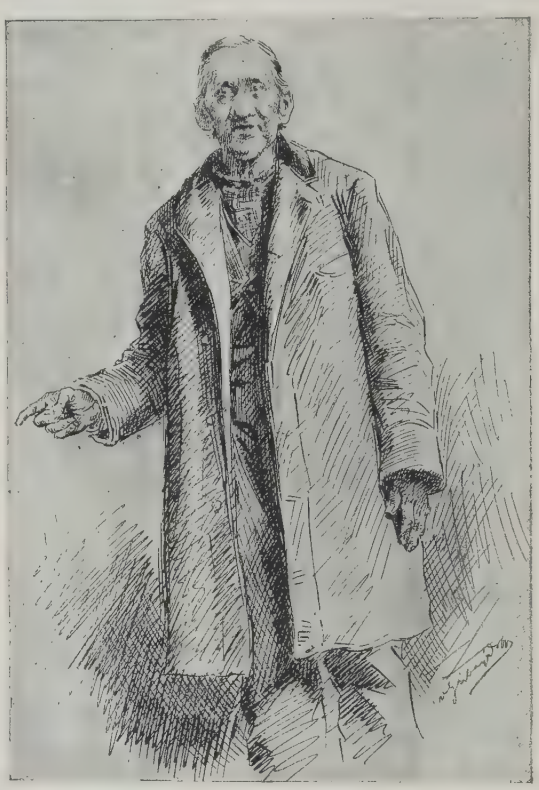
AN INDIAN ON THE PROBLEMS OF HIS RACE.

BY S. PO-KA-GON, AN EDUCATED CHIEF OF THE POTTAWATTAMIES.

I. THE SQUAW MAN OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

IN traveling through the Indian Territory, a short time since, I was deeply mortified to find nearly all the common people of both races living in such ignorance and poverty. I visited many families of the lower classes, and learned from them that they had no opportunities whatever to secure homes, as all the best lands had been gobbled up by a few hundred "squaw white men" and "half breed Indians," who were swimming in plenty and luxury while they themselves were being drowned in want and poverty. I next visited one of the "squaw white men," a land king, who owned thousands of cattle and over one hundred thousand acres of good land, besides a squaw wife attired like a queen. I cautiously asked him how he happened to marry her. He replied that under the law of his nation white men were entitled to citizenship provided they married Indian women, and that it further provided that a citizen could hold such land as he might fence in or plow around. In answer to my question as to how he liked his wife, he said: "It is the only investment I have ever made in my life that has paid me, and I cannot go back on the bridge that carries me safely over." I then inquired of him how long he expected to hold his vast estate. His answer was: "I suppose always, as my nation has been guaranteed by the United States to be perpetual, and our law-making power never to be interfered with by them. So you see we are wisely protected for all time to come, and if white men trouble us here, the United States has promised by a solemn treaty to drive them out of our nation." He further informed me he was talked of for senator.

I next called on a member of the legislature who was a high-headed half-breed, owning 60,000 acres of land, besides many horses and cattle. After he had shown me his little farm and stock, I very carefully referred him to the laws which the "squaw man" had told me of, and asked him if he considered that they had a legal right to make such enormous land grants to a favored few, while the common people were deprived of all good land, and the necessaries of life as well. His reply was: "Our law makers are an educated body of people, and know what laws are best for the people of the United States." I then said, "Do you not know, sir, that the United States, by its several treaties gave you this land in trust, with an express proviso that it should be held in common for all the Indians; that is, each member of your tribes should share alike? And is it not also true that you requested such proviso should be made, so that you might live as near as possible, as your fathers did, east of the great river?" His only answer was, "We are guaranteed by the United States that we may run our own nation as we please and that they will not interfere with us." I replied that it was very strange



SIMON PO-KA-GON, OF MICHIGAN.

to me they should desire such unjust legislation. He then said, "You common Indians cannot understand the spirit of national matters." I asked him several other questions, to which he gave very evasive answers, finally telling me my foolish questions "made him tired."

The fact is, the Indian territory is nearly as large as the State of Ohio, with climate and soil fully as good. Its white population is about 300,000. Its Indian population, squaw men and half-breeds, about 65,000, who constitute all the citizens upon whom the government rests.

From the above, and many other facts not stated, Pokagon does feel that Congress should take some measures, as soon as possible, to straighten out mat-

ters in that territory, and to secure to the common red man the rights which have been basely stolen by the very lawgivers that should protect them; and also should provide for the white men scattered throughout the territory, who are lawfully and peacefully there, the rights of citizenship, which cannot fail to break up that dangerous land clique of a few hundred squaw men and half-breeds that now control legislatures and courts of law as well. In fact, Pokagon has felt in his heart for several years that it would be more statesmanlike, instead of caviling over the annexation of distant islands in mid-ocean, to at once annex to the United states the Indian territory, which is practically composed of four foreign powers, and then to admit it as a state into the Union as soon as possible under the circumstances of the case.

II. AS REGARDS THE INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

It was good economy, no doubt, for the United States to free our people on the great Sioux and other reservations, instead of keeping a standing army to fight them in case they should take to the warpath. And yet the system is a bad one for our people. It kills energy and begets idleness, the mother of vice. It certainly will prove a fatal blow to our people if long continued. The government ought to find something for them to do, although it might pay it but little or nothing. It is too much like fattening animals. It forms a nucleus where unprincipled lazy white men gather whose only aim is to satisfy the greed of appetite and the lowest passions of their nature. Most of them, through marriage, become "squaw men," drawing rations from the tribe to whom their wife belongs. And so it is our people are imposed upon, and becoming mixed with the vilest of white men, who are much worse than savages, as is shown by the devil that is born and developed in the half-breeds. The only way I can see out of the present muddle is for steps to be at once taken whereby each family shall have allotted to them a certain number of acres of good farming land which cannot be sold by them for a term of years, and help them out of the Indian funds, as occasion requires, and only have families of near kin, or those socially connected, have allotments together, thereby avoiding outlaws and white vagabonds who swarm at the present time like hungry bees about our agencies to rob and steal at payment times.

Break up as soon as possible the last vestige of tribal relations. Teach them to know that they owe allegiance to no man on earth except the great chief of the United States. Make each one a present of a beautiful United States flag. They take easily to object lessons, and will soon learn to love the Stars and Stripes, and take great pride in feeling its image in their hearts. They must be taught that they cannot longer live as their fathers did, but must live as white men do, or else lie down and die before the cruel march of civilization. I have sent many children to the government Indian industrial schools, among whom were my own and grandchildren, and have carefully watched the workings of these schools, and was indeed proud to visit them as they met on the World's Fair grounds and exhibited the works which astonished the teachers of white schools. Hence I believe those government schools were conceived by the Great Spirit, and born in the hearts of noble men and women, and fully believe when a great majority of the 28,000 children between six and sixteen who are still unprovided for shall be gathered into the school, and when the reservations are broken up and the people scattered in homes of their own, that then and not until then will the great Indian problem be solved.

THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

BY WILLIAM L. SCRUGGS.

VENEZUELA, as the successor in title of Spain in 1810, claims certain territory west of the Essequibo River, in what is known as the Guayamas (or "Guineas") on the northeastern portion of the South American continent. Great Britain, as the successor in title of Holland in 1814, claims the same territory. The issue is therefore one of historical fact as to whether Spain or Holland was the legal owner and occupant of this territory at the time of their respective transfers of title to Venezuela and Great Britain. In other words, the recognized boundary between Spain and Holland at the time of those transfers is the rightful boundary between Venezuela and British Guinea.

Venezuela claims that the Essequibo river was the boundary established between Spain and Holland by the treaty of Westphalia in 1648; that this boundary was never changed, by treaty or otherwise, during the 166 years from 1648 to 1814; and that it has never been changed since, either by subsequent concessions or by prescription. England is understood as controverting this position. At any rate, as early as 1827, she had occupied territory beyond the Essequibo; and when remonstrated with by the old Colombian Federal Union, of which Venezuela was then a constituent member, she claimed the Pumaron river as the ancient boundary.

It is manifest, then, that the territory originally in dispute was limited to the narrow strip between the Essequibo and Pumaron rivers, since the left

banks of the one and the right bank of the other, was the extreme limit of the Venezuelan and British pretensions respectively. It was not until a later period that England extended her claim to the borders of the Moroco, which she then asserted to be the dividing line. It is true that when, in 1840, Sir Robert Schomburgk was commissioned from London to "survey and mark out the limits of British Guinea," he, by the capricious line which bears his name, extended the British claim westward to the Orinoco delta and southward to the Amacura and the watersheds of the Cuyuni. But that was done without the knowledge or concurrence of Venezuela, who still claimed the Essequibo as the boundary. Moreover, in 1843, when Venezuela protested against this invasion of her territory, the British Premier, Lord Aberdeen, explicitly disclaimed the "Schomburgk line" and directed its obliteration by the Demarara authorities.

This clearly re-established the *statu quo ante*, and by necessary inference, limited the disputed territory to the region east of the Moroco. In the course of negotiations which followed, Lord Aberdeen proposed a conventional boundary line beginning near the mouth of the Moroco and extending in general direction to the headwaters of the Acarabisi. But as this would have given to British Guinea even more than all the territory then in dispute, and contained besides conditions humiliating to Venezuela, the proposition was rejected. Venezuela, still claiming the Essequibo as the rightful boundary, then proposed a reference of the whole question to friendly arbitration. This was rejected by England. The final outcome of the negotiations was the "diplomatic agreement" of 1850, by which each of the parties obligated itself to the other not to occupy "any portion of the unoccupied territory in dispute."

Where then was this "unoccupied territory in dispute?" Manifestly it lay between the Essequibo and the Moroco rivers. Venezuela so understood it, and there is every reason to believe that Lord Aberdeen understood the agreement in a like sense. Certainly, it was not until nearly a whole generation afterward that England, disregarding the repeated assurances of Lord Aberdeen, extended her claim so as to embrace all the territory within the original "Schomburgk line" and some ten thousand square miles beyond it. She took forcible possession of this territory, fortified the main entrance to the Orinoco, established police stations on the left banks of the Amacura, and on the right banks of the Cuyuni, and set up posts and monograms to indicate that the entire region, larger in area than the whole State of New York, was under British dominion. Her refusal to evacuate these positions, and to restore the *statu quo* of 1850 with a view to arbitration, led to the rupture of 1887, when the Venezuelan Minister at London was recalled, and the British Minister at Caracas was given his passports.

Unable, however, to repel these aggressions in the manner usually adopted in the last resort by strong nations, Venezuela appealed to the moral sense of the civilized world in the hope of inducing England, through the mediation of friendly powers, to agree to submit the whole question of boundary to impartial arbitration. In response to this appeal the United States, Spain and nearly all the Latin American republics, each separately tendered their good offices, and suggested arbitration as the most available method of settlement. The offer and the suggestion were hardly treated politely. England's reply was, in substance, that there was nothing to arbitrate within the compass of the "Schomburgk line"—not the original Schomburgk line of 1840, but a new and more extended line of that name, embracing an additional area of over ten thousand square miles—but that she had no objection to referring to arbitration any claims he might have to lands beyond that line. Translated into plain language, the reply was about this: Mere *de facto* occupancy, although wrongfully made within what had never been disputed as Venezuelan territory, constitutes a British title too sacred to be submitted to arbitration.

It is true that Lord Salisbury sought to justify this extraordinary attitude of his government by saying that it was "in virtue of subsequent concessions from Holland" and of "ancient treaties with native Indian tribes." But if such titles exist why withhold them? Why refuse to submit them to examination? I do not care to enter into any discussion as to their probable existence; for, even if their actual existence be granted, their legal validity is certainly open to impeachment. We may well ask how Holland could have conveyed title, "by subsequent concessions," to what she never owned, for by the concession of 1814, she had already alienated all her territory pertaining to "the settlements of Demarara, Barbice and Essequibo." And surely, at this period of the world's history, it would be a work of supererogation to prove that Venezuela, by her successful revolt and act of independence in 1810, succeeded to all territorial rights within her limits which Spain had before the revolt. Furthermore, it may well excite surprise that any modern jurist or statesman of Lord Salisbury's high repute, should seriously contend that "native Indian tribes" are competent to convey title to eminent domain over territory in which they have but a right of occupancy, extinguishable only by the discovering European nation or its legal successors. He at least ought to know that on the discovery of the American continent, the principle adopted by European nations, in order to avoid conflicting settlements and consequent wars, was that discovery gave title to the government by whose subjects or by whose authority it was made; that the title thus acquired was good as against all other European governments, and might be consummated at any time by actual possession; that it gave to the discovering nation or its legal succes-

sor the sole right of acquiring the soil from the Indian occupants, and of establishing settlements thereon, and that this was a right which all European nations asserted for themselves, and to the assertion of which all assented. Nor will it do to say that the opinion of mankind may have changed on this point with the progress of civilization ; for the right of nations to countries discovered three and a half centuries ago must be determined by the law of nations as it was then understood and universally recognized. This is a principle too fundamental, and too firmly established by usage, to admit of discussion.

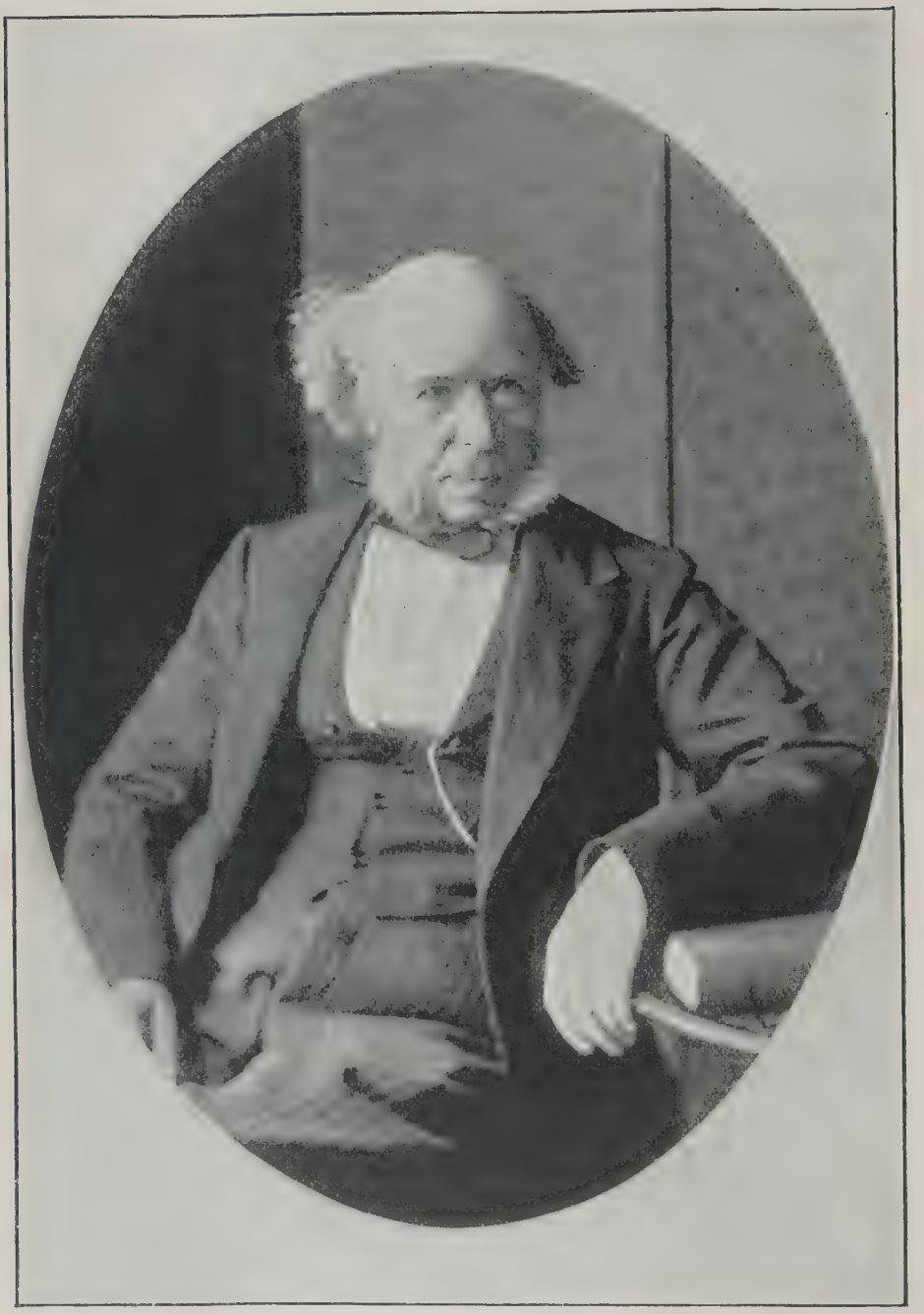
Thus eliminated from all irrelevant matter, the question before us is no longer one of mere disputed boundary. It is rather a question of conquest. The same reasoning by which England seeks to justify her seizure of Venezuelan Guayana, and her fortifications of the Orinoco at Point Barama and at the mouth of the Amacura, would justify her seizure of Barcelona and Caracas, or indeed the whole of Venezuela for that matter ; since both of the last named places were once subjected to raid and pillage by Dutch and English pirates, as were the ancient Spanish colonial towns and settlements in the Orinoco valley, and there were not wanting "native Indian tribes" in every province of the republic with whom "ancient treaties" might have been made, or claimed to have been made, by England.

Nor is the country which is thus being dismembered and despoiled in some remote and inaccessible corner of the world with which we neither have nor hope to have any commercial or political relations. It is at our very doors, so to speak. It is our nearest South American neighbor. Its political capital, one of the most picturesque and beautiful on the continent, is less than six days' journey from Washington. Its seaports are less than five days' sail from New York, and are nearer still to our South Atlantic and Gulf ports. Even the very territory now usurped by British authority, is very much nearer to us than is either Alaska or the Isthmus of Panama. These conditions alone, even were others wanting, would fully justify our intervention.

But there are still higher considerations. All standard authorities agree that when the territorial acquisitions and foreign relations of a nation threaten the peace and safety of other states, the right of intervention is complete. It then becomes a moral duty to interfere to prevent the threatened mischief, rather than wait until the mischief is accomplished and then interpose to remedy it. And this accords well with the traditions and conservative character of our government. Early in the present century, inspired by our successful example, Venezuela and the other Spanish American colonies threw off the yoke of European bondage and became free and independent states. Very soon thereafter an alliance was formed by the principal monarchies of Europe, the ulterior purpose of which was the re-conquest of those States and the partition of their territory among the signatory powers. That bold scheme was defeated, and the new republics saved from the fate of Poland, only by the timely intervention of the United States. That was at a time, too, when our territorial area, our population and our wealth and resources were less than one-sixth what they are to-day. And yet that act, so far from being characterized as a species of "jingoism," has always been applauded as one of the wisest and most conservative in our national history.

Have conditions so changed that we must now reverse our foreign policy, and stultify ourselves by a pusillanimous abandonment of the great principles then enunciated to the world ? Surely the doctrines then officially proclaimed by President Monroe, with the subsequent concurrence and cordial support of England herself, have lost none of their force and importance by the lapse of time ; and, by every consideration of reason and justice, both governments ought to be as much interested as ever before in the conservation of a status the wisdom of which has been demonstrated by the experiences of three-quarters of a century. An abandonment of those principles now by the United States and a repudiation of that status now by England, would be not only acts of bad faith dishonorable to both, but they would necessarily involve international complications and disputes more or less disastrous to both. Neither of the two great English speaking powers can afford to take such a step ; for it could be justified neither by a laudable desire for peace on the one hand, nor by the less laudable desire for territorial aggrandizement on the other.

Thus the real issue involved in the present phase of the controversy between England and Venezuela is very simple. Briefly stated it is about this : Whether, under pretexts afforded by the incidents of a boundary dispute which she has persistently refused to settle upon any just or reasonable basis, Great Britain shall be permitted to dismember an American republic, menace the safety of others adjacent, and thus to indefinitely extend her colonial system on this continent, in open violation of public law and in total disregard of the principles of the Monroe doctrine. This language may seem a little strong, coming as it does from an impartial source, but it will be found to be fully justified by the facts and circumstances of the case. It is an axiom of international ethics, sanctioned by general usage, that all boundary disputes arising from imperfect surveys, or from adverse constructions of treaty provisions, or which turn exclusively upon ascertainable historical facts, or which involve questions of prescriptive right, are, in the last resort, properly referrable to a joint commission or to outside friendly arbitration. The present case falls clearly within these provisions, and should constitute no exception.



MR. HERBERT SPENCER.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER.

A CHARACTER SKETCH BY ONE WHO KNOWS HIM.

NO thinker of our time has exerted a deeper, though often unrecognized, influence on thought in general than Mr. Herbert Spencer. To the historian of the future it is probable, indeed, that the second half of the nineteenth century will present itself mainly before the mental vision as the era of evolution. The evolutionary concept accomplished during those fifty momentous years its conquest of the world; before the century's end, the apostles of the development theory had established their right to be heard with respect in every art, every science, every department of historical or social research. Most people, it is true, connect this great revolution in thought mainly with the honored name of Darwin; but in that belief they are, to a great extent, mistaken. Organic life alone was Darwin's sphere: the universe is his rival's. It is to Herbert Spencer that we owe distinctively the general doctrine of evolution as a whole; to Darwin we owe only the minor principle of the origin of species by natural selection. Not that I wish for a moment to belittle the great biologist of Down, a mighty and marvellous architect of thought in his own chosen line; he wisely confined his attention almost entirely to the vast field of plant and animal life, or to human origins viewed from the purely anatomical and physiological standpoint; whereas Herbert Spencer has taught us that still wider and deeper view of evolution which recognizes its action in suns and worlds, in plants and animals, in minds and ideas, in the societies of men, and in all the various products of human organization or human activity. There are diversities of gifts, and each of these profound thinkers is, in his own way, supreme and transcendent.

DARWIN AND SPENCER.

How comes it, then, that while the name of Darwin is familiar to all, the name of Spencer looms larger to the philosophical and psychological student than to the "man in the street" of our latter-day civilization? I think there are two reasons for this curious fact. In the first place, Darwin's work, touching directly upon the origins of man and of life in general, caught the public attention at once, and roused, in particular, that special kind of religious opposition which is really the best possible advertisement for man, book, or system. He had the good luck to come into direct conflict with the first chapters of Genesis. In the second place, Darwin was also fortunate in finding his own name tacked on immediately to his particular views; everybody talked, from the outset of Darwinism, Darwinians, the Darwinian theory. With Mr. Spencer, on the contrary, the man to a great extent has been merged in the work. He has effaced his personality. Few people have ever described themselves as Spencerians, still fewer ever speak of the Spencerian doctrine. It is Mr. Spencer's *ideas* that have conquered the world; it is his phrases and catchwords that are in everybody's mouth, not the name of their discoverer. No philosopher has ever been read and quoted so much in his own lifetime, no philosopher has ever seen his ideas so permeate humanity, yet none has ever received so small a meed of fame proportionately to his merits from his own countrymen. It is in foreign nations, above all, that he is known and respected; it is from after ages that he will gain at last his proper recognition in the roll of profound and epoch-making thinkers. Even at the present day he is far better known in Russia and California than in London or Manchester.

A SCIENTIFIC PHRASE-MAKER.

If anybody doubts this supremacy of Herbert Spencer among the organizing thinkers and teachers of our time, he has only to think of the numerous phrases which sum up, as it were, the current thought of our century, and he will find that almost every one of them bears on its very face Mr. Spencer's mint-mark. Evolution, evolutionism, are the facts of our age. Well, most people are not aware of it, but the use of those words, in their modern sense, is wholly and solely due to Mr. Spencer. Nobody employed them in that sense before him; whoever has employed them since has taken them straight out of the "System of Synthetic Philosophy." Once more, the man in the street talks glibly nowadays of "survival of the fittest." Probably he thinks the phrase is Darwin's. But it is not. It was invented by Mr. Spencer, as a better one than Darwin's "natural selection." Again, everbody employs the words "adaptation to the environment" as a common locution of everyday life; few know that they are entirely and exclusively Mr. Spencer's invention. The fact is, our great philosopher has supplied our speech with all the current phraseology of evolution and the evolutionary concepts, just because he *is* a great philosopher, with a singular faculty for generalization, and therefore for summing up the results of the process in a single neat and comprehensive formula. All the formulæ of evolutionism come straight from his workshop; he is the author, as it were, of the digest of modern concepts.

Or, to put it in another way, the reason why Mr. Spencer gets less than his due share of recognition nowadays is simply this, that, unconsciously to ourselves, we are all Spencerians. The very success of

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his revolution has obscured to some extent the fame of the chief revolutionist. He has imposed his opinions upon us to so great an extent that most people now look upon them as their own, or, at least, as common property. Ideas which when Mr. Spencer began to write were startling heresies are nowadays so familiar that only special students of the history of thought ever dream of crediting them to their actual author.

A character sketch of a man who has so profoundly, if often unobtrusively, influenced the course of human thinking throughout the civilized world must surely be of interest to those who have drunk so deeply at his fount—who have repeated without knowing it his philosophical catchwords.

I. HIS LIFE.

Herbert Spencer belongs to the great generation of thinkers and writers of whom but a few last survivors still remain among us. Twenty years younger than the century, five years younger than the thunders of Waterloo, he was born at Derby in 1820, of a cultivated and scientifically minded ancestry. Time, place and circumstances were all significant. As regards date, he belonged to the first race of evolutionary giants. Darwin was just eleven years his senior; Hooker and Lewes arrived three years before him on the scene; while Wallace and Huxley were respectively two and five years his juniors. Roughly speaking, therefore, he was well in the mid-line of the coming van of evolutionary thinkers, abreast of the full tide that was to lead on in time to that momentous change in men's conceptions of the universe. As regards place, once more, he was an Englishman of the Midlands; and England, we may recollect with pride, has led the advance throughout in this evolutionary movement. Moreover, just then was the day of the Midlands. Earlier, thought and literature had had their home for the most part in the south, round Thames and Cam; later, they have begun to fix their seat in the north, from Mersey and Humber to the foot of the Scotch Highlands. But in the forties, fifties and sixties, the days of Spencer's prime, the Midlands led the very vanguard of the movement in England. Darwin was a Shrewsbury man; Spencer came from Derby; George Eliot was of Warwickshire. Nor is it a point to be overlooked that Mr. Spencer was descended from a Nonconformist house, like George Eliot and Bright; his father was a Wesleyan. All these antecedents helped to give direction to his peculiar genius. A rebel and a dissenter, the prophet of the mixed influences of heredity and environment, he is himself a conspicuous and striking instance of the practical working of his own theories.

Mr. Spencer, the father, was a schoolmaster, and secretary of the Philosophical Society at Derby. He had a taste for science, and he imbued his son early with a genuine love of natural history. More than that, however, though not himself averse to the ordinary belief in supernatural causes, he taught the boy to search as far as possible for natural causes of all phenomena that fell under his notice. From the very beginning, Herbert Spencer's training was almost exclusively scientific. For languages he had no taste; and, born insurgent that he is, he rose up with all his soul against the conventional despotism of Greek and Latin. Fortunately, he had a wise and judicious father, who did not insist on warping his mind clean away from its true bent by doses of grammar; and the consequence is that at the present moment our great philosopher, learned in all the learning of sun, star and planet, beast and fish, the mind of man, the growth of human societies—does not even read the letters of the Greek alphabet. Yet see how vain is the argument usually adduced for our common and exclusively linguistic education, that it teaches men how to use aright their own language! No modern writer employs the English tongue with greater precision and logical accuracy than Mr. Spencer; no other coins new words of classical origin, wherever they are needed to express his ideas, with greater freedom or with greater effectiveness. The dictionary bristles to-day with learned neologisms of Greek descent which we owe to the man who refused to learn the classical languages. I cannot remember that any one of them sins against the strictest laws of Hellenic word-building.

Young Spencer was mainly brought up in the neighborhood of Bath, by an uncle who was a clergyman of the Church of England and rector of Hinton Charterhouse. Here his scientific leanings were encouraged, especially in the direction of mathematics, and his faculty of observation was developed by careful training. To Cambridge, however, he would not go; his lack of Greek made a university course, as things then stood, an absolute impossibility. It was necessary to find him a profession, and at that time of day civil engineering was almost the only profession open to a man who declined the classics. So at seventeen Herbert Spencer was sent to learn the work of a railway engineer, under Sir Charles Fox, the builder in later days (unless I mistake) of the Crystal Palace. That was in 1837, during the heroic age of railway enterprise in England, and Mr. Spencer was employed on the Gloucester and Birmingham Railway, a line now merged in the existing Midland.

The young man's heart, however, was not in engineering. All knowledge was his province. Beyond any other man that ever trod this earth, Herbert Spencer, indeed, is the pure type of the philosophic generalizer. It was not detail that attracted him, but the underlying truths and realities of the world; not sleepers and girders, strains and resistances, but the vast secular process of suns, stars, and nebulæ, the endless procession of bird and beast and fish and insect. He must know the Cosmos. That trait is the very keynote of Mr. Spencer's character. He is all pure intellect; and even within the realm of intellect itself he is an engine of generalization. Of no other man can it be so truly said that the history of his life is the history of his thinking. Other things

there are in the life to be sure—heroic self-sacrifice, profound resolve, deep devotion to a high and abstract ideal; but these things link themselves directly on, not to the affections, as is usual, but to the course of his philosophy. It is the intellect of the man that governs and directs the channels of his emotions. Hence in his life, thought comes first; the high character and noble action are themselves but appendages of a splendid and almost unique generalizing organ.

In order to understand the subsequent development of Herbert Spencer's nature, therefore, we have to consider with ourselves the world in which he was cast, and the intellectual influences by which he was surrounded. Especially is it important to remember the truth, too often overlooked, that evolutionism was a natural growth, and that Mr. Spencer was an evolutionist long before the publication of Darwin's great work on "The Origin of Species." Most people imagine that Darwinism and Evolution are one and the same thing; that Darwin was the original discoverer and author of the evolutionary theory, and that Spencer came in later as its philosopher and systematizer. No idea could be further removed from the actual truth. If Darwin had never lived, Herbert Spencer would still have given us the greater part of his wonderful "System of Synthetic Philosophy;" the fundamental conception of evolution which lies at the root of that system had been largely elaborated long before Darwin gave a word of his special organic hypothesis to the world of science.

The truth is, evolutionism was not the work of a single mind, or even of a group of minds; it was a necessary moment and foregone conclusion in the slow unrolling of human thought with regard to the origin and system of the universe. It was itself evolved by slow degrees in a hundred minds; and each step in the process was almost necessarily implied by the various steps that had already preceded it. Long before either Charles Darwin or Spencer was born, Erasmus Darwin had announced the fundamental truth that plants and animals were sprung from a common source, and had diverged by degrees from a central ancestor. Buffon in his day had coquetted with the notion; Lamarck had striven by a collection of instances and a volitional theory to give it greater coherence and probability. Goethe had been fascinated by it; Oken had involved it in a misty atmosphere of German metaphysics. At the moment when Herbert Spencer was just entering manhood, every thinker in Europe had his attention directed on the question of the origin and development of living beings; and most of them tended more or less definitely toward a vaguely evolutionary solution of the problem. What was needed now was a broad philosophical and organizing mind capable of taking up these scattered strands, and weaving them into the tissue of a coherent system.

At a very early date Herbert Spencer accepted this gigantic task, a task laid upon him, as it were, by the very constitution of his exceptional intellect. It would be hard to say how early he began to regard himself as the predestined reorganizer of science and philosophy; certainly from the very first dawn of adult life his disposition led him toward the highest reconstructive and generalizing work—to use his own pregnant phrase, "the unification of knowledge." His earliest published writing, it is true, was concerned with the domain of social and political thought, a series of letters to the *Nonconformist*, "On the Proper Sphere of Government," written in 1842, when he was twenty-two, and republished in pamphlet form some twelve months later. But even in this earliest treatise, in so restricted a field, the conception is present that human progress depends upon adaptation to the social surroundings; that human nature itself is modifiable in this manner; and that it tends by slow degrees toward the natural establishment of an ultimate equilibrium. These are central Spencerian doctrines in the germ; they show even thus early the bent of a mind which sees always the general through the confusion of the particular, the prevalence of law amid the most apparently capricious or causeless circumstances.

DARWIN FORESHADOWED.

Mr. Spencer's first important work, however, was the "Social Statics," published in 1850, when he was just thirty. Soon after, the wider trend of his mind toward general biological and cosmical studies made itself seen in several essays on evolutionary subjects contributed to the *Leader*, the *Westminster Review*, and other periodicals between 1850 and 1860. From one of the earliest and most interesting of these, the pregnant essay on "The Development Hypothesis," published in 1852, I will venture to quote a few striking paragraphs, somewhat condensed by omission of minor points, in order to show the complete independence of Mr. Spencer's doctrine of Organic Evolution from Darwin's later and more specialized theory of the Origin of Species:

> Even could the supporters of the development hypothesis merely show that the production of species by the process of modification is conceivable, they would be in a better position than their opponents. But they can do much more than this: they can show that the process of modification has effected and is effecting great changes in all organisms, subject to modifying influences . . . . they can show that any existing species — animal or vegetable — when placed under conditions different from its previous ones, immediately begins to undergo certain changes of structure fitting it for the new conditions. They can show that in successive generations these changes continue until ultimately the new conditions become the natural ones. They can show that in cultivated plants and domesticated animals, and in the several races of men, these changes have uniformly taken place. They can show that the degrees of difference, so produced, are often, as in dogs, greater than those on which distinctions of species are in other cases founded. They can show that it is a matter of dispute whether some of these modified forms are varieties or modified species. They can show too that the changes daily taking place in ourselves:

the facility that attends long practice, and the loss of aptitude that begins when practice ceases; the development of every faculty, bodily, moral or intellectual, according to the use made of it, are all explicable on this same principle. And thus they can show that throughout all organic nature there is at work a modifying influence of the kind they assign as the cause of these specific differences, and influence, which, though slow in its action, does in time, if the circumstances demand it, produce marked changes; an influence which, to all appearance, would produce in the millions of years, and under the great varieties of condition which geological records imply, any amount of change.

Now, observe: this essay was written and published in 1852. Darwin's "Origin of Species," in which our great biologist first set forth his evolutionary doctrine as to the mode of development of plants and animals, did not appear till 1859—that is to say, some seven years later. Yet the passage I have quoted would seem to most people to contain almost all the prominent ideas they are accustomed to associate with the name of Darwin. In other words, it contains the theory of "descent with modification," *without* the distinctively Darwinian addition of natural selection, which subsidiary principle it is the special glory of the thinker of Down to have introduced to science. The fact is, ever since Lamarck, biological students of every country had been eagerly employed in searching for the clew to the origin of species. In 1844, indeed, Robert Chambers had published his "Vestiges of Creation," a book which united glimpses of something like Lamarck's developmental hypothesis with a tacit acceptance of the belief in a guiding creator. Thus the question of the evolution of plants and animals was "in the air," as we say; and it was not likely that a mind like Spencer's, ever prone to behold the general in the particular, should not eagerly follow out the lines of investigation suggested by such considerations.

EARLIER WRITINGS.

The decade of the Fifties—embracing the period between Mr. Spencer's thirtieth and fortieth years—was for him an epoch of rapid and formative advance. It was then that his life-philosophy took shape and crystallized. The essay on "The Development Hypothesis," which contained the germ of the "Principles of Biology," was followed in 1854 by another, equally striking, on "Manners and Fashion," which similarly contained the germ of "Ceremonial Institutions," now incorporated as a portion of the "Principles of Sociology." In 1855 he published (in one volume) the first form of the "Principles of Psychology," in which he applied the evolutionary concept to the explanation and genesis of mental phenomena. All this, be it observed, was still before Darwin. In 1857 came his magnificent essay on "Progress, its Law and Cause," in which he first gave the world, in a more or less nebulous form, the general concept of evolution as a whole, a law which could be applied to every evolving aggregate, whatever its character. This was the finest generalization he had yet achieved, and it formed later on the basis for the "First Principles."

Meanwhile, during all these years in which Spencer had been applying his wide and cosmic brain to the vast task of correlating the whole domain of knowledge, Darwin in his Kentish retreat had been working away manfully at the narrower field of plant and animal origins. Years before, after his voyage in the "Beagle," he had conceived the doctrine of natural selection, that doctrine which was destined to change the theory of organic evolution almost in one day from a happy guess to a provable certainty. But with characteristic caution, Darwin delayed the publication of his great discovery till he had accumulated an immense mass of facts and illustrations, which should prove his thesis up to the hilt before a scientific tribunal. At last, in 1859, a mere accident made him hurry forward the appearance of his long projected book. Alfred Russel Wallace, then a rising naturalist in the Malay Archipelago, had simultaneously and independently hit upon the central idea of natural selection, and sent home a paper setting forth his view to the Linnean Society. Thereupon, Darwin thought it well to push on with his work; and at the end of 1859 the first edition of "The Origin of Species" fell like a bombshell upon the astonished world.

It was not to be expected that Herbert Spencer would not gladly accept and welcome this powerful new ally of the evolutionary doctrine. Indeed, he had himself just trembled on the verge of the discovery of the principle of natural selection, and had missed it by an oversight which now seems almost inexplicable. He warmly adopted the Darwinian idea, and even supplied it with the alternative name of "Survival of the Fittest," by which it is now perhaps even more familiar than by the one it received from its original sponsor. At the same time, it should be added that Mr. Spencer has never accepted the all-sufficiency of natural selection to so great an extent as Darwin himself did, and certainly not to so great an extent as the younger and more dogmatic followers of Darwin.

SPENCER'S LIFE WORK.

In 1860 the great work of Mr. Spencer's life was taken up in earnest. The period of growth and incubation was now complete; the period of systematic production was just beginning. In that year, when he had turned forty, he issued the prospectus of a proposed series, to be called "A System of Philosophy," which title was afterward altered (with excellent reason) to "A System of Synthetic Philosophy." In the prospectus he described the series as having been for several years in preparation, and gave an outline of that wonderful and comprehensive scheme, the vastest, perhaps, which it has ever entered into the mind of man to conceive. As originally planned, the work was to consist of ten volumes, and was to cover the entire field of the knowable and the unknowable. Beginning with the most

general laws of the aggregation and dissolution of all bodies whatsoever, it was to go on to the evolution of organic nature, the development and variation of plants and animals, the origin and growth of mind, and the laws of psychology. Thence it was to proceed to the then unconstituted science of sociology—a conception which we owe almost entirely to Mr. Spencer—dealing by degrees with political, ecclesiastical, and industrial organization, and also with those higher super-organic products, such as language, science, and arts, whose evolution had never as yet been studied in any complete or systematic manner. I will give a little later on some fuller indication of the manner in which this gigantic scheme has been finally filled in; for the present, it must suffice to say that its extraordinary comprehensiveness half frightened even the encyclopædic brain which conceived and developed it. Mr. Spencer was fain to note, in passing, that many previous essays contained, in the germ, the ideas he was to elaborate in one part or another of his proposed work, and at the end of all he apologized in these words for the apparent vastness of his suggested undertaking:

> In anticipation of the obvious criticism that the scheme here sketched out is too extensive, it may be remarked that an exhaustive treatment of each topic is not intended, but simply the establishment of principles, with such illustrations as are needed to make their bearings fully understood.
>
> It may also be pointed out that besides minor fragments, one large division ("The Principles of Psychology") is already, in great part, executed. And a further reply is, that impossible though it may prove to execute the whole, yet nothing can be said against an attempt to set forth the "First Principles," and to carry their applications as far as circumstances permit.

AN AUTHOR'S STRUGGLES.

The sacrifices involved in the preparation and production of the gigantic work thus heralded to the world were little short of heroic. Those who know Mr. Spencer by his books alone may have thought of him merely as devoting himself to philosophy out of the abundance of his material wealth and comfort. The truth is far otherwise. No man ever lived a more ascetic life or denied himself more, for the sake of the task he had undertaken for humanity. In his evidence given before the Commission on Copyright he tells us in plain words, though in the most severely impersonal and abstract manner, the story of his hard and noble fight during the unrecognized days of his early manhood. Not a fight for bread, not a fight for fame, remember, but a fight for truth. For his first book, "Social Statics," in 1850, he could not find a publisher willing to take any risk; so he was obliged to print it at his own cost, and sell it on commission. The edition consisted of only seven hundred and fifty copies; and it took no less than fourteen years to sell. Such are the rewards of serious thought in our generation! Five years later, he printed the original form of the "Principles of Psychology." Again no publisher would undertake the risk, and he published on commission. Once more, seven hundred and fifty copies were printed; and the sale was very slow. "I gave away a considerable number," says Mr. Spencer pathetically; "and the remainder sold in twelve and a half years." During all that time, we may conclude from the sequel, he not only made nothing out of those two important and valuable books, but was actually kept out of pocket for his capital sunk in them.

Similar experiences with his collected Essays and with the work on Education led him to conclude in a few years more that philosophical publication was not a veritable Golconda. "I found myself in the position of losing by all my books," he says; so when he began to issue the "Synthetic Philosophy," he did so in the form of quarterly parts for subscribers, with volumes, when complete, for the general public. "Before the initial volume, 'First Principles,' was finished," he observes, "I found myself still losing. During the issue of the second volume, the 'Principles of Biology,' I was still losing. In the middle of the third volume I was losing so much that I found I was frittering away all I possessed. I went back upon my accounts, and discovered that in the course of fifteen years I had lost nearly £1200—adding interest, more than £1200. As I was evidently going on ruining myself, I issued to the subscribers a notice of cessation."

He had been living, meanwhile, in "the most economical way possible;" in spite of which he found he had trenched to that large extent on his very small capital. Spartan fare had not sufficed to make his experiment successful. Nevertheless, he continued to publish, as he himself bravely phrases it, "I may say, by accident." Twice before in the course of those fifteen weary years he had been able to persevere, in spite of losses, by bequests of money. On this third occasion, just as he was on the very point of discontinuing the production of his great work, property which he inherited came to him in the nick of time to prevent such a catastrophe. Any other man in the world would have invested his money, and fought shy in future of the siren of philosophy. Not so Mr. Spencer. To him life is thought. He went courageously on with his forlorn hope in publishing, and it is some consolation to know that he was repaid in the end, though late and ill, for his single-minded devotion. In twenty-four years after he began to publish he had retrieved his position and was abreast of his losses. Just think of that, you men of business! Twenty-four years of hard mental work for no pay at all, and at the end of it to find yourself just where you started! Since that time, it is true, Mr. Spencer's works have brought him in, by degrees, a satisfactory revenue; but consider the pluck and determination of the man who could fight so long, in spite of poverty, against such terrible experiences. Not only that, but even in later days he expended once more on the preparation of his "Sociological Tables" (to be described hereafter) no less a sum than £2958, of which he remarks playfully

that he does not expect to get back the money out of hand if he lives to be over a hundred.

II. HIS WORK.

A life in whose course intellectual interests have so greatly predominated as Mr. Spencer's is best to be judged, we may see at a glance, by its intellectual output. The man appears among us as a teacher and thinker; we have to ask ourselves, therefore, what are the main results of his gift of thinking? What additions has he made to the aggregate sum of human knowledge and of human concepts?

In answering these questions we must remember, first of all, that when Herbert Spencer began to write, the very name of evolution had not been heard among us, while now, in his later days, evolutionism is so triumphant that most people overlook the work of the master in the infinite detail of the work of his disciples. Let me seek to epitomize, in the briefest possible way, the chief products of Mr. Spencer's teaching.

The foundations of his doctrine are naturally contained in the wonderful introductory volume to the "System of Synthetic Philosophy," which bears the title of "First Principles." This volume appeared in its original form in 1862, but was reissued in an altered and largely remodeled shape, with great improvements in the argument and exposition, in 1867. It contains the framework of Mr. Spencer's central philosophical tenets, and supplies the ground for all the rest of the synthetic philosophy.

The First Part, entitled "The Unknowable," deals briefly with the cosmos as it is in itself, and shows, on lines already in part laid down by Hamilton and Mansel, that all phenomena are but manifestations of an unknown power, the Absolute, which transcends not only human knowledge, but human conception. In this recognition of the existence of an unknown and forever unknowable reality underlying phenomena, Mr. Spencer sees the one possible reconciliation of religion and science. If one wishes to accept the Spencerian Absolute in place of a deity, he must be content to strip off from his concept of the Godhead every positive attribute of whatever sort—justice, mercy, omniscience—and to accept in their place the bare idea of unconditioned Being, divorced from every knowable or thinkable property. To most religious minds, this is not a God, but a philosophic substratum for mind and matter.

The second and far more interesting part of "First Principles" consists of that portion of the work which deals with the Knowable, and lays down the widest and most universal laws which govern the synthesis of concrete beings. Mr. Spencer begins by defining philosophy as "unified knowledge," and then goes on to seek for such knowledge in our ideas of space, time, matter, motion, and force. After dealing with such generally recognized scientific principles as the indestructibility of matter, the continuity of motion, and the persistence of force, he proceeds to show by an acute piece of reasoning that all these are merely analytical truths; and no analytical truths, no combination of analytical truths, can ever make up that synthesis of thought which alone must be the interpretation of the synthesis of things. In other words, if we are to unify knowledge, we must know not only the separate laws which govern phenomena, but also the way in which those laws work together in practice in order to produce the concrete histories of actual aggregates—the birth and growth of suns and worlds and plants and animals and minds and societies.

To arrive at these laws of synthesis, Mr. Spencer begins by showing that every aggregate passes, in the course of its history, through two distinct and opposite phases—a phase of evolution and a phase of dissolution. In the first phase, it proceeds from the diffuse or the imperceptible into the compact and the perceptible; in the second phase, it proceeds from the compact and the perceptible into the diffuse and the imperceptible. These two opposite processes constitute the history of every existence under its simplest form. The one consists in an integration of matter and a concomitant dissipation of motion; the other consists in an absorption of motion and a concomitant dissipation of matter.

Starting from this point, our teacher builds up slowly step by step his famous definition of Evolution, which he was the first to formulate in general terms as a cosmical process. Adding one element after another to his growing concept, and wisely confining the reader's attention to a stage at a time, he at last arrives at the generalized statement that "Evolution is an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion; during which the matter passes from an indefinite incoherent homogeneity to a definite coherent heterogeneity; and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation." This celebrated law, the final flower and highest achievement of Mr. Spencer's unique generalizing faculty, can only be fully understood by following out in the original the various steps by which the mind of the master slowly attains it. Still less is it possible to understand the application of so abstract a formula to concrete nature without the copious illustrations given by Mr. Spencer of all its embodiments in inorganic, organic and superorganic products.

From the law itself, considered as an empirically-found principle, Mr. Spencer proceeds to the interpretation of the law by its affiliation on certain other underlying facts and principles of nature. The chief of these are his two great generalizations of the Instability of the Homogeneous and the Multiplication of Effects—discoveries which rank second only to the Law of Evolution itself as aids to the synthetic reconstruction of the comprehensive cosmos. These two laws, with the further consideration of the Spencerian principles of Segregation and Equilibration, conclude the treatment of evolution as a whole. A chapter on Dissolution completes the work. Such is a brief outline of the drift of "First Principles," a great but difficult book whose full meaning can never be grasped save by philosophical students, and any

attempt to expound the chief tenets of which in popular language could only result in a forgone conclusion of failure.

What even the most casual reader can understand in the work, however, is its astonishing width and depth of cosmical outlook. We feel at once in approaching it that we stand in the presence of a profound and deeply learned encyclopedic philosopher, whose mind is alert to all the manifold aspects of every problem, metaphysical, physical, biological, psychological, sociological, and ethical. There is no point or field which the treatise does not include in its purview, from the starry heavens to the mind of man, from the unknown and unknowable to the Egyptian hieroglyphics and the Babylonian basreliefs, the wings of insects and the leaves of plants. It gives us what it professes to give—a skeleton synthesis of the universe; it sums up in one vast and all-embracing law all the actions of all entities, from atoms to systems, from suns and comets, nebulæ and planets, to the nests of ants and the ecclesiastical organization of human communities.

The next two volumes of the "Philosophy" series were devoted to the "Principles of Biology." To the outsider, this is perhaps the most fascinating and charming of Mr. Spencer's books, giving as it does in a most masterly manner a reconstruction of the course of plant and animal evolution. It rebuilds life for us. But like everything else that Mr. Spencer does, it is eminently orderly and philosophical in its arrangement. The author begins by inquiring wherein living organisms differ essentially from the mass of inorganic aggregates around them; and he finds the answer in their peculiar power of altering their shape or inner arrangement in various ways, in accordance with alterations in surrounding nature. Hence he gives his celebrated definition of life as "correspondence with the environment," or more formally as "the continuous adjustment of internal relations to external relations."

An important part of the "Biology" deals with the various functions of life in the abstract, such as growth, development, adaptation, individuality, genesis, heredity, and variation. His treatment of the problem of reproduction, in particular, is a rare masterpiece of scientific insight. Taking this which seems to most people so profound and inexplicable a mystery, he shows how it is essentially similar in principle to growth, and especially to the reproduction of lost parts in the lower animals; and by a curious mastery over detail he makes one feel at last that nothing more remarkable occurs in the hereditary transmission of characters or the likeness of father to son than is involved in the fact that two parts of one and the same whole remain alike when divided, or that one and the same rose-tree puts forth similar leaves and blossoms in successive seasons. In fact, he abolishes for us the mystery of reproduction, and shows us in its place the mystery of growth, the tendency of a particular kind of organic matter to replace its own parts afresh in the same order always, just as a crystal plunged in the mother liquid tends to replace its own broken or abraded portions. We feel as we read that we have hitherto wholly misunderstood the problem. It is life itself, not reproduction, that is the real marvel.

Hardly less interesting is the subsequent part of the work, in which Mr. Spencer deals with the evolution of life in the concrete. Here he trenchantly contrasts the hypothesis of evolution with the hypothesis of special creation, and shows ground for holding that the latter is unthinkable and impossible, while the former is supported by a vast mass of evidence, classificatory, embryological, morphological, and geographical. He then goes on to consider the *factors* of evolution, and to show how the development of life as we know it is a necessary result of the action of external circumstances upon the peculiar and very impressionable chemical compounds which go to make up organic matter. A succeeding part is devoted to tracing the growth and development of the various component members of plants and animals—the origin and differentiation of leaves, branches, and flowers, the rise of the diverse animal forms in their concrete variety. This is perhaps the most popularly comprehensible portion of the whole great series; it is full of vivid side-lights on the origin and meaning of innumerable plant and animal peculiarities.

From shapes and limbs Mr. Spencer proceeds with his accustomed orderliness to actions and functions; his sketch of morphological development is followed, in other words, by a sketch of physiological development in the two great divisions of organic nature. In this portion of his synthesis he shows how division of labor began between the various parts of plant and animal bodies—how definite organs arose for eating and digesting, or assimilating food, for the conveyance of material, in sap or blood, from place to place, for the subordination of each limb, or gland, or bone, to the general needs and welfare of the organism. Thence he proceeds to the laws of multiplication in men, animals and plants, and gives the only wide and comprehensive treatment of the population question ever yet attempted on a philosophical basis. His conclusions in this matter are that there exists a natural and necessary antagonism between growth and genesis, as well as between development in the individual and genesis, and likewise between physiological expenditure and genesis; while, on the other hand, there exists a natural and necessary coincidence between high nutrition and the reproductive activity. In short, genesis depends upon the surplus of nutrition above the amount required for growth and for physiological expenditure. This philosophic treatment of so abstruse a subject is wholly peculiar to our great cosmical thinker. Indeed, what marks him off everywhere from the ordinary biologist or the ordinary economist is this peculiar power of envisaging his subject in its widest, its deepest and its most abstract aspect.

From physical life the teacher proceeds next to mental life, and in the two volumes of the "Principles of Psychology" subjects the abstruse and elu-

sive science of mind to the same thorough going evo lutionary treatment as he had already extended to the science of form and structure. Here he builds up the human and animal intelligence by slow degrees from the simplest and vaguest elements of consciousness, showing how its development goes step by step with that of its correlated physical organ, the nervous system. His first volume is taken up by this direct evolutionary reconstruction of mental manifestations and their mode of origin. The second consists of a searching analysis of mental operations viewed in themselves, which is perhaps the most profoundly original work Mr. Spencer has performed, and the stiffest to follow for the general reader. It contains, among other things, the celebrated theory of Transfigured Realism, by whose aid our teacher endeavors to prove, against the pure idealists, the objective reality of an external world —a world of matter outside the percipient mind—and to render more precise the conception of the relations that exist between this world and the mind that perceives it. In short, he here tackles and endeavors to settle the old philosophical crux of subject and object. Mr. Spencer, I may add, is by no means a materialist. Though his attitude may best perhaps, be described as one of ultimate Monism, he is, on the whole, rather more spiritual and ideal than material.

The concluding chapters of the "Psychology" lay the foundation, as it were, for the next great work, the "Principles of Sociology," which has appeared slowly of late years, in scattered fascicles, as the task of producing it was continually interrupted by ill health, or laid aside for a while to make room for the early part of the "Principles of Ethics." The "Sociology" attempts, for the first time, to lay down the framework of a science of man, in all spheres of his social activity—to deal with his religions, his governmental agencies, his language, his arts, his industry, his organization, on scientific principles. For this purpose it was needful to have wide collections of facts and evidence; to procure these, Mr. Spencer instituted his great compilation of sociological tables, on which several competent scholars were engaged in extracting and classifying facts for several years. Some of their results have been published in tabular form by Mr. Spencer, but the expense involved (to which I have before alluded) was too great to enable him to continue the publication of the tables in their entirety. On the basis thus supplied, from investigations into the habits and organization of the most diverse races, ancient and modern, in all parts of the world, the philosopher has slowly raised the magnificent superstructure of the "Principles of Sociology," a part of his work in which, more than anywhere else, he has had no predecessor, and very few fellow-workers.

EVOLUTION OF RELIGION.

The most interesting portion of this division to the general reader is undoubtedly the section which treats of the origin of religion. Mr. Spencer traces the belief in gods and other supernatural beings, in the last resort, to what he regards as the erroneous psychology of primitive man, which led him to imagine the existence within himself of a soul or spirit, distinct from the body, and capable of a separate and immaterial existence. Hence came by slow degrees the belief in ghosts, or surviving doubles; the faith in an under world of spirits, and in another life to follow this one. Propitiation of ancestral ghosts with food and drink led gradually to the ideas of sacrifice, and to the altar and temple, which last was originally the tomb or home of the dead chieftain. By degrees certain royal ghosts came to be thought of as more important and powerful than others; these were invested in imagination with supernatural prerogatives; in Mr. Spencer's opinion, such are the earliest gods. Idols spring from mummies and mummy-cases, or from other representations of the dead ancestor; perhaps in some cases from tombstones and wooden images rudely carved at grave-heads. So by gradual stages Mr. Spencer traces the development of religion, with its departmental gods, its nature gods, its stone-worship its tree-worship, and its final evanescence in pure monotheism, to the primitive propitiation of ancestral ghosts by the fiercest savage. This "ghost theory" of the origin of religion, as it is ordinarily called, has roused, of course, the bitterest opposition in many quarters; but it still remains almost the only theory in possession of the field which explains the genesis of religious ideas without recourse to the existence of the supernatural. Its sole rival in this respect is Dr. Tylor's closely similar theory of primitive animism.

Other important parts of the "Sociology" deal with political institutions and with the rise and progress and varieties of the family. This last subject is of the utmost value at the present day, and has nowhere else been treated with so wide a knowledge of facts and on so unprejudiced a survey.

The "Principles of Ethics" round off this great life-work, and give the evolutionary basis of moral action.

But why have I not told you in detail more of Mr. Spencer's actual conclusions? Why have I not led you at one leap into the very keep of the stronghold? Why have I not given you in a sentence the gist of ten volumes? That is a question which I am often asked. People say, "Can't you sum up for us in a word or two the keynote of his system?" I can only answer, "Mr. Spencer's aim is to unify knowledge; and to knowledge, we all know, there is no royal road." Auguste Comte once wished that Hegel would publish a little book explaining his system "succinctly, and in French." "Monsieur," responded Hegel, "my system can be explained *ni succinctement, ni en Français.*" It is much the same with Herbert Spencer. He writes for those who wish only to get through it comfortably. His natural audience consists of the chosen few with whom the desire to know is a profound passion. For them,

he has epitomized the course of evolution into a relatively brief exposition of nine or ten stout and closely packed volumes; how can one epitomize this epitome still further for the general run of men who think the history of the universe in all places and ages might be boiled down for their use into a few short sentences? It is not for such, believe me, that philosophers were created.

There exists, it is true, an admirable epitome of the "Sythetic Philosophy" by Mr. Howard Collins —an epitome approved by Mr. Spencer himself, and which I can confidently recommend as a refresher or index to all earnest and conscientious Spencerian students. It is intended, however, not as a substitute for the original, but as an aid in reading it. If you wish to get any real good from this great life with which humanity has endowed us, you must read the "Synthetic Philosophy" through, not once or twice, but "tearfully and prayerfully" many times over. You must study it hard; you must seek to assimilate its inner meaning. "But I am a busy man," you say, "who can only find time at odd moments for a little occasional reading." Oh, if you think the universe into whose midst you are cast can be adequately relegated to a few minutes of leisure in the intervals of money making—well Herbert Spencer's message will not do you much good. He writes for those to whom questions like these—the questions, "What am I?" "Whence come I?" "What is the world around me?"—are matters of vital importance far before anything else that life can offer one. He writes for those to whom the construction of a philosophy is the first religious duty of man. And *they* will not grudge him the time he occupies. Rather will they be grateful to him with all their hearts for light cast on the dim abyss that surrounds the narrow limits of our little consciousness.

A RUTHLESS ICONOCLAST.

Nor must you expect, if you make up your mind to tackle Mr. Spencer's great work, to find any particular tenderness displayed for your creed or your class, your own pet prejudices, social, religious, political, or moral. In all probability you will discover, to your dismay, that everything you hold most sacred in life is rudely called in question. The existence of a God, the reality of creation, the truth of the Bible narrative, the immortality of the soul, the foundations of morality, the origin and meaning of marriage and the family, the inherent right of majorities to coerce minorities, the absolute wisdom of governmental agencies, and a thousand other points on which you have hitherto held dogmatic opinions, you will see subjected to most searching and unsparing analysis and criticism. If there is anything that you believe, and if you don't want to be disturbed in your belief, my advice to you is—avoid Herbert Spencer. You will find your whole social, moral, religious, and political world turned topsey-turvey before your very eyes, and you will be compelled to *think*, whether you like it or lump it.

I do not mean to imply, however, that in every one of these points I am at one with Mr. Spencer. He has no more tenderness for my particular beliefs than for yours or anybody else's. All I mean to say is that, right or wrong, he is well worth listening to. You must reckon with him about all of them. You may agree with him or you may differ from him, but if you are a serious thinker you cannot afford to ignore him.

There are a few works of Mr. Spencer's outside the "Synthetic Philosophy" which are specially directed at the general reader. One of these is the interesting little red book in the International Scientific Series, "The Study of Sociology"—not to be confounded with the "Principles of Sociology" which forms a portion of the great synthetic series. This little book is a most wise and able introduction to the study of politics—the *study*, I say advisedly, as opposed to the mere ordinary empiric dabbling in political nostrums. Another, still more generally valuable, is the admirable treatise on "Education," which ought to be in the hands of every father and every mother in England. Mr. Spencer's main idea in this work is that it might be really possible to *educate* our children instead of merely cramming them with a few facts about language, to fit them for life by training their faculties, and to supply them with such knowledge as is really most useful. He shows in detail how this might be done, and sketches out a scheme of real education worth more than many millions to any nation which should have the courage and the wit to adopt it unreservedly.

Yet when all is said and done it is in the "System of Synthetic Philosophy" that we must look in the end for the real Herbert Spencer. His value to our age and to all subsequent ages is actually this: that he has taught us to see life and the cosmos as one and whole throughout; has unified and systematized the vast mass of phenomena; has given us a standpoint whence to view the universe. Those, indeed, to whom the universe is nothing will not thank him for that gift; but those to whom the comprehension of their own inner meaning—the realization of the relation in which they stand to things about them —is the most important matter in life, will always owe him a homage and a gratitude which no one age can ever adequately acknowledge.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

VENEZUELA.

IN the *Rosary* appears an article on Venezuela by the Rev. Bertrand Cothonay, whose acquaintance with his subject comes not alone through books, but from a recent visit to that republic. The article contains many facts which our readers may wish to know regarding the South American republic holding out against the demands of Great Britain.

The whole extent of Venezuela lies within the torrid zone. Its area, including a portion of territory which is claimed by the British, is 1,110,059 square kilometers—that is, twice the size of the entire area of France; it is about equally divided into pasturage, tillage and forest land. According to the last census, made in 1891, the republic contains 2,323,527 inhabitants. Among these are a large number of Indians, descendants of the aborigines. Many of the families that are of European descent have preserved the integrity of their race; but the greater part of the Venezuelan population is a mixed progeny of Indian, African and European blood in various proportions.

The Republic of Venezuela, ruled over by a president elected for two years, consists of nine states, one federal district, four territories, and two colonies, a plan of division similar to that adopted by the United States of North America.

THE CAPITAL CITY.

Caracas is the capital of the federal district as well as of the entire republic, and is a city of nearly 72,000 inhabitants. It contains fifteen churches and eight parishes. This metropolis represents the highest civilization of Venezuela. The town is built at the foot of the mountain of Avila, and is only a few kilometers distant from the port of La Guayra. Caracas is so called from the name of an Indian tribe inhabiting the valley which it occupies, and was founded in 1567 by Diego de Losada.

BOLIVAR.

Bolivar, of course, is the great man of the republic. Says the Rev. Mr. Cothonay: "He is the Liberator or 'Libertador,' the Father of his native land, the founder of five republics, as Venezuelans are wont to say. They omit to say, however, that this great man was exiled by his own countrymen, and that he died in exile, regretting the whole work of independence which he had brought about. Some time before his death, Simon Bolivar is said to have exclaimed: 'I have driven a plow across the ocean'—'He arado en el mar.' Venezuelan patriots have repaired all injuries, as far as may be, in bringing back to the bosom of the republic the ashes of its hero. They have been placed in a magnificent marble tomb, which may be seen in the National Pantheon.

"For the Venezuelan of to-day, Bolivar is not only a great man, but also a demi-god. One can hardly understand the nature of the veneration paid to his memory. Everything in his regard has been exaggerated; his qualities, his deeds, the importance of his political influence. A stranger would create an unfavorable impression by holding a contrary opinion concerning this hero. No doubt he possessed real military and administrative ability, and gave evident proof of uncommon tenacity and perseverance in all his enterprises; nevertheless, he brought dishonor on his reputation by such acts as historical impartiality does not fail to stigmatize as disreputable. He was accompanied for years by an Englishman's wife, to whom posterity has attached the name of 'Libertadora del Libertador,' because, as they say, she saved his life. Bolivar displayed considerable exertion to bring about the separation of Venezuela from Spain. This is what is called independence; but apart from the lawfulness and morality of this act of rebellion, has Bolivar exercised the influence attributed to him? History seems to deny it. General Miranda made greater efforts than he to prepare and to carry out the revolution; Bolivar did no more than to appear at the critical moment, when, taking advantage of Miranda's achievement, he became conspicuous, and won the title of 'Libertador.' It is likewise an historical fact that Bolivar was less successful in the war than many of his generals whose glory has all been attributed to himself."

Bolivar died poor. He seems to have looked with scorn upon riches as well as upon all dangerous renown. The last days of his life were passed in a state bordering on misery. It is said that after his death his physician gave one of his own shirts to bury him in, for he said within himself: "I would not that history impute to us the fault of burying the Liberator of South America in such a wretched state."

An Englishman's View of the Venezuelan Question.

In the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. H. Somers Somerset, the author of "The Land of the Muskeg," contributes a very timely but somewhat hurried survey of the Venezuelan question, based also upon a recent visit to that republic.

ENGLAND'S CLAIM TAKEN OVER FROM THE DUTCH.

In his paper Mr. Somerset sets forth the English case. He says that while the territory between the Essequibo and the Orinoco was unexplored and unsettled, the Dutch, who then owned what is now British Guiana "obtained an unwilling concession to a part of the Cuyuni River, and a general exten-

sion of their influence to the north of the Essequibo. The English on their arrival ran their boundary-lines inland from Point Barima, claiming that they only wished to rule over Dutch territory, and that they believed this to be the frontier of the country which they had taken by right of conquest For the next forty years Great Britain continued to exercise jurisdiction over the whole of their colony, and paid those subsidies promised to the Indians by their Dutch predecessors. The country in dispute was worthless and almost uninhabited, and the difficulty of its capture would have outweighed the pride of possession till the discovery of gold in 1850.

HOW THE DISPUTE BEGAN.

"The Monroe doctrine had already been declared; but the fact that it distinctly recognized existing monarchial colonies did not deter the Venezuelans from attempting to do violence to British subjects in thinly populated districts, in the hope that they might ultimately drive them from their new found wealth. The British Government, in view of the increased value of their territory, ordered a small force to the gold mining districts for the protection of British subjects, and demanded of Venezuela a recognition of their boundary rights as they stood until such time as a more full survey of the country should have been made by both governments and a final and definite frontier decided upon. Venezuela answered by reciting the Papal Bull of the sixteenth century, which divided the New World among the Catholic countries of Spain and Portugal, formally laid claim to all land north of the Essequibo, which land amounts to about one-half of the British colony."

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

The United States suggested arbitration, and England replied that she would arbitrate upon any territory which could be regarded as in dispute, but it was altogether out of the question to arbitrate about a portion integral to British Guiana over which Venezuela never exercised any authority, and which had been colonized and had been administered by the British Government. Mr. Somerset does not insist upon the extreme claims which are put forward in some quarters. He says: "It must be borne in mind that, from the English point of view, Great Britain has never attempted to encroach upon Venezuela. If she has done so, when the demands of Venezuela become reasonable enough to allow of a boundary commission, she will withdraw."

EUROPE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr. Somerset tells us that the European powers are practically in commercial and financial possession of South America. He says: "There we have some of the richest and, agriculturally, most valuable lands on the face of the globe, only waiting to be developed for the good of mankind till such time as their government be stable enough to allow capitalists to invest without danger of losing all through the play of the party differences of an unsettled country. Even as it is, European and American money has poured into investments in these regions. Maritime Europe has taken possession of their import markets; England, Germany and France have opened rapid steamship communication with their coasts. The trading instincts of the Old World have led them to study the requirements of the country. The superiority of English packing and shipment and the regular and punctual attention to orders have vastly increased British trade; while the slipshod and grinding habit of the American trader, combined with the absence of American shipping, has done much to destroy the southern commerce of that country. La Guayra, the port of Venezuela, may be said to be the only important port in Central or Southern America in which the number of the vessels of the great northern neighbor can compete with the tonnage of far distant Europe.

Mr. Davis in Venezuela.

Mr. Richard Harding Davis begins his characteristic phrase-making in the title of his contribution to the Christmas *Harper's*—"The Paris of South America." It is Caracas, the capital of the United States of Venezuela, that he dignifies with this appellation. Mr. Davis heightens our estimation of this South American republic in his description of the sights which met his eyes in its capital. "Venezuela," he says, "after our experiences of Central America, was like a return to civilization after months on the alkali plains of Texas. We found Caracas to be a Spanish-American city of the first class, with a suggestion of the boulevards, and Venezuela a country that possessed a history of her own, and an Academy of wise men and artists, and a Pantheon for her heroes. I suppose we should have known that this was so before we visited Venezuela; but as we did not, we felt as though we were discovering a new country for ourselves. It was interesting to find statues of men of whom none of us had ever heard, and who were distinguished for something else than military successes, men who had made discoveries in science and medicine, and who had written learned books; to find the latest devices for comfort of a civilized community, and with them the records of a fierce struggle for independence, a long period of disorganization, where the Church had the master-hand, and then a rapid advance in the habits and customs of enlightened nations. There are the most curious combinations and contrasts, showing on one side a pride of country and an eagerness to emulate the customs of stable governments, and on the other evidences of the southern hot-blooded temperament and dislike of restraint."

But not even Mr. Davis's lively descriptions of what he heard and saw in Venezuela are just at

this moment of equal importance with his decided position on the question of Venezuela's boundary and England's demand. While his writings do not often take him into the domain of *la haute politique*, it is interesting to hear what this recent and very keen-eyed observer has to say about the disputed boundary and the Monroe doctrine.

"They will, however, probably understand better what the Monroe doctrine really is before they are through with their boundary dispute with Great Britain, and Great Britain will probably know more about it also, for it is possible that there never was a case when the United States needed to watch her English cousins more closely and to announce her Monroe doctrine more vigorously than in this international dispute over the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana. If England succeeds it means a loss to Venezuela of a territory as large as the State of New York, and of gold deposits which are believed to be the richest in South America, and, what is more important, it means the entire control by the English of the mouth and four hundred miles of the Orinoco river. The question is one of historical records and maps and nothing else. Great Britain fell heir to the rights formerly possessed by Holland. Venezuela obtained by conquest the lands formerly owned by Spain. The problem to be solved is to find what were the possessions of Holland and Spain, and so settle what is to-day the territory of England and Venezuela. Year after year Great Britain has pushed her way westward, until she has advanced her claims over a territory of forty thousand square miles, and has included Barima Point at the entrance to the Orinoco. She has refused to recede or to arbitrate, and she should be made either to submit to the latter method of settling the dispute or be sent back to the Pomeroon river, where she was content to rest her claims in 1840. If the Monroe doctrine does not apply in this case, it has never meant anything in the past, and will not mean much in the future."

Our Duty in the Venezuelan Crisis.

In the *North American Review* two writers, Representatives Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, and Charles Grosvenor, of Ohio, discuss "Our Duty in the Venezuelan Crisis," both taking a strong stand against the claims persisted in by the British Government. Mr. Wheeler says:

"By the treaty of recognition by Spain the provinces were ceded by name to the new republic.

"England's title to Dutch Guiana was derived in 1814 from the United Netherlands, the treaty simply designating them as the colonies of Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice, but in none of the treaties are the geographical boundaries designated. It is therefore clear that the dividing line must be that which was recognized as the boundary between the Spanish and Dutch settlements at the time they existed as such. This is all Venezuela has ever demanded, and for England to contend for more than this would be an attempt to violate the Monroe doctrine by the extension of European colonies in America.

"Our government should, therefore, by a frank and manly communication, demand that England agree that arbitrators shall determine, by such evidence as can be produced, the boundary lines between the Spanish and Dutch colonies prior to the cession of 1814, by which England first acquired title.

"If this request is not acceded to, it will show conclusively that England has decided to dispute the right of the United States to maintain the doctrine laid down by President Monroe in 1823. It will also prove that Great Britain has determined by force to extend her colonies in America, and we cannot be too prompt in meeting and resenting any such purpose."

The Monroe Doctrine.

Mr. Grosvenor agrees in the main with the opinions expressed by Mr. Wheeler. He says:

"That England has violated the Monroe doctrine, or in other words, that England has done acts which challenged the opposition of the United States, is plain and undeniable. It may be said that she did not seize any territory at the time of her controvesy with Nicaragua; that is, she did not attempt to acquire and annex Nicaraguan territory. But it is true that she committed acts of oppression, based upon a technical claim, and punished an inferior American republic with brutality. The United States should have protested then and have demanded explanation and satisfaction. That we did not, has encouraged the subsequent aggressions in Venezuela.

"The proposition of England, as recently announced by Sir Julian Pauncefote, that England will arbitrate the question of her right of territory, which she admits she holds by doubtful tenure, but will refuse to arbitrate questions in regard to territory which she is pleased to say she holds by indisputable title, is a simple repudiation of all recognition of arbitration whatever, and it indicates the hypocrisy of the movement by which a member of the British Parliament paraded himself across the ocean and came to Congress in the last session with his arms full of petitions in favor of an international system of arbitration. We have lost standing among the nations of the earth by the course we have already taken, and in the failures already manifested, and we had infinitely better surrender all pretense of adherence to the Monroe doctrine and abandon the American continent to the ravages of European aggression than to any longer pretend to uphold it and yet be guilty of the failures of the past two years.

"Our attitude should be that of unflinching and unfaltering devotion to the principles and practices of this government hitherto, and in so doing we shall not bring war upon the United States, but we shall protect ourselves against war by securing respectful recognition of our national purpose by all the nations of the world.

THE THIRD TERM TRADITION.

AS every one knows, there is nothing in the written Constitution of the United States to prevent a president from being re-elected as many times as the electors might see fit to choose him. There is, however, an unwritten law, declaring against the holding of this office by the same person more than twice, which now for more than a hundred years has been sacredly observed. The history of this third term tradition is set down in a half dozen pages of the current number of the *Forum*, by John Bach McMaster.

It will come as a surprise to many readers to be told that the opposition to a third term for the president did not begin to take form until twenty years after the constitution of the United States had been adopted. It is true that this subject came up prominently in the debates during the sessions of the convention which had met to draw up the constitution, but this body finally decided to fix the term at four years without restriction as to the number of terms any one person might hold the office of president. Mr. McMaster says, as every one familiar with early American history is aware, that had Washington been willing to accept a third term the people would gladly have elected him. In his farewell address, in which he gave his reasons for declining a third nomination, it does not appear that he was troubled in the least by any scruples about a third term. He went back to private life because he was tired of the presidency, and because the state of the country did not demand a further sacrifice of his comfort. Said Washington: "The acceptance and continuance hitherto in office, to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference to what appeared to be your wishes. . . . I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the pursuit of duty or propriety." Yet this act, says Mr. McMaster, sets an example which for many years was followed implicitly by his successors, though it was long before the people saw anything wrong in the suggestion of a third term.

JEFFERSON'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Jefferson was the first to point this out. About a year before his second term ended, in response to the formal invitations from several of the states to become a candidate for a third term, he gave the following reason for declining the invitations: "That I should lay down my charge at a proper period is as much a duty as to have borne it faithfully. If some termination to the services of the chief magistrate be not fixed by the constitution, or supplied by practice, his office, nominally four years, will in fact become for life; and history shows how easily that degenerates into an inheritance. Believing that a representative government responsible at short period of election is that which produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind, I feel it a duty to do no act which shall essentially impair that principle; and I should unwillingly be the first person who, disregarding the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor, should furnish the first example of prolongation beyond the second term of office."

The enemies of Mr. Jefferson have asserted that his long silence was due to policy and not to indifference. Mr. McMaster himself thinks it very doubtful if Mr. Jefferson could have been elected for the third term. Nevertheless, his act in declining the candidacy established a precedent which so far has never been disregarded.

Mr. McMaster says: "That his virtues had any influence on his successors is exceedingly doubtful; but his bold assertion that two terms were all that it was safe to give any president had a deep and lasting influence on the people, and did far more than the example of Washington to establish the unwritten law which for more than sixty years none of his successors was hardy enough to defy.

JACKSON RESPECTS THE TRADITION.

"Of our later presidents, Jackson is the only one who could have defied it. He was the first 'man of the people' to be raised to the office of chief magistrate. In his day democracy was indeed triumphant, and he was the ideal democrat. No one else had ever closed a second term more honored, more truly beloved by the people than on the day whereon he began his first term. He had but to say the word, and he would surely have been thrice President of the United States. But he, too, would not break through the unwritten law, and for more than thirty years the question of a third term was not heard of, for in all that long period no presidents, save Lincoln and Grant, were given even a second term."

After recounting the story of the unsuccessful attempt of Conkling, Cameron and Logan to run Grant for a third term, Mr. McMaster concludes his article as follows: "The fears which tormented the founders of the Republic have long since vanished. We do not believe that our democratic institutions can ever be subverted by any occupant of the White House. We stand in no dread that the day will come when some successful general or some unscrupulous politician will first seize the presidency and then use its great power to set up a life-long dictatorship, or establish a kingdom, on the ruins of the Republic. Yet there is no reason to believe that the old-time apathy to a third term is one whit less strong than it ever was. Any sane man will admit that the bank, or the railroad company, or the corportion of any sort that should dismiss a tried and able president merely because the stockholders had twice placed him in the executive chair, would deserve financial ruin. No tendency in the business world is more marked than the constant effort to find men pre-eminently fitted to carry on certain lines of business, and to place the management of such concerns entirely in their hands. But the common sense rules which govern the selection of the president of a

BURLINGA... PUBLIC

corporation do not apply in the election of a president of the United States. Our presidents are not chosen because of their fitness, but because of their availability Some are dark horses; some are nominated because they alone can reconcile contending factions; some because they can carry pivotal states. Others are forced on the voters by the machine. In theory this is all wrong; in practice no harm comes from it. Under our system of government we do not want, we do not need, a president of extraordinary ability. The average man is good enough, and for him two terms is ample. We want a strong government of the people, by the people, not a government of the people by a strong man, and we ought not to tolerate anything which has even the semblance of heredity. The advocates of a third term for Mr. Cleveland will do well to remember the doctrine of the illustrious founder of their party, that "in no office can rotation be more expedient."

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

THE Catholic Church of America, which took a strong and decided stand on the liquor question through its representatives at the Total Abstinence Convention which recently met in New York, means to take no step backward, if we may judge from articles that have since appeared in the Catholic periodicals on this subject. In the *Catholic World* for November the Rev. Patrick F. McSweeney, D.D., presents "A Study of the Sunday Question," which is quite as orthodox as an old-time Presbyterian utterance. Discussing the subject with especial reference to the enforcement of the liquor law in New York City, he says: "Now this day of rest is lost if the liquor stores be open, for then other businesses will follow suit, and New York will become another Paris. *Principiis obsta!* Stop the leak in the dam.

"How ludicrous, then, is it not, to hear the abolition of its observance in the name of 'liberty' for the toiler; and by whom? By some of the keepers of saloons. These gentlemen, who can make a day of rest whenever they choose, and who extend their hospitality to the laborer for six days in the week, cannot forsooth abide his absence even on the seventh. They are lonesome without their beloved guest, and like jealous lovers, their affection is so great for him that they cannot bear that even his wife and children should have any share in it. It is said that love is seldom lost, so the toilers reciprocate with a generosity which is almost beyond belief.

VAST SUMS SPENT FOR DRINK.

"A great manufacturing company in Massachusetts recently paid their workmen on Saturday evening seven hundred ten-dollar bills, each bill being marked. By the following Tuesday four hundred and ten of these marked bills were deposited in the bank by the saloon-keepers of the town. Four thousand and one hundred dollars had passed from the hands of workmen on Saturday night and Sunday, and left them nothing to show for this great sum of money but headaches and poverty in their homes. Well might these men cry out to the state: Save us from ourselves! and their hapless wives and children: Save us from our husbands and fathers on the Lord's Day, at least!

"Saturday night is a time of joy to the wearied toiler, for it is full of anticipation of freedom and rest on the morrow; but the open saloon turns it into the most melancholy evening of the week. The children, who under other circumstances would run to meet him, quake with fear when their father's step is heard upon the stairs. The saloon-men talk of liberty, but it is liberty to be brutal to those whom men love, liberty even to murder the wives of their bosoms. To show that this is no exaggeration, it is only necessary to glance at the newspapers on any Monday morning.

"All praise, then, to Theodore Roosevelt, who has had the grit and courage to grapple with this apparently all-powerful monster—the saloon—in the big city of New York. Here there is not question of politics; there is question of religion and public decency. What nobler cause could any man champion than that of the helpless women and children of the poor?"

Is It Right to Enforce the Law?

In an article on "Enforcing Law; Is it Right?" in the same number of the *Catholic World*, Robert J. Mahon discourses much in the same vein. He says there is no excuse for the dishonest enforcement of any law, and no apology for the non-enforcement of a law which is not immoral. None will say that prohibition against Sunday liquor-selling is immoral.

"Because this or that obsolete statute, be it blue or other color, is not enforced, is no reason why a general statute, understandingly made and intended by the people as a rule of conduct, should be made the plaything of incapable, dishonest or weak-hearted officials. The law itself is not truthfully in the controversy, and no amount of special pleading, verbal chicanery or subterfuge can bring it in. The wisdom of the law we do not now discuss. Suffice that it is general, was so intended, and has always been partially enforced with either corrupt motive or weak intent.

THE ISSUE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT.

"There is no 'question of politics, faction or class in this matter; and it cannot be settled by political platforms or promulgated principles. A movement is now being pushed, in which are joined, by common wish, the brewer, the liquor-men wholesale and retail, the tipplers who drink on scant credit, and the business politicians; all making for a common goal, crying for fairness because a law is fairly enforced, and begging for justice when for once they are getting justice most even-handed. There would be humor in the situation were it not so debasing to our citizenship. The 'poor man,' the usual play-

thing of the business politician, is taken up again to help the false cry along. He is being coddled and coaxed to help restore the old 'discrimination' and punish official uprightness. With our suffrage as broad, undiscriminating and universal as it is, there may be hope for demagogism, unless as citizens we do our part so far as we may. Political parties may promise one thing or the other; they may agree or differ; but, however this may be, the duty still rests on the individual. If we want clean homes and a decent community we must make for law and for order. And we cannot have order without honest administration of law. And we must not rest with the suppression of burglary and kindred offenses. This does not constitute public order. There is a higher plane of civic life to which we have the right to aspire. But we will never enjoy it unless as individual citizens we brand as traitorous to American institutions the present cry of non-enforcement of statute law."

Sunday Legislation.

In the *Sewanee Review* Mr. B. J. Ramage sums up an article on "Sunday Legislation" as follows:

"The more one examines the ground on which American Sunday legislation is based the more irresistible becomes the conclusion that it is a physical and moral rather than a religious ground. Indeed, with our theories of government such statutes could have no other basis. The laws, therefore, simply create a holiday, and their constitutionality has been upheld by the highest court in the land. This is plain enough. While, therefore, we may justify a statute which affords the toiler in shop and mill an opportunity for physical and moral expansion by protecting him alike from his own selfishness and that of his employer, it is impossible to view with approval those laws which practically prevent a man from fully enjoying his day of rest. The question of Sunday legislation seems, therefore, to resolve itself into the broader one of the proper mode of observing the day. This is a question each individual should be allowed to answer for himself. Our government has nothing to do with the subject of religion as religion. Nor, as has been well said, is Christianity a part of the law of the land in the sense that its teachings as such will be enforced by our courts. That would, of course, be no less impossible than undesirable.

A FREER SUNDAY.

"Religion appeals to the inner life of man; in other words, to his conscience; and it would, according to our theories of government, be both idle and unconstitutional to legislate in such a matter. And even where the State can interfere, the ground is a very delicate one, for it is quite possible for the majority to tyrannize over the minority. Nor is it possible to lay down any general rule for guidance in the matter. Each community should enjoy the right to decide the question for itself, with a due regard to the conflicting views of its several members. Of course, where a law exists, it ought to be enforced, as Mr. Roosevelt is doing it in New York, and if the statute is obnoxious, the remedy is with the public. But indications are not wanting which point to a freer Sunday. We have outgrown the idea that people can be made good by legislation; and if the forces to which are committed, for the most part, the care of regenerating man's spiritual nature are unable to carry on the struggle without the intervention of the secular arm, they are in a bad way; no human law can help them. For the law-making power that invades the domain of conscience is blind to the teachings of history and is sowing the seeds of that contempt for law which ripens into anarchy."

QUICK TRANSIT BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LONDON.

THE first place in the current *North American Review* is given to an article by Austin Corbin on "Quick Transit Between New York and London." He sets forth the importance to transatlantic travelers of the introduction of some means of rapid transit between the two great English-speaking nations wholly free from the inconveniences, delays and hazards due to tides, fogs and storms encountered in narrow and crowded water-ways and along dangerous coasts, like that of England. The question, in projecting the best transatlantic steamship line, is, of course, how to secure a route which shall combine the merits of shortness and directness with the greatest safety and comfort to the traveler.

As the western terminus for such a route Mr. Corbin favors Fort Pond Bay, located on the north side of Long Island, 114 miles from New York City. He tells us that this is one of the finest natural harbors in the world, and in selecting it for the western terminus of a new transatlantic route the entire southern shore of Long Island and the eastern coast of New Jersey are avoided; the risk from collision on the much frequented North River and New York Bay is escaped, and the long delay at Sandy Hook and the slow passage through the twenty-five miles of tortuous and crowded channels from Sandy Hook Lightship to the New York piers are done away with.

Of the competing ports of Liverpool, Southampton and Milford, Mr. Corbin selects the last as the most accessible at all times, and possessing in the highest degree all the advantages necessary for a port of arrival and departure. With Fort Pond Bay and Milford Haven as the termini of a new route Mr. Corbin estimates that 15 hours and 47 minutes can be saved over the present average time by the Queenstown route, or 1 day 8 hours and 11 minutes over the average time of the Southampton route He points out that the gain of only a very few hours would be of the utmost importance in the matter of mail service.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

IN the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. Richard Davey has an article on "The Sultan and his Harem," written, of course, before the two latest ministries had been appointed.

HIS COURTIERS.

The first person in the empire after the Sultan is the Sheik-ul-Islam, the Vicar-General, whose consent must be obtained before the Sultan can be deposed. The next person is the Grand Vizier, a hundred of whom have been executed or assassinated in the last hundred years. After the Grand Vizier comes the Chief of the Black Eunuchs. Mr. Davey says: "Notwithstanding his well-intentioned household reforms Abd-ul-Hamid's Court still swarms with parasites in the guise of secretaries, ushers, palace agents and such fry. All this petty host is waited on by some three or four hundred slaves and menial servants, known as 'Baltadjis.' The cooking of the Imperial establishment is on a quite incredible scale. The male and female population of Gildiz, inclusive of the troops in the palace barracks, certainly cannot amount to less than between six and eight thousand persons, all fed at the Sultan's expense. There are, so I was credibly assured, over four hundred cooks and scullions employed within the palace, under the direction of a goodly array of Turkish, French and Italian *chefs*."

HOW THE SULTAN LIVES.

"As to the Sultan himself, his life is of the simplest and most arduous. He rises at six and works with his secretaries till noon, when he breakfasts. After this he takes a drive or a row on the lake within his vast park. When he returns he gives audiences. At eight o'clock he dines, sometimes alone, not unfrequently in company with one of the ambassadors. Very often, in the evenings, he plays duets on the piano with his younger children. He is very fond of light music, and his favorite score is that of 'La Fille de Mme. Angot.' He dresses like an ordinary European gentleman, always wearing a frock coat, the breast of which on great occasions is richly embroidered and blazing with decorations.

"He is the first Sultan who has done away with the diamond aigrettes, formerly attached to the Imperial turban or fez. The President of the United States is no more informal than the Sultan in his manner of receiving guests. He places his visitor beside him on a sofa, and himself lights the cigarette he offers him. As the Padishah is supposed to speak no language but Turkish or Arabic, his Majesty, who is a perfect French scholar, carries on conversation through a dragoman.

"Much more might be added of interest and instruction, but the inexorable limits of a magazine article compel me to close with the following curious anecdote.

"Quite recently a very great lady had the honor of dining with his Majesty, who, by the way, is the first Turkish sovereign who has ever admitted a Christian woman to his table. After dinner the lady noticed a mousetrap which had been forgotten on one of the chairs. 'Oh,' said the Sultan, 'that is an excellent trap. It was sent to me from England, and I have caught ten mice in it to-day.'"

THE SULTAN'S SUCCESSOR.

If the Sultan were to be killed or were to die, he would be succeeded by his youngest brother. Mr. Richard Davey says: "At this time of writing, Raschid-Effendi, the present Sultan's youngest brother and probable successor, is confined within the palace, of the Cheragan, together with his harem and the officers of court—kept as a prisoner of state. He is not allowed to receive a single letter, book or newspaper, not to mention a visitor from the outer world. To the drawbacks consequent on this seclusion must be added those of the exceedingly inferior education bestowed on the male members of the Imperial family, an education left entirely in the hands of parasites and adventurers, European or otherwise."

This is a nice lookout for Europe. The new man may be a cipher or he may be an idiot. But Mr. Davey turns his attention to the situation of the harem; which is the true court of the polygamous monarch.

MR. BALFOUR AMONG THE BRAHMANS.

A Criticism from India.

THE article on "Brahmanism and the Foundations of Belief" in the *Fortnightly Review* is an extremely interesting and suggestive paper. Ten years ago, the writer, Mr. Vamadeo Shastri, a philosophical Brahman of the old school, published an article in which he expressed his disappointment that England should give the Brahmans so little help in their attempt to adjust the traditional religion of India to its changing intellectual environment. Darwinism, in his opinion, led to a conception of the deity as a constitutional monarch ruling a vast kingdom by unchangeable laws. A religion so transformed would be shifted from its essential foundations, and would lose its hold upon the respect of humanity. Now Mr. Vamadeo Shastri writes to say he was too easily depressed, and he has underrated the recuperative power of our religion.

THE PHENOMENON OF MR. BALFOUR.

That which puts him in good heart is Mr. Balfour's book on "The Foundations of Belief," which he has read with surprise and pleasure. According to Hindu notions, knowledge of divine things can only be attained by secluded meditation in a tranquil atmosphere; but, says he, "Here is one of your leading statesmen, ever foremost in debate, who finds time in the pauses of argumentation to strive to demonstrate the ultimate fallibility of all reason, and who can simulate admirably an eager interest in the problems of politics, although he knows them to possess no more substance than any other spectral

illusion." He is delighted with the book because the strain of thought and the dialetical methods fall in so remarkably with Indian tastes and traditions.

"If it does not completely solve our difficulties, it certainly helps to put our enemies to confusion. Of course, we Brahmans have known all that Mr. Balfour says for many centuries, but it is very useful to find it repeated in modern language on such excellent authority."

"There is something almost comical in the lesson read to you by Mr. Balfour, that what most of you fancied to be intellectual emancipation—the exact and extended comprehension of natural processes—does in reality prolong man's servitude by blocking up the gates of the spiritual knowledge with a heap of disorderly and obstructive facts. We, like him, despise and denounce the presumption with which Naturalism, as he calls the empiric method, pretends to invade the dominion of Theology, to molest her ancient solitary reign, and almost to annihilate her peculiar jurisdiction. So long as empiricism confines itself to the sphere of sense perceptions, it is legitimately and perhaps harmlessly employed, and in reward for its humility it may be dignified by the title of Science. It is welcome to continue taking notes as a spectator of the fantastic nature play; it may go on making dim uncertain conjectures about the plot and the probable ending of the terrestrial drama; it may even amuse itself by tracing a moral purpose. But when empiricism ventures to set up a kind of spiritual court and attempts to pass judgment on some deep intuition of divinity that does not accord with a very finite range of sensation, then it is justly labeled Naturalism, baseborn, purblind and fundamentally irrational."

GOOD FOR THE WEAKER BRETHREN.

In one respect he admits that the Indian position is not precisely coincident with that of Mr. Balfour, for the Indians have avoided entanglement with ethical considerations, and have never yet pledged themselves to the postulate that the universe is morally governed. There is a fine air of partronage about some of his observations. On referring to Mr. Balfour's warnings as to the consequence of recognizing that the earth is rolling slowly toward universal death, he says: "This, indeed, is a situation not unlike that which, in India, we have already attained, though we have no objection to be fortified in it by Western skill—so that for us the despairing prophecies of science have little terror. Our higher intelligences did not need the arguments in this book to convince us that the whole phantasmagoria of sense perceptions is essentially deceptive and illusory, insomuch that whether it disappear to-morrow or after many million years is profoundly immaterial; if indeed time has any meaning in relation to such a passing dream. Nor will even the simple Indian folk be much interested by the news that the whole order of creation to which they belong is to be annihilated within a measurable period. They have never set an inordinate value on the short and sorrowful days passed under this burning sun; while for heaven or hell they have little care, desiring only to be rid of sensitive existence in any shape. Nevertheless the influx of Eastern ideas is affecting all classes, even in India, wherefore I am in accord with any salutary warning to our weaker brethren against following any such low and transitory ideal as the perfectibility of mortal man."

HANDS OFF TO THE NATURALISTS.

It is high time, says Mr. Vamadeo Shastri, that the Naturalists should desire to practice their mechanical dexterities altogether outside the domain of religion. So long as empiricism keeps to its own superficial level, and does not dabble in higher things, we need not dispute its usefulness, but when it undertakes not only to invent a scheme of faith and morals, but also to dictate terms of surrender to every other system, we must turn round and expose its essential futility: "Although Mr. Balfour's skepticism is quite as destructive as Mr. Hume's, the two inferences are diametrically opposed; and I observe with complacency that at the point where these two Scottish gentlemen part company, while the latter sits down contentedly within the straight limits of ordinary human comprehension, the former sets out boldly upon a metaphysical path leading very much in the direction of India."

He thinks that Mr. Balfour dallies too tenderly with the Rationalists, but he excuses him because "Mr. Balfour is hampered by the necessity of gently disentangling orthodoxy from her rationalistic connection before he can proceed to set her up again on clear philosophical foundations."

"WE KEPT THE SECRET TO OURSELVES!"

This leads him to express a doubt as to whether Mr. Balfour is wise in proclaiming in the hearing of the multitude his conclusion that neither the natural nor the revealed theology could bear close scientific handling. Brahmans, he says, long ago reached a similar end but by a very different road; but "we kept the secret to ourselves." It does appear strange to him that the very delicate operation of substituting a new foundation of belief for that which has hitherto upheld the whole religious edifice, should be proclaimed and maintained by a statesman in the whole hearing of the multitude. This is how they do it in India: "As we do not aspire to any canon of consistency, as we have never committed ourselves to precise creeds, or submitted to the bondage of law, we can vary our external front according to circumstances; so when the time comes we can retire slowly and concentrate upon our unassailable position of divine knowledge. But we do not invite general attention beforehand to the line of our possible retreat; nor, whenever the rationalist takes the field seriously against our theology, natural or revealed, shall we publish abroad our admission that the arguments available

from those sources are practically inadequate for the effort of overthrowing him. This would be to cut deep into the core of popular religion, which is rooted in the certainty of positive and literal beliefs, and can never live in any other soil."

WANTED, A PRIVATE PHILOSOPHICAL LABORATORY.

Therefore it is not surprising to find that Vamadeo Shastri should implore Mr. Balfour to desist from demonstrating the results of philosophic doubt. He says: "In the name of all established religions I implore Mr. Balfour to consider the expediency of carrying on these interesting researches in some private philosophical laboratory. He is subverting the foundations of popular religion everywhere; he is betraying a distinct aversion to meeting in the open field of common sense that same antagonist, rationalism, whom he heartily despises; and he is committing what seems to us Brahmans the grave imprudence of telling the people that the outer walls of the City of God are not impregnable, so that they should take refuge, before it is too late, within some inner sanctuary. But is this sanctuary fit for the reception of a frightened crowd, and can we at least show them the way or promise them security within it? Nowhere is there any scheme of religion that provides more adequately than Hinduism for the adjustment of worship and doctrine to ever changing human conditions, whether moral or material. In India no sacred mystery is ever allowed to fall out of repute for lack of a fresh explanation. But whether it is wise to set all this before the people, and to ask why their belief in gravitation never wavers, while they are not always unshaken about Redemption, is to our notions not so clear. It would have been safer to remain within the intrenchments laid out in the first portion of this book, and to repel any attempts of Science to measure herself with Theology, by reminding her that all theories founded on sense-perception are radically baseless and unintelligible."

CAN ANY LINE BE DRAWN?

The whole paper should be read carefully by all those who are interested in the controversy Mr. Balfour has raised. It is in many respects the most interesting of all the articles provoked by the publication of "The Foundations of Belief." "I notice with complete approval Mr. Balfour's remark that the decisions of your early Church regarding the mysteries were invariably 'the negation of explanation;' but it appears to me that if the evolutionary idea is once openly accepted as regulating the progress of knowledge in the sphere of theology, it will not be easy to draw around the central mysteries a line within which they are to be treated as inexplicable. You must be aware that Hinduism makes no such reservations, but advances fearlessly until every provisional conception is absorbed into pure being, absolute and unconditioned."

Vamadeo Shastri is disappointed that Mr. Balfour has not developed his theory, and notes that he will find himself embarrassed by the strong and serious ethical aspirations of the English nation.

THE REUNION OF CHRISTENDOM.

Grindelwald's Response to the Pope.

THE Rev. Dr. Henry Lunn last month had an interesting series of interviews with Cardinal Rampolla, and the domestic chaplain of His Holiness Leo XIII. Dr. Lunn was the bearer to the Vatican of the response signed by the leaders of the nonconformist communions and several Church clergymen to the Pope's letter to the English people. The following is the text of the Grindelwald epistle, which was duly but informally submitted to the Pope: "Sincere greetings and good will in our common Lord.

"As a company of English Christians, met together to further the sacred cause of the Reunion of Christendom, we desire to acknowledge the Christian courtesy and devout aspiration of your Holiness' letter.

"While we cannot forget the teaching of history that existing divisions arose in defense of vital elements of Apostolic Christianity and Scriptural truth, we lament the present divided state of Christendom, and, with your Holiness, continually pray for the visible unity of the Catholic and Apostolic Church.

"We acknowledge with gratitude to almighty God the evidence of a real spiritual unity underlying our differences and manifesting itself not only in common service rendered to mankind, but also in the prayer and praise of a common Christian life, in the numerous signs of common Christian experience and in the signal blessing which the God of all Grace has bestowed on every fragment of the divided Catholic Church.

"We are persuaded that our Lord Jesus Christ Himself is the only possible centre of Christian unity, and that the indwelling Spirit of the Father and of the Son in every Christian heart, not only constitutes a spiritual unity which man can neither create nor destroy, but furnishes the conditions of that manifested unity for which our Blessed Lord prayed.

"We believe that unity must be attained, not by the absorption of Christians in any one communion of the divided Catholic Church, but by such a union as will conserve all the elements of Christian truth and practice which in the providence of God the various Christian communions have severally exhibited and defended.

"We gladly and affectionately join in your appeal for united and continuous prayer to the Triune God, that in His great power and mercy He would overrule all things to the end that the visible unity of His Church may at length be fully manifested according to His purpose.

"And lastly, we implore the Father of all mercies that He would in His infinite compassion increase in us all that spirit of brotherly love for our fellow Christians which breathes through the letter addressed by your Holiness to the English people."

ANGLICAN.

F. W. Farrar, Dean of Canterbury and Chaplain to the Queen.
W. H. Fremantle, Dean of Ripon.
F. Pigou, Dean of Bristol.
James M. Wilson, Archdeacon of Manchester.

PRESBYTERIAN.

J. Monro Gibson, ex-Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of England.
Thomas M. Lindsay, Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Free Church of Scotland College, Glasgow.

CONGREGATIONALIST.

Charles A. Berry, ex-President of the Free Church Congress.
Alexander Mackennal, Secretary of the Free Church Congress.
Wiliam T. Stead, Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.
Urijah R. Thomas, Chairman of the Congregational Union.

BAPTIST.

J. Hunt Cook, Editor of the *Baptist Freeman*.
J. G. Greenhough, President of the Baptist Union.
Richard Glover, ex-President of the Baptist Union.
Charles Williams, ex-President of the Baptist Union.

METHODIST.

Percy W. Bunting, Editor of the *Contemporary Review*.
H. Price Hughes, President of the Free Church Congress.
H. J. Pope, ex-President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference.
Henry S. Lunn, President of the Grindelwald Conference.

His Holiness, however, while expressing his satisfaction that the representatives of so many Protestant denominations should be able to join with him in prayer for Christian unity, discovered too much heresy in the letter for him to accept it publicly and in his official ecclesiastical capacity. So Dr. Lunn, satisfied with having placed the highest authority of the Roman Church in possession of the authentic expression of the reunionists of Grindelwald, returned well content, nor had he any reason to regret the absence of the formal presentation of the address, which had already been submitted in translation and carefully scrutinized by the Pope.

The *Review of the Churches* for October is devoted almost entirely to the discussion of this subject. It reports the reunion discussion at Grindelwald in full, opening with Dr. Lunn's inaugural speech on "The Perils and Powers of Unity," which is followed by a paper by the Archdeacon of Manchester on "Existing Unity and Future Reunion."

Rapprochement, Not Reunion.

Mr. Wilfrid Ward in the *Nineteenth Century* has an article upon the question of reunion which is entitled "The Rigidity of Rome." The following passage sets forth what he calls the policy of *rapprochement*: "If the long—and in its early years ever deepening—estrangement, which bars the road to reunion, was due to the state of war, to the emphasizing points of difference until they obliterated points of agreement, may not a gradual change be wrought by sympathy and co-operation—by dwelling on points of agreement until they have brought about that mutual good understanding which will make points of difference intelligible? And—what is more important—if the divergence has been due to anti-Catholic 'psychological climate,' may not the new sympathy with Catholicism change that climate, and work an intellectual change by a movement primarily ethical? If obstacles to reunion have obviously accumulated since the reign of James I, when so much of the Catholic *ethos* remained in the popular mind, may not the revival of Catholic sympathies gradually remove these obstacles?

Present reunion and war are not exhaustive alternatives. A sense of brotherhood with our fellow Christians, a determination to work with them where we can, to be absolutely just where discussion of differences is necessary, to prefer co operation for good to mere disputation for its own sake—this is a programme, not indeed of reunion, but of *rapprochement*."

The Crown of the Oxford Movement.

Lord Halifax publishes in the *National Review* the plea for the reunion of Christendom which he addressed to the Norwich Church Congress. The following are his concluding observations:

"I would beg Churchmen to remember one thing—the crown and completion of the Oxford movement and of that great Church revival which it initiated is the reunion of Christendom. No Church can afford to say to other Churches, I have no need of you. God has established one kingdom upon earth. He did not intend that its members should profess a different faith or be debarred from the participation of the same sacraments. On the contrary, there is but 'One Faith, One Lord, One Baptism.' To me it seems we are in some sort at the branching of two ways. Despite all that it has accomplished, despite all brilliant appearances to the contrary, the Oxford movement will have failed in its object if we ever allow ourselves to forget the duty of doing all in our power to heal the schisms of the sixteenth century. Both the Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal Vaughan discern in the present signs that something is preparing for England in the secrets of Divine Providence. If, as I firmly believe, what is opening out before us is the opportunity of furthering the reunion in one visible fold of all who call on the name of Christ, let it be ours to spare no efforts to co-operate with the gracious designs of God's good Providence."

BURLINGAME PUBLIC

Efforts After Reunion Under the Commonwealth.

The modern passion for Reunion sheds anew interest over certain germinal efforts in the same direction many generations ago. Such, for example, is the "Ecclesiastical Experiment in Cambridgeshire, 1656-58," which Mr. H. W. P. Stevens describes in the *English Historical Review*. He reminds us that "in 1653, Baxter, in view of the failure which had attended the attempt to establish a compulsory system of Presbyterian discipline in England, proposed a scheme for a voluntary discipline, which he trusted would prove acceptable to ministers of all parties in Worcestershire." A similiar scheme for Cambridgeshire is quoted in full from "the Lambeth MS. 637, Gibson Papers." One article of their agreement gives the general idea as adopted by the parish ministers of the shire: "Whatsoever we have, do, or shall resolve upon, we agree to put in practice till public authority shall settle something more particularly." They accordingly agreed upon a series of doctrine and of diciplinary measures concerning church membership, ordination, etc., which might be roughly described as voluntary Presbyterianism or associated independency.

MR. WILLIAM MORRIS' SOCIALISM.

IN *Poet Lore*, Mr. W. G. Kingsland gives some letters by Mr. William Morris, one of which puts in brief compass his attitude toward the social question:

"You must either have a community master of itself, or a government master of the community as at present. It is true that some persons . . . try to conceive a condition of things in which every man is independent of every other, but that is not only impossible to be, but impossible even to conceive of. If the means of production were "nationalized," the following changes would result:

"1. Every one would be obliged to render some service to the community in return for livelihood, thus getting rid of the class which lives by owning property.

"2. Every one could claim useful employment and the duly resulting livelihood.

"3. The waste of labor power now caused by (*a*) the watching over the individual interests of the plundering classes (competition we call it), and (*b*) by the rich classes forcing the workers to work uselessly, would come to an end.

"You see that as long as there is individual ownership of capital (to put it shortly), there must be a superior and an inferior class; and between these classes there must be antagonism; each can only thrive at the other's expense.

"Class antagonism is really the key to the solution of the social question."

THE "SOCIALITY" OF THE RELIGION OF JESUS.

THE first of a series of papers by Prof. George D. Herron, of Iowa College, appears in the November *Arena*. Professor Herron is known as one of the most earnest and outspoken apostles of the social regeneration of the church to be found in the ranks of the Christian ministry. The few paragraphs which we quote from his *Arena* article will perhaps serve to convey some idea of Dr. Herron's philosophy to those of our readers who are not already familiar with his views through his books or lectures.

"It was human life that interested Jesus and that seemed to Him, even at its worst, to be the one altogether sacred matter of concern. Every phase and expression of life caught and held His attention to the point of intensest fascination. He reverenced human life, and spoke with abhorrence of the religion that would conceive of man as made for itself. The call of Jesus was to citizenship in the kingdom of God, which was then the commonly understood Hebrew term for social justice, and which term Jesus used to represent the new and glorious order of life He expected to organize upon earth—glorious because just, and just because social. He thought to show the end and reality of all religion in an organization of human life in which all men should live for the common good. Leaving no cult of worship—in fact avoiding such as the most deadly moral fatality—His blessing was upon those who divinely gave themselves to the service of humanity. . . .

A SOCIAL IDEAL IN LIVING.

"The sociality of life was Jesus' fundamental religious conception. The sociality of religion is the revelation of Jesus' religious experience, and is the realization of His kingdom. His teaching did not come into the world as something new, but as an interpretation of that which is eternal in all religion; it came as a programme for the simple organization of all religious facts and forces in a redeemed and natural human life. Christianity began, so far as it issued from Jesus, not as a new religion, but as a revelation of human life in a social ideal. The whole law of man's relation to God, the knowledge of which law had hitherto been fragmentary, Jesus came declaring. To reveal the sociality of religion, He taught by deed and word.

"The realization of religion in a human kingdom of heaven was the service to which He gave His life a faultless sacrifice. In neither the Old Testament nor the New Testament does the term kingdom of God or kingdom of heaven mean anything else than a righteous society upon earth. Nothing else was either meant or understood by Jesus' teaching to the people, or to His immediate disciples. The term was commonly used to signify a perfect social justice—a justice to be fully realized when the Messiah should come. It was expected that He, whenever He came, or whoever He might prove to be, would bring in a social order so just, so free from

oppression and righteous in freedom, that it would prove to be nothing else than the direct reign of God in human affairs, the manifest and indisputable setting of His government in the world. While Jesus' ideal of the kingdom was surpassingly purer than the popular and orthodox ideal, and His conception of the kingdom's law and methods radically different, it was none the less the same kingdom of heaven He intended. He did not expect, nor did He once lead the people to expect, anything other than the realization of the kingdom of heaven as a holy society of universal justice on the earth."

"That the banker does not open his bank in the morning with the doxology, that the legislation of the state is not worded in religious phraseology, that the carpenter does not saw off each board with the Lord's prayer, that the merchant does not dismiss his customers with a benediction, that the judge does not convene court with chapters from Leviticus, that the insurance company does not print the sermon on the Mount in its policies, renders these operations none the less social sacraments and rituals of justice. Whoever casts from his bank door, or barn door, or factory door, or club-house door, or political caucus door, or ball-room door, or kitchen door, or bedroom door, the social shrine, is so far an atheist. The atheism is God-out-ness from life; and religion is God-in-ness in relations, making every human act and intercourse a religious rite."

THE PERSECUTION OF THE RUSSIAN QUAKERS.

IN the *Contemporary Review* Count Tolstoi tells in brief the story of the persecution which has befallen the Dookhobortzy, who may be described as a kind of Russian Quakers, and who are now being harried by the Russian government because they refuse to bear arms. The following is the substance of the story which Count Tolstoi has to tell: "The Dookhobortzy settled in the Caucasus have been subjected to cruel persecutions by the Russian authorities; and these persecutions, described in the report of one who made inquiries on the spot, are now, at this moment, happening. These Dookhobortzy were beaten, whipped, and ridden down; Cossacks were quartered upon them in 'executions,' who, it is proved, allowed themselves every license with these people; and everything they did was with the consent of their officers. Those men who had refused military service were tortured, in body and in mind; and it is entirely true that a prosperous population, who by tens of years of hard toil had created their own prosperity, were expelled from their homes and settled, without land and without means of subsistence, in the Georgian villages.

"The cause of these persecutions is, that for certain reasons three-fourths of the Dookhobortzy (that is about 15,000 people, their whole population being about 20,000) have this year returned with renewed force and earnestness to their former Christian profession, and have resolved to comply in practice with Christ's law of non-resistance to evil by violence. This decision has caused them, on one hand, to destroy all their weapons, which are considered so needful in the Caucasus, thus renouncing the principle of fighting, and putting themselves at the mercy of every marauder; and, on the other hand, to refuse, under all circumstances, participation in acts of force which may be demanded from them by the government; which means that they must refuse service in the army or elsewhere that violence is used. The government could not permit such a desertion of the duties established by law on the part of so many thousands of people, and a struggle broke out. The government demands compliance with its requirements; the Dookhobortzy do not obey.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

"The government cannot afford to yield. Not only because this refusal of the Dookhobortzy to comply with the requirements of the government has, from the official standpoint, no legal justification, and is contrary to the existing time-consecrated order; but such refusals must be discountenanced at once, for the sole reason that, if allowed ten, to-morrow there will be a thousand, ten thousand others who wish to escape the burden of the taxes and the conscription. And if this is allowed, there will spring up marauding and chaos instead of order and security; no one's life or property will be safe. Thus the authorities reason; they cannot reason otherwise; and they are not in the least at fault in so reasoning."

A RELIGIOUS STRIKE.

The Russian government, in fact, is face to face with an organized strike based on religious principle against compulsory military service. The peasantry hate conscription, and if conscientious objections to soldiering as anti-Christian were permitted to exempt from military service the numbers of Russian Quakers would increase by the million. Count Tolstoi takes the persecutions very philosophically. He rejoices in tribulation and sees in martyrdom the shortest road to victory: "The more indulgent the government the quicker the number of true Christians will grow. The more cruel the government the quicker the number of those who yield to the requirements of government diminishes. Thus, whether indulgent or cruel toward men who by their lives proclaim Christianity, government is forwarding its own destruction. 'Now is the judgment of this world; now shall the prince of this world be cast out.'"

He prefaces his paper with the following prophecy of ultimate victory: "If we will only have courage and boldly profess Him, soon not only will those horrible persecutions of the body of true disciples of Christ who carry out His teaching practically in their lives disappear, but there will remain no more prisons or gallows, no wars, corruption, idleness, or toil-crushed poverty, under which Christian humanity now groans."

THE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

AN elaborate account of the women's club movement in the United States, by Mary C. Francis, appears in *Godey's Magazine* for December. The General Federation of Women's Clubs, formed six years ago, is to hold its third biennial convention in May, 1896, in Louisville. The recent Federation Congress, in connection with the Atlanta Exposition, has also done much to awaken the spirit of organization in the South. Concerning the present status of the movement, the article says :

"The Federation is an immense organization. It now numbers between five and six hundred individual clubs, and also the State Federations of Maine, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Nebraska, the Territorial Federation of Utah and the Federation of the District of Columbia. Thus it will be seen that the East leads, the Central states and the West and Northwest follow, and the South is last. The states contribute clubs to the General Federation as follows :

"New York, 85 ; Illinois, 63 ; Massachusetts, 48 ; Ohio, 44 ; Iowa, 22 ; Indiana, 21 ; Michigan, 21 ; Pennsylvania, 19 ; California, 16 ; New Jersey, 15 ; Colorado, 9 ; Minnesota, 9 ; Connecticut, 6 ; Washington, 6 ; Maine, 5 ; Missouri, 5 ; Kentucky, 5 ; Wisconsin, 5 ; Tennessee, 4 ; Kansas, 4 ; Texas, 3 ; Rhode Island, 3; Maryland, 3; Alabama, 2; Georgia, 2 ; Louisiana, 1 ; Arkansas, 1 ; North Dakota, 1 ; South Dakota, 1 ; New Hampshire, 1.

"Altogether the South sends into the Federation thirty-two clubs, and more are to follow rapidly. New Orleans has a number of women's clubs, although only part of them are federated. The Woman's Council of Memphis embraces forty-eight of the leading clubs, showing a membership of between three and four thousand.

A MILLION CLUB WOMEN.

"The total membership of the General Federation is shown by its official records to run far up into the hundreds of thousands. In New York City and Brooklyn there are between forty and fifty thousand club members. An approximate estimate of the entire number of club women in the United States federated and non-federated, must place it close to the million mark. The clubs which are not federated, make an unknown quantity difficult to compare with the official returns made to the Federation, but the unknown quantity is a very large one, for the Federation has not yet reached far into the South, and there are states like Vermont, which is represented in the Federation only by a chairman of State Committee of Correspondence, and there are great sections of the West and Northwest where the Federation must yet make its way. Neither of the Carolinas is represented.

"The Federation has ever since its organization been fortunate in its officers. Those who are at present in office are women of ability, experience, tact and enthusiasm. They believe in organization, centralized power, focalized loyalty and united effort, and they are versed in all the best methods for obtaining these ends. Mrs. Ellen N. Henrotin of Chicago is the president, and has displayed great executive ability in the administration of the affairs of the Federation. She is deservedly popular, and her qualifications are greatly admired."

"The organization is compactly built. The club woman holds her relation to the club ; the club is a member of the State Federation, and the State Federation is in its turn an affiliated branch of the General Federation, or, in many instances, the individual club is directly a member of the General Federation.. Running through this network of independence is the dominant idea of a true democracy. The motto of the Federation is 'Unity in Diversity,' and its fundamental principles are those of equality, of freedom, of largeness of thought, the development of individuality, and the dissemination of helpful thoughts and ideas."

WHAT THE CLUBS ARE DOING.

"A detailed classification of the lines of work of the various clubs is manifestly impossible. Twenty years ago nearly every club in the country was purely literary or social or both. To-day, after traversing apparently every field of art, history, music, literature, archæology, philosophy, science, ethics, religion and æsthetics, they have boldly reached out into other fields, and have been especially successful in exerting an influence on affairs hitherto supposed to be the especial domain of men.

"In practical work outside of purely mental development, they have done much. Many of the women's clubs have been active in promoting university extension centres, and establishing post-graduate courses ; they have established and endowed chairs in colleges and universities, notably the Woman's Legal Education Society, which endowed a chair for law lectures to women in the University of New York.

"Members of college clubs are nearly always active in university settlement work ; they have established circulating libraries, one of the greatest needs of the country at the present time ; they have taken an active interest in politics, have greatly influenced sanitary legislation in cities, have been influential in securing tenement house reform, and much-needed improvement in the management of jails, penitentiaries, almshouses and asylums, and they have secured representation on many school boards throughout the country, and in Chicago Mrs. Lucy L. Flower is a trustee of the University of Illinois. They have made practical investigations of sweat shops, factories and other great human hives, where the greed of the monopolist makes life cheap, and in many cases their reports represented to legislatures have secured laws which have granted shorter hours, better ventilation, and generally improved conditions ; they have also suc-

ceeded in regulating child labor in most of the states."

"The records at hand would not justify any attempt to classify the work of clubs by subjects in geographical sections, yet it is evident at a glance that the clubs of the West are the most progressive and active in practical work and interest in current topics. The clubs of the South are almost purely literary and social. The Eastern clubs, so long conservative and literary, are rapidly imbibing the spirit of the times. Among clubs which are approximately models for others may be named: Sorosis, the New England Woman's Club; the Chicago Woman's Club and the Chicago Fortnightly; the Saturday Club, of Columbus, Ohio; the Professional Woman's League, of New York City, a club which holds its meetings year in and year out; the Indianapolis Woman's Club; the "Friends in Council," of Quincy, Ill.; the Brooklyn Woman's Club; the Portia Club, of New Orleans; the Phalo Club, of New York City; the Wednesday Club, of St. Louis; the Friday Club, of Chicago and the Sorosis of Cleveland, Ohio., which has recently taken up the plan of erecting a Cleveland club-house for all the clubs."

TENDENCIES IN THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

THE question of woman's higher education is discussed from a new point of view by Prof. Mary R. Smith, of Stanford University, in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*. Assuming that two-thirds of all women college graduates marry, Professor Smith holds that the one-third who do not marry have as good opportunities for special post-graduate study as the men have in the same lines, and that their destiny should not concern us so much as the destiny of the two-thirds whose occupation is home-making. She insists that the college training of these women who marry bears no definite and satisfactory relation to their after lives. "The destiny of the girl who goes to college is carefully concealed from her." "Young women are turned blindly adrift among a mass of subjects, with no guide but a perverted instinct, and with many a hindrance in the shape of tradition and ridicule."

"The want of co-ordination between training and the needs of life in the education of women has repeatedly brought into question the desirability of the higher education at all for a woman who is to return to the home. As a result, there is a distinct tendency to demand a differentiation in the education of women. The recent proposal of a new type of woman's college is, in fact, a demand for a separate technical school in which there shall be a liberal scientific training with special reference to their domestic occupations and functions."

"Shall, then, the woman's college be a technical school, where she may learn all the practical details of housekeeping and sanitary science? It is the same problem and must also be answered in the negative. Technical schools, wherever outside the university atmosphere show a fatal lack of breadth. Physicians with only the training of the medical school, engineers with no ideas beyond their own specialty, farmers who despise *pure* science, housewives who are only perfect housekeepers, are the inevitable product of a purely technical education.

"While such propositions as this are being widely discussed, the true solution is coming by a natural process. Within the boundaries of the new universities a few courses are offered to meet the specific needs of women's occupations. What women need is not to know how to cook, and wash and lay a table, but how to think out clearly, accurately and effectively any problem which they may meet in every-day life. As the numbers of women in the universities increase, and the influence of educated wives and mothers is more widely felt, there will be an adaptation of university work to the needs of women as well as of men. The now scarcely perceptible tendency to emphasize the profession of wifehood and motherhood in its proper relations will be increasingly controlling in all education of women. Surrounded by the atmosphere of generous culture, molded by men and women of varied abilities, guided in the special preparation for her future, the young woman will be soon able to obtain as broad and as specialized a training as her profession shall require—a training which shall put her in touch with the best of the world for the benefit of her home and her children."

What Becomes of College Women?

President Thwing, of Western Reserve University, has also made recent investigations concerning the employments of American college women, as appears from his article in the *North American Review*. After showing that the teachers' profession is by far the most popular calling among college women who do not marry and devote themselves to home-making, President Thwing calls attention to the comparatively small number of college women in the ranks of the other professions.

"The last census of the United States shows that the number of women who are preachers is now 1,235, who are lawyers 208, and who are physicians and surgeons 4,555; but in these numbers are to be found only a few who are college women. A lamentably small proportion of the physicians of this country are college-bred. Out of the more than 4,000 women who are physicians it is probable that not more than 200 have had a college training. Out of the more than 1,800 women who are members of the Collegiate Alumnæ Association are only 34 physicians. The law, the ministry and journalism command a far smaller proportion, for, in the same association of college women, there are only half a dozen lawyers, preachers and journalists."

"But one induction of a nature somewhat startling is made evident. It is that from the great field

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of literature the college woman has been absent as a creator for the last twenty years. The number of books, of every sort, written by college women is very few. No college woman has yet arisen whose work is to be put into the same class with the works of Miss Wilkins, Miss Murfree, or of Miss Phelps, or of several others whose greatest works have appeared in the time since the first college was opened to women. The American college has given us great scholars, great philanthropists, great administrators, great teachers. It has given us Frances E. Willard and Lucy Stone. It has not given us great writers. It has given us no great novelist. It has given one or two, and only one or two, essayists, and, without doubt, the most conspicuous is Miss Vida Scudder.

"It is possible that one may say that the American college for men has not given us great writers. The remark is partially true and partially false. Of the great historians, all, with one exception, are graduates. Of that generation of poets who have helped to render American literature illustrious, all, with the exception of Whittier, are graduates. Some of the greatest essayists are not indeed included in the list, but Emerson is there. Of our novelists, a part, and a part only, are graduates. One does not forget that Howells is not a graduate, neither is Aldrich, but one does not fail to remember that Hawthorne was trained at the college of Longfellow.

"But all exceptions aside, it is certainly true that the graduates of the colleges for women have not made that contribution to literature that they have made to scholarship, or to teaching, or to administration. To consider the cause of this condition would carry us too far afield for the present discussion."

MIND BUILDING IN MAN AND ANIMALS.

IN three of the December monthlies, Dr. S. Millington Miller discusses the subject of mind building in man and animals.

The process which takes place in the brain of the growing child is thus portrayed in *Self Culture*: "As the growing child is brought into closer and closer connection with the facts of the outer world —as its perceptions become more and more intense— a double process occurs in the cortex of its cerebrum. And this process occurs uninterruptedly and *pari passu* with the development of intellectual life. The first change noticeable is that the round embryonic cells develop into multipolar, or spindle cells, with the manifold nerve fiber connections previously noted. Nor is this all. New cells are constantly being secreted or formed in the cortex of the cerebrum, in accordance with the growing demand for them by the processes of sensation and thought.

"It is therefore plain that the brain is not full formed at birth—a house ready built and furnished, into which

> 'The soul that rises in us
> Our life's star——'

moves as a first occupant. Whatever exists in us as soul or mind separate from brain, it is assuredly of very small amount at birth, and finds little if any promise of the manifold complexity of its future mansion. It seems to be an undoubted fact that each new sensation of the growing child demands the development of its particular store-house, and as sensations are classified into memory and thought, that this same process of house-building goes on in the higher frontal centres of the cerebrum."

The following suggestive paragraphs are taken from an article by the same author, in *Education*: "A *Stradivarius* used during his lifetime by some eminent *virtuoso*, possesses during the balance of its lifetime musical qualities which its twin-born instrument, unused by *virtuoso*, could never possess.

"The strings of the first instrument have been molded, by the hand of the master, in the very shape of the soul of melody, and preserve that etherial sound-producing quality forever afterward. In just this same way nervous tissues which are composed of cells and connecting fibres, acquire a 'habit' of the transmission of certain sensations and the performance of certain thoughts.

"What is called 'racking the brain' is due to this condition of affairs. It is as if a solitary wayfarer in the woods had reached a point where his path branches out in half a dozen different directions, and not knowing which trail will lead him to his objective point of destination, he is obliged to try each path in turn, in vain, and is at last compelled to strike out of his own accord through the woods. Thus it is that a sensation (which did not sufficiently impress itself originally upon its sense centre) in search of this vague memory runs down this fiber and down that fruitlessly, and finally is obliged to absolutely create a new pathway of thought."

Dr. Miller thus describes, in the *School Journal*, recent experiments in dog-brain building: "A gentleman who is now in the employment of the government at Washington has spent a number of years experimenting with dogs, and he has found that he can bring about much this same state of affairs in their brains. A dog is, of course, much lower in the state of being than a man; its senses are not so delicate, except perhaps in the case of smell, and its muscular movements are not anything like so fine.

"This experimentalist has taken one dog and given it an excessive training in the use of the right leg, another in the use of the left leg; another in the use of the right eye, another in the use of the left eye —the other eye being covered; another was limited to seeing the color red; another was highly trained in hearing sounds; another in barking, and so on. After sufficient time had elapsed to render it plain to the mind of the master that he had practically finished the special education of his dogs, he put them to a painless death with chloroform and removed their brains and examined them under his microscope. And he found that all of these dog-brains differed; some had more structure in the eye centre, and some in the barking centre, and some in the tail-wagging centre. That no two of them had

what he called this structural dominancy in the same place, and that they all had better brains in special directions than they would have had without his training.

"His conclusion, and not unjustly, I think, is that the brain of the dog is pretty much in his hands what the dough is in the hands of the baker—that he can knead it into any shape that he wills."

THE OUTLOOK FOR IRELAND UNDER TORY RULE.

IN the *American Catholic Quarterly Review*, Bryan J. Clinche discusses at some length "The Outlook for Ireland" under Tory rule. Notwithstanding that Salisbury has returned to power with a larger number of followers than he had before Mr. Gladstone's last victory, Mr. Clinche is not one to believe the home rule question has thereby been banished to the list of political impossibilities. He says that the Irish home rule representatives have returned to Parliament after the political cyclone in Great Britain with undiminished numbers. They have even gained a couple of seats in Ulster, giving them a majority in the representation of that province as well as of every other in Ireland. Whether Tory or Liberal holds office in Westminster the Irish question will continue to block the way of British legislation until the legitimate demands of the Irish people are satisfied. The Conservatives, as a party, may care less for activity in legislation than the Liberals, but they must move or be crushed by the popular feeling of England. In short, he says, the fate of Irish home rule is not to be settled by any changing majority in the Imperial Parliament.

CHANGE IN THE TEMPER OF ENGLAND TOWARD IRELAND.

He points out that the temper of the people of Great Britain toward the national aspirations of Ireland has undergone a remarkable change during the past twenty years, favorable to more liberal legislation. Even Sir William Harcourt, the present leader of the Liberals in the Commons, was a most valiant opponent of home rule during the first ten years of its agitation. To Clinche, therefore, it does not appear that the late Tory triumph indicates any real revulsion of English sentiment against home rule. Eventually he believes that home rule will pass the House of Lords, and he is supported in this belief by the evidence of English history, which shows that in every case of serious conflict the Lords have given away to the elected representatives of the people; but it has always required a certain amount of time to accomplish that result. He says: "A ministry, supported by the Commons and public opinion, could at any time swamp the House of Lords by the creation of an overwhelming number of peers, but to take such a step, the ministry must be sure of the popular support, as a new election would be unavoidable."

SLUM BOYS ON A FARM SCHOOL.

THE December *Century* contains a brief article by Jacob A. Riis, entitled "One Way Out," in which this well-known student of the submerged half describes a very fresh and charming method of dealing with slum children. This is no less than the utilization of a farm school for city waifs and pauper children.

FROM BAXTER STREET TO THE HILL-FARM.

"From Baxter street to the hill-farm is a stride that fairly measures the length of the one the society has taken by forging this link in its educational machinery. It is well to remember that it is the one step that leads visibly out of the slough in which we are floundering more helplessly year by year. As it is the congestion of our city population that has got us into it, the way out of it is naturally to bring as much of the congested population as possible back to the soil; and the younger the transplanted contingent the greater the relief at one end and the gain at the other. This is not a new gospel. The farm has always been the most important end of the society's scheme. The regiment of boys the Children's Aid Society has sent forth from New York's tenements in forty years has helped to people more than one young State. But there was always this gap upon which Mr. Brace dwelt so anxiously. The small boys, as a rule, took kindly to the farm, and the farm to them. But with the larger boys that was not always the case. With all the unrestrained passions of the full-grown man in their half-grown bodies, with the roving spirit of the street strong in them, with its characteristic aversion to continued effort of any kind, and without any sense of responsibility, they were not always made welcome. It was not in reason that they should be. Even of these the great majority turned out all right in the end. Mr. Brace pointed with great pride to one who had been blacklisted for twenty years as a lost sheep, yet turned up suddenly as mayor of his town and a member of the State legislature."

SIGHTS AT THE FARM SCHOOL.

"A walk over the 125 acres of the farm shows the boys at work hauling stone, cutting corn, and storing the stalks away for the winter, tending the cattle, and doing the hundred and one things farmers find to do in the busy autumn months. In the fields they are ever under the eye of the farmer and his assistants, who work with them, teaching them how to take hold. They are required to work steadily rather than hard. The idea is to teach them habits of industry and thrift as the beginning of their new life. A wagon-load of apples is coming in from the orchard. On the load behind the ox-team half a dozen of the lads are perched, munching away at the apples and enjoying the ride. One of them has the characteristic features and complexion of the refugee Jew. The sweaters' district on the East Side gave him up not long ago. What comparisons he

draws in his mind between Ludlow street and life on the farm he does not say as he ducks his head under the low branches that overhang the wagon-track, and joyously "fires" a half-eaten apple at his chum. Consciously, perhaps, none. Youth is the thoughtless age. But, with or without his knowledge, the comparison is drawn, and fixed upon his mind, between the dark slum and the hills in their autumnal glory, between the filthy gutter and the brook that meanders through the green meadow with murmured speech. He understands without being taught, for all he was born in a tenement.

Will, another of the boys, only a few weeks from the city, runs anxiously, at sight of the camera, for his bull-calf, to get it "took." The two have formed a compact which some day the butcher's knife will sever at the risk of grievously wounding Will's heart. It is based on mutual affection and respect. Unhappily his "other half" is too far afield, and misses the chance of his life.

THE SCHOOL BUILDING.

"Up on the hill the new building in which the boys are to be housed is nearing completion. In a few weeks it will be ready to receive as many as forty boarders, for whom the farm will furnish enough work, summer and winter, during their stay of two or three months. The old house has room hardly for a dozen. The great house is more striking of architecture, perhaps, than handsome. It has something in its square outlines and pillared porch to suggest the manor of a day that is past. When the grounds are laid out about it in something else than weeds, and trees are planted, it may even attain to some pretensions to beauty. Within it is commodious, and answers its purpose well. There are great, light dormitories, broad halls, and cheery school-rooms. The view from its windows west is toward the distant Hudson, sometimes discerned in brief glimpses of shining silver against the horizon, with a suggestion of the Highlands in the bold outlines of the blue hills. At the south end of the building the windows of a sunlit room look out upon an orchard lot, yellow with ripening pumpkins, and a litter of fat pigs rooting in the fence-corner. It is the trustees' room, full of savory suggestions in the landscape of coming Thanksgiving dinners.

"The building is steam-heated throughout, and well supplied with water for the wash-room, that is the moral as well as the sanitary pivot of the establishment. The first introduction of the new inmate is to the bath-room, the second to a pair of overalls and rubber boots, the third to the farm, and the fourth to the school. The last plays always an important part, usually one that has been sadly neglected in the past. Most of the boys that drift in from the lodging-houses are without father, mother, or home, or say they are, which often means more than proof of their assertion would. They have rarely had any bringing up. Hans was the exception. The farm is to begin the neglected task—rather late, to be sure, but late in this case is distinctly better than never. When the boys are not working in the field they are studying in the class-room. Most of them have much to learn. All of them must begin by learning to obey promptly and cheerfully.

THE ROUTINE OF THE DAY.

"The routine of the house leaves no time or chance for idleness. The boys are rung up at 5 a.m. After breakfast there is a brief season of prayer, in which the superintendent leads; then work, dinner, more work, until the time comes, toward evening, for doing the chores. There are the cattle to feed, the horses to look after, and the oxen to be stalled. Then come supper and another prayer-meeting, in which the help take a hand. The stormy days and the evening hours are spent in the reading-room or in amusements. Saturday afternoon is a holiday. The only complaint made by any of the boys to me was of the school, although the older boys do not attend, and the younger ones only half a day."

HOW TO COUNTERACT THE "YELLOW BACK."

IN the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. Hugh Chisholm writes on the "Penny Dreadful," or that class of cheap literature known in the United States as the "yellow back." He thinks that something might be done in England by means of suppression, and he advocates that the efficacy of the criminal law should be tested by instituting a prosecution against some of the serious offenders. He suggests that something should be done in improving the Board Schools, especially in their moral and religious training. Board schools, he thinks, should be made more like public schools; teachers ought to have more control over the children, who should be organized into houses, so that the teachers might arrange for the pupils to have plenty to occupy their leisure. He admits this is rather hard on the teachers, but thinks it might be arranged somehow.

There is more sense in his suggestion as to what might be done to promote a supply of good reading. He says: "The best way to counteract the 'penny dreadful' is to provide an equally attractive substitute, and the teachers might do a great deal by seeing that the young folk should have access to a good supply of healthy fiction.

"There are, surely, ways too of supplying the multitude with good fiction as cheaply as with bad. When the schoolboy can get the 'Prisoner of Zenda' for a penny he will not be obliged to buy the only thing which that modest sum will now procure in the market, some choice morsel like 'Sweeny Todd' or 'Jem Bludsoe.' Some day, when, as Sir Walter Besant has told us, readers will be counted by tens of millions, the authors and publishers will have no business to sell their wares at the prices still current. Popular authors of ephemeral fiction now make a great deal more money than their labors are really worth, compared with the equal or greater efforts of workers and artists in other lines. But

when the inevitable reaction comes they will be glad to reduce their prices and make their profit by means of an enormous cheap circulation. Besides, as copyrights run out, the dead hand will compete with the living, and the enormous mass of readable fiction published in the last fifty years will of necessity bring the new authors into a proper perspective. With Penny Populars like Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, the two Kingsleys, Marryat, Whyte, Melville, Lytton, G. P. R. James, Wilkie Collins, Grant (how I loved the 'Romance of War' when I was a schoolboy !), and all the rest of them, including Stevenson, Rider Haggard, and Sir Walter Besant himself, the well directed young glutton for fiction in the next century will have the very best chance of neglecting the rubbish heap of badly written and clumsy sensationalism to which the protection of better literature by the Copyright act has resulted in confining the larger number of the poor in our own day."

THE TYPEWRITER HEARD FROM.

THERE is, in the Christmas *Atlantic Monthly*, a readable paper by Lucy C. Bull, which, under the title "Being a Typewriter," gives for once the subject from the point of view of the amanuensis. She objects to the construction of typewriting machines solely with a view to the exigencies of sordid trade.

A POINT FOR MACHINE MAKERS.

"Is it not a little curious, when we reflect upon it, that a machine which is beginning to supplement the labors of clergymen, lecturers and contributors to the magazines should continue to be constructed almost entirely in accordance with the demands of business ? Does it seem reasonable that the number of characters, the marks of punctuation, the entire typographical capacity of that piece of mechanism to which, directly or indirectly, the man of science confides his conclusions, should be prescribed by the flour merchant and the dealer in all kinds of property except manuscripts ? A language-lover, to whom no syllable of his native tongue is without charm and significance, from the most classic to the most colloquial of its utterances, falls to wondering what sort of typewriter would have found favor at Athens, supposing Hermes to have lighted upon the invention, and Athena to have seen fit to bestow it. A machine without accents and with the fewest possible marks of punctuation (for it is only at the request of the purchaser that luxuries like the dash, the diæresis, and the exclamation point are provided), a machine that discarded the breathings, as an additional expense or hindrance to speed, and in which the minimum of attention had been paid to typographical excellence, would hardly have met the requirements of a public which could not endure the mispronunciation of a word on the part of an actor. After a twofold experience, covering a fifth of my life, and enabling me to look at typewriting from the standpoint of literature as well as of business, I do not hesitate to say that the development of the art of typewriting—if for the moment I may so characterize a mechanical invention—has been retarded by half a century."

THE CURSE OF HASTE.

One does usually conceive of stenography and typewriting as primarily devices for gaining speed; but Miss Bull thinks that this strength has become their weakness.

"To my mind, the setback that the art of typewriting has received from business, and which is perhaps keeping the present machines as far behind the machine of the future as the clavichord and harpsichord fell behind the piano, is mainly owing to the supposition that speed is the chief end of typewriting, and not merely one of its many uses. There could hardly be a more telling illustration of the erroneous nineteenth-century notion that nothing is worth doing unless it can be done quickly. I observe that a high rate of speed in travel, in letter-writing, in reading aloud, in the acquirement of knowledge, is precisely most prevalent and highly prized in that country where the arts are least flourishing, or when they do put forth blossoms, as painting is now doing in America, are least appreciated.

THE FIELD FOR THE TYPEWRITER.

"In a word, the possibilities of stenography are so limited that its use will always be confined to a class of people who, in mental stature, like the slaves that took down the orations of Cicero, can seldom come up to those who dictate to them. But in typewriting this need not be the case. It is now, because typewriting is confined to a limited class; but let the typewriter become as popular as the piano, and the absurdity of entrusting the transcription of important manuscripts to young men and women untrained in their mother tongue will be apparent to every one. Would it be reasonable to engage a man for gardener who knew nothing about plants, trees, pruning, watering, fertilization ? Is it not ill done to employ for the manipulation of words and sentences a person who cannot always be trusted to spell correctly, who knows nothing whatever about punctuation, who cannot make out obscure handwriting, and to whom every foreign phrase, every line of poetry, every other proper name, is a stumbling-block ? What would be my sensations were I obliged to put even this modest article which I am now preparing into the hands of a copyist ? All I know is that, until the agony was over, I should not get a single night's sleep.

"I do not, I trust, underrate the importance of music as a factor in education, yet I look for a time when the piano will be less common than the typewriter, and when the use of the latter will be taught to children as a matter of course, and at an age when it is customary to teach them the alphabet from books."

LIONS AND TIGERS AT HOME.

IN the Christmas *Scribner's* Captain C. J. Meliss recounts his observations of the ferocious wild beasts which grow to perfection in the Eastern countries. This new Sir Samuel Baker says :

THE WAY LIONS, TIGERS AND PANTHERS KILL.

"Lions, tigers and panthers kill in the same manner, usually by seizing the throat, and so dragging the beast to the ground. Sometimes I have found claw-marks on the withers when the kill has been a big animal such as water buffaloes, showing that the beast has sprung on its back first and then buried its teeth in the throat. Death is caused sometimes by a broken neck, but more often, I am inclined to think, by suffocation. I have been within a few feet of a lion as he killed a donkey. The weight of the lion's body of course dashed the donkey to the ground, but from the gasping sound I heard—it was too dark to see—I think the donkey was choked to death.

"Once I saw, in broad daylight, a panther seize a goat. It was the work of an instant. The panther rushed in, made a complete somersault with the goat in his jaws, then sprang up, dropping the goat, which lay still with a broken neck. But then again I heard a panther kill a goat at night, when the poor animal's cries told of prolonged agony, as if it was being eaten alive.

THE LION'S CHARGE.

"I have heard a tiger's charge described as a series of bounds, but as I have never had the distinction of being charged by one I can give no opinion. From lions I have received the attention several times. On such occasions when a yellow body, all muscle and bone, and weighing some five hundred pounds, is rushing into you with tremendous force, the mind is naturally so intensely concentrated on one's aim that it is not likely to take in details, and I should be sorry to assert positively that a lion does not come at one by leaps. But the impression I gathered from those exhilarating moments was that the lion ran in at me with a pounding action of his paws and at a great pace. First impressions are said to be most vivid, and I certainly have a most lively recollection of the following encounter with a lion :

A CLOSE CALL.

"Giving over my pony to one of the Somalis, I walked slowly toward the lion, bidding Jama to remain in the saddle if he wished, but to keep as near as possible with the second gun. Very cautious and slow was my approach, for I did not want to bring on a charge before I had got in a shot, and it looked as if a too rapid advance would do so, for the lion, without stirring an inch, kept up a series of snarls and growls, giving me an excellent view of his teeth, accompanied all the while by short, sharp flicks of his tail on the ground. I walked up to within fifty yards of him, hoping to shoot him dead at that distance and so avoid a charge. I then sat down and fired at him between the eyes, jumping to my feet instinctively to be ready if he charged. It was not a bit too soon. At the shot the lion sprang up with a furious roar. I had a lightning glimpse of him rearing up on his hind legs pawing the air; then he came for me. It was a fierce rush across the ground, no springing that I could see. How close we got before I fired I cannot say, but it was very close. I let him come on, aiming the muzzles of the rifle at his chest. Jama says he was about to spring as I pulled the trigger and ran back a pace or two to one side; but as I did so I saw through the smoke that the lion was stopped within a few paces of me. The second gun and Jama were not as near as they might have been. The lion struggled up on his hind quarters uttering roars.

"I rammed two fresh cartridges into my rifle in an instant and fired my right into him. The grand brute fell over dying. The Somalis set up a wild yell, and I am not sure I did not join in.

THE LION IS A BOLD FIGHTER.

"The lion does not appear to possess the wariness of a tiger. He will dash into a tied-up bait in the most headstrong manner, heedless of the hunter seated behind a screen of bushes, whose presence, with his keen powers of smell, he cannot fail to detect. From what I have heard and seen of his habits I should say he was a bolder animal than the tiger, but by that I do not mean a more dangerous one. In one respect, perhaps, he is less dangerous than either tiger or panther; for I am inclined to think that it is not so much his habit to feed on putrid flesh as either of the two latter, and consequently does not kill by blood-poisoning after mauling his foe so often as the other two do. Of late years, since Africa has become more accessible to sportsmen, one hears frequently of lions getting the best of it and leaving their adversary fairly well mangled; but in nearly all the cases I have heard of the mauled man recovers, whereas in India, as surely as the hot season and its accompaniment, tiger-shooting, come round, tiger and panther score several deaths, usually by blood-poisoning consequent to a mauling received from one of the two.

SAVED BY A PILLOW.

"An English officer was shooting recently in Somaliland. One night, when he was in bed inside his tent, a lion sprang over the rough thorn fence, which it is usual to throw up around one's encampment at night. Instead of picking up one of the men or animals that must have been lying about asleep inside the fence, he would have none but the sportsman himself, made a dash into his tent, and seized him—fortunately only by the hand. Then, by some wonderful piece of luck, as the lion changed his grip for the shoulder, he grabbed the pillow instead, and so vanished with his prize. The pillow was found next morning several hundred yards distant in the jungle, and outside were also the spoor of a lioness, who had evidently been awaiting the return of her lord with something eatable."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AT TWENTY-THREE.

MISS TARBELL'S "Life of Abraham Lincoln" becomes, in the December number of *McClure's*, chiefly a collection of good anecdotes about her hero of the time, in 1830, when the Lincoln family moved from Indiana to Southern Illinois. She describes the manner of their exodus.

THE EXODUS OF THE LINCOLNS.

"The company which emigrated to Illinois included the families of Thomas Lincoln, Dennis Hanks—married to one of Lincoln's step-sisters—and Levi Hall, thirteen persons in all. They sold land, cattle, and grain, and much of their household goods, and were ready in March of 1830 for their journey. All the possessions which the three families had to take with them were packed into a big wagon—the first one Thomas Lincoln had ever owned, it is said—to which four oxen were attached, and the caravan started. The weather was still cold, the streams were swollen, and the roads were muddy, but the party started out bravely. Inured to hardships, alive to all the new sights on their route, every day brought them amusement and adventures, and especially to young Lincoln the journey must have been of keen interest. He drove the oxen on this trip, he tells us, and, according to a story current in Gentryville, he succeeded in doing a fair peddler's business on the route. Captain William Jones, in whose father's store Lincoln had spent so many hours in discussion and in story-telling, and for whom he had worked the last winter he was in Indiana, says that before leaving the State Abraham invested all his money, some thirty-odd dollars, in notions. Though the country through which they expected to pass was but sparsely settled he believed he could dispose of them. 'A set of knives and forks was the largest item entered on the bill,' says Mr. Jones; 'the other items were needles, pins, thread, buttons, and other little domestic necessities. When the Lincolns reached their new home, near Decatur, Ill., Abraham wrote back to my father, stating that he had doubled his money on his purchases by selling them along the road. Unfortunately we did not keep that letter, not thinking how highly we would have prized it years afterward.'

THE PIONEERS.

"The pioneers were a fortnight on their journey. The route they took we do not exactly know, though we may suppose that it would be that by which they would avoid the most watercourses. We know from Mr. H. C. Whitney that the travelers reached Macon County from the south, for once when he was in Decatur with Mr. Lincoln the two strolled out for a walk, and when they came to the court house, 'Lincoln,' says Mr. Whitney, 'walked out a few feet in front, and after shifting his position two or three times, said, as he looked up at the building, partly to himself and partly to me: "Here is the exact spot where I stood by our wagon when we moved from Indiana twenty-six years ago; this isn't six feet from the exact spot." . . . I asked him if he, at that time, had expected to be a lawyer and practice law in that court house; to which he replied: "No; I didn't know I had sense enough to be a lawyer then." He then told me he had frequently thereafter tried to locate the route by which they had come; and that he had decided that it was near to the line of the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad.'

A NEW HOME.

"The party settled some ten miles west of Decatur, in Macon County. Here John Hanks had the logs already cut for their new home, and Lincoln, Dennis Hanks, and Hall soon had a cabin erected. Mr. Lincoln himself (though writing in the third person) says: 'Here they built a log cabin, into which they removed, and made sufficient of rails to fence ten acres of ground, fenced and broke the ground, and raised a crop of sown corn upon it the same year. These are, or are supposed to be, the rails about which so much is being said just now, though these are far from being the first or only rails ever made by Abraham.'

"If they were far from being his 'first and only rails,' they certainly were the most famous ones he or anybody else ever split. This was the last work he did for his father, for in the summer of that year (1830) he exercised the right of majority and started out to shift for himself. When he left his home to start life for himself, he went empty handed. He was already some months over twenty-one years of age, but he had nothing in the world, not even a suit of respectable clothes; and one of the first pieces of work he did was 'to split four hundred rails for every yard of brown jeans dyed with white walnut bark that would be necessary to make him a pair of trousers.' He had no trade, no profession, no spot of land, no patron, no influence. Two things recommended him to his neighbors—he was strong, and he was a good fellow.

THE RAIL SPLITTER.

"His strength made him a valuable laborer. Not that he was fond of hard labor. Mrs. Crawford says: 'Abe was no hand to pitch into work like killing snakes;' but when he did work, it was with an ease and effectiveness which compensated his employer for the time he spent in practical jokes and extemporaneous speeches. He would lift as much as three ordinary men, and 'My, how he would chop!' says Dennis Hanks. 'His ax would flash and bite into a sugar-tree or sycamore, and down it would come. If you heard him fellin' trees in a clearin', you would say there was three men at work by the way the trees fell.' Standing six feet four, he could out-lift, out-work, and out-wrestle any man he came in contact with. Friends and employers were proud of his strength, and boasted of it, never failing to pit him against any hero whose strength they heard vaunted. He himself was proud of it, and throughout his life was fond of comparing himself with tall and strong men."

BURLINGAM PUBLIC

PASTEUR.

THE principal article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for October 15 is that upon "The Philosophy of Pasteur," by the Vicomte de Vogüé. Passing entirely over Pasteur's popular discoveries, including in that term those which concern the vegetable kingdom (such as the origin of the disease of the vine) or the remedies indicated by him for some of the worst scourges that afflict humanity, M. de Vogüé confines his attention to those primary discoveries by which, according to him, the French scientist in a great measure revolutionized our conception of the way in which the human body is built up.

A French Estimate of the Great Scientist.

For many years the current of scientific investigation had resulted in what may be roughly called the chemical theory. If animal and vegetable bodies were, as was supposed, the result of chemical affinities, and were to be accepted as varied experiments of nature in which the elements of inorganic matter combined to maintain, to transform, and finally to suppress the functions of infused life, then the chemist of the future might look forward to possessing almost illimitable power upon these bodies or organizations, once they were set going. It appeared probable that the day would dawn in which the chemist would become absolute master of the inorganic and invariable constituents of man, and would either know, or be on the brink of knowing, how to reproduce all their combinations; so that those elements which are the immediate agents and servants of vitality might seriously modify the phenomena of life. If he could not actually create its essence, he might at least imitate many of its manifestations, and at any rate control them when they had spontaneously appeared.

Claude Bernard and Pasteur dissipated this "beautiful dream" by revealing the organic character of the very stuff of which we are made, and over which we may attain only a small measure of control. However humble the organisms of which we are built up may be, we are not able to call the very least into being, although we can prearrange the combinations of gas or evolve the formation of acids or of salts; and even if we could create them, we have no guarantee that they would develop on the lines of what we know as a living being. Claude Bernard said: "I am not able to conceive that a cell spontaneously formed without ancestors could evolve a future, never having had a past." Thus Pasteur appears as the guardian of the ancient mysterious conception of life. As he believed in the immortality of the soul, saying in one notable utterance that we partook of the mystery which envelopes the universe, and which he considered to be eternal in its own nature, so he demonstrated scientifically the unfailing presence of life in what had hitherto been called dead matter.

He was still a young man when he made the singular discovery which M. de Vogüé notes as the parent of all the rest—namely, that all the molecules of a living organization were "dissymetric," while all those pertaining to inorganic matter were regular. Thus the microscope had at length revealed a certain indication of life. Some thinkers have found an analogy between the infinitely small organisms discovered by Pasteur and Claude Bernard, and the human multitudes which form the material of the modern state. We need not push the idea to an immediate conclusion, but perhaps our children's children will be able to trace a detailed analogy between the building up of the different members of the body politic and that of the different members of the human frame; meanwhile the theory of dead matter traversed by a fleeting soul has passed away: the latest modern science is not materialistic.

A SKETCH OF HALL CAINE.

THE Christmas *McClure's* contains a sketch of Hall Caine by R. H. Sherard, which is profusely illustrated with pictures of the novelist and of the scenes in which he has done his most famous work. Hall Caine was the son of a blacksmith who had turned his attention to ship work, and had become a skilled mechanic in that line.

THE BOYHOOD OF THE NOVELIST.

"He was a precocious lad, and knew no greater delight than to read. The first book that he remembers reading was a bulky tome on the German Reformation, about Luther and Melanchton, which he had found. He spent weeks over it, and, staggering under its weight, would carry it out into the hayfield, where, truant to the harvest, he would lie behind the stacks and read and read. One night, indeed, his interest in this book led him to break the rules of his thrifty home—where children went to bed when it was dark, so that candles should not be burned—and light the candles and read on about Luther. He was found thus by one of his aunts, as, pails in hand, she returned home from milking the cows. Her anger was great. 'Candles lit!' she cried. 'What's to do? Candles! Wasting candles on reading, on mere reading!' He was beaten and sent to bed, bursting with indignation at such injustice, for he felt that candles were nothing compared to knowledge. He was a bookish boy, wanting in boyishness, and never played games, but spent his time in reading, not boyish books, indeed, but books in which never boy before took interest—histories, theological works, and, in preference, parliamentary speeches of the great orators, which he would afterward rewrite from memory. At a very early age he showed a great passion for poetry and was a great reader of Shakespeare. His talent for reading passages of Shakespeare aloud was such that at the school at Liverpool, where he was educated, his schoolmaster, George Gill, used to make him read aloud before all the boys. This caused

him great nervous agony, he says, and he suffered horribly. He was a favorite pupil, and, in a school where corporal punishment was inflicted with great severity, was never once beaten. He left school at the age of fifteen and was apprenticed by his father to John Murray, architect and land-surveyor. The lad had no special faculties for architecture beyond possessing a fair knowledge of drawing. When only thirteen he drew the map of England which appeared in the first edition of 'Gill's Geography.' At this time he had shown no bent for authorship beyond making the transcriptions from memory of the speeches he had read, and writing, for a school competition, a 'Life of Joseph,' which was not even read by the arbitrator, because it was much too long. It is noticeable, however, that on this 'Life of Joseph' he had worked with the same conscientiousness which has distinguished his literary activity through all his career. 'I read everything on this subject that I could lay my hands upon,' he says, 'and spent day and night in working at it.' To-day, as then, when Hall Caine has a book to write, he reads every book bearing on his theme which he can obtain—'a whole library for each chapter'—and will work at his subject day and night, all absorbed, wrapped up, concentrated."

HALL CAINE'S FIRST NOVEL.

The earlier years of Mr. Caine's literary career were spent in the production of magazine and newspaper essays, often on very deep subjects, quite far removed from fiction. "All the while he had been hankering after novel-writing, and, though Rossetti had always urged him to become a dramatist, he had also encouraged him to write novels, advising him to become the novelist of Manxland. 'There is a career there,' he used to say, 'for nothing is known about this land.' The two friends had discussed Hall Caine's plot of 'The Shadow of a Crime,' which Rossetti had found 'immensely powerful but unsympathetic,' and it was with this novel that Hall Caine began his career as a writer of fiction. He had married in the meanwhile, and with forty pounds (two hundred dollars) in the bank and an assured income of a hundred (five hundred dollars) a year from the *Liverpool Mercury*, he went with his wife to live in a small house in the Isle of Wight to write his book. 'I labored over it fearfully,' he says, 'but not so much as I do now over my books. At that time I only wanted to write a thrilling tale. Now what I want in my novels is a spiritual intent, a problem of life.'

"'The Shadow of a Crime' appeared first in serial form in the *Liverpool Mercury*, and was published in book form by Chatto & Windus in 1885. For the book rights Hall Caine received seventy-five pounds (three hundred and seventy-five dollars), which, with the one hundred pounds (five hundred dollars) from the *Liverpool Mercury*, is all that he has ever received from a book, which is now in its seventeenth edition. 'It had a distinguished reception,' he says. 'Indeed, it was received with a burst of eulogy from the press; but at the time it produced no popular success, and made no difference in my market value.'

"There is no man living, perhaps, who has more contempt for money than Hall Caine, revealing himself in this also a true artist; yet to exemplify to a *confrère* the practical value of what he calls the 'literary statesmanship' which he has practiced throughout his career, he will sometimes show the little book in which are entered the receipts from his various works. No more striking argument in favor of conscientiousness and literary dignity could be found than that afforded by a comparison between the first page of this account book and the last.

HOW HE WORKS.

"'I don't think,' he says, 'that I have sat down to a desk to write for years. I write in my head to begin with, and the actual writing, which is from memory is done on any scrap of paper that may come to hand; and I always write on my knee. My work is as follows: I first get my idea, my central motive, and this usually takes me a very long time. The incidents come very quickly, for the invention of incidents is a very easy matter to me. I then labor like mad in getting knowledge. I visit the places I propose to describe. I read every book I can get bearing on my subject. It is elaborate, laborious, but very delightful. I then make voluminous notes. Then begins the agony. Each day it besets me, winter or summer, from five in the morning till breakfast time. I awake at five and lie in bed, thinking out the chapter that is to be written that day, composing it word for word. That usually takes me up till seven. From seven till eight I am engaged in mental revision of the chapter. I then get up and write it down from memory, as fast as ever the pen will flow. The rest of the morning I spend in lounging about, thinking, thinking, thinking of my book. For when I am working on a new book I think of nothing else; everything else comes to a standstill. In the afternoon I walk or ride, thinking, thinking. In the evenings, when it is dark, I walk up and down my room constructing my story. It is then that I am happiest. I do not write every day—sometimes I take a long rest as I am doing at present—and when I do write, I never exceed fifteen hundred words a day. I do not greatly revise the manuscript for serial publication, but I labor greatly over the proofs of the book, making important changes, taking out, putting in, recasting. Thus, after 'The Scapegoat' had passed through four editions and everybody was praising the book, I felt uneasy because I felt I had not done justice to my subject; so I spent two months in rewriting it and had the book reset and brought out again. The public feeling was that the book had not been improved, but I felt that I had lifted it up fifty per cent.

"'I am convinced,' he continued, 'that my system of writing the book in my head first is a good one.

It shows me exactly what I want to say. The mental strain is, of course, immense, and that forces you to go straight to your point; for the mind is not strong enough to indulge in flirtations, in excusions at a tangent, as the pen is apt to do.'

THE GIRLHOOD OF ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

"McCLURE'S" for December has the first pages of an autobiography by Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward. To those who have not already fallen under the spell of the author of "Gates Ajar," and "Jack, the Fisherman," the portrait of Mrs. Phelps-Ward as she now is, which accompanies this chapter, will of its own serene beauty and high character suffice to give the greatest interest to the life story here begun. In fact, it would be difficult to find any figure in the world of literature which is so intrinsically worthy of such a self-description as Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; her literary parentage for several generations back does not, either, weaken the value of the history. A large part of this first installment is naturally taken up with references to the influence on her girlhood of these forebears and the surroundings which they implied.

A LITTLE GIRL IN LOW-NECKED GINGHAM.

Mrs. Ward says: "I had reached (to take a step backwards in the story) the mature age of thirteen. I was a little girl in low-necked gingham dresses, I know, because I remember I had on one (of a purple shade, and incredibly unbecoming to a half-grown brunette girl) one evening when my first gentleman caller came to see me.

"I felt that the fact that he was my Sunday-school teacher detracted from the importance of the occasion, but did not extinguish it.

"It was perhaps half-past eight, and, obediently to law and gospel, I had gone up-stairs.

"The actual troubles of life have never dulled my sense of mortification at overhearing from my little room at the head of the stairs, where I was struggling to get into that gingham gown and present a tardy appearance, a voice distinctly excusing me on the ground that it was past her usual bedtime, and she had gone to bed.

"Whether the anguish of that occasion so far aged me that it had anything to do with my first literary undertaking, I cannot say; but I am sure about the low-necked gingham dress, and that it was during this particular year that I determined to become an individual and contribute to the *Youth's Companion*.

THE FIRST APPEARANCE IN PRINT.

"I did so. My contribution was accepted and paid for by the appearance in my father's post-office box of the paper for a year; and my impression is that I wore high-necked dresses pretty soon thereafter, and was allowed to sit up till nine o'clock. At any rate these memorable events are distinctly intertwined in my mind.

"This was in the days when even the *Companion*, that oldest and most delighful of children's journals, printed things like these:

"*Why Julia B. loved the Country.*"

"Julia B. loved the country because whenever she walked out she could see God in the face of Nature."

"I really think that the semi-column which I sent to that distinguished paper was a tone or two above this. But I can remember nothing about it, except that there was a sister who neglected her little brother and hence defeated the first object of existence in a woman child. It was very proper and very pious, and very much like what well-brought-up little girls were taught to do, to be, to suffer or to write in those days. I have often intended to ask Mr. Ford if the staff discovered any signs of literary promise in that funny little performance.

"At all events, my literary ambitions, with this solitary exercise, came to a sudden suspension. I have no recollection of having written or of having wanted to write anything more for a long time.

"I was not in the least a precocious young person, and very much of a tomboy into the bargain. I think I was far more likely to have been found in the top of an apple tree or walking the length of the seminary fence than writing rhymes or reading 'solid reading.' I know that I was once told by a queer old man in the street that little girls should not walk fences, and that I stood still and looked at him transfixed with contempt. I do not think I vouchsafed him any answer at all. But this must have been while I was still in the little gingham gowns.

THE SECRET OF AMASSING CAPITAL.

"Perhaps this is the place, if anywhere, to mention the next experiment at helping along the literature of my native land of which I have any recollection. There was another little contribution—a pious little contribution like the first. Where it was written, or what it was about, or where it was printed, it is impossible to remember; but I know that it appeared in some extremely orthodox young people's periodical—I think, one with a missionary predilection. The point of interest I find to have been that I was paid for it.

"With the exception of some private capital amassed by abstaining from butter (a method of creating a fortune of whose wisdom, I must say, I had the same doubts then that I have now), this was the first money I had ever earned. The sum was two dollars and a half. It became my immediate purpose not to squander this wealth. I had no spending money in particular that I recall. Three cents a week, was, I believe, for years the limit of my personal income, and I am compelled to own that this sum was not expended at book-stalls, or for the benefit of the heathen who appealed to the generosity of professors' daughters through the treasurer of the chapel Sunday-school; but went solidly for cream cakes and apple turnovers alternately, one each week."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

THE December *Century* indulges in no special Christmas manifestations, unless the seasonableness of Edith Coues' paper on Tissot's "Life of Christ," and the first paper on "The Passion Play at Vorder-Thiersee," by Annie S. Peck, are to be taken into account. From the latter writer's description of this play of the greatest tragedy of history, it would seem that Oberammergau has a worthy rival in the little village of Kufstein, some 65 miles from Munich. The play takes place in a large barn-

THE CENTURY
For
XMAS
CONTAINING
A Selection of Twelve Reproductions of the Wonderful Paintings by Tissot Illustrating the Life of Christ
A Complete Novelette by Rudyard Kipling
The Brushwood Boy - A Dream Story
Opening Chapters of
"Tom Grogan," A Novel by F. Hopkinson Smith
Second Part of Mrs. Humphry Ward's Novel
A Christmas Story by Frank R. Stockton
Etc., Etc., Etc.

like wooden structure of great simplicity, which was erected in 1884, and the price of seats ranges from 15 to 75 cents. "The stage is fairly lighted by a row of kerosene lamps, and perhaps through the side scenes some rays may fall. A few lamps also assist the orchestra. Otherwise the house is left in darkness, save for the knotholes and crevices in the walls, through which the light glimmers, lessening in a small degree the otherwise total obscurity of the audience.

"Mary, who takes her part with remarkable dignity and grace, and who displays great depth of feeling, is found to be a shy, rather awkward country girl of twenty, who at first hardly ventures monosyllabic answers when addressed. Her father, Judas, who is one of the best of the actors, is now taking his part for the *fifth* season, at the age of sixty-nine. Seeing his many wrinkles and his bald, gray head, one would never imagine the lightness with which he steps about in the play. Indeed the ease of manner generally exhibited on the stage is astonishing. A particularly noticeable feature is the excellence of their walk, which is free, simple, and utterly unaffected, as are their movements generally."

Mr. J. Leslie Perry, whose government position in Washington allowed him to handle thousands of official documents relating to prisoners of war and analogous subjects, brings some fresh Lincoln material to the public eye, in the indorsements made by the great President on the almost numberless applications to him for clemency.

"His sense of humor, as well as lack of prejudice, finds expression in this telegram to the Governor of Kentucky:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C.,
November 10, 1864.

GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE, Frankfort, Ky.:

Yours of yesterday received. I can scarcely believe that General John B. Houston has been arrested 'for no other offense than opposition to my re-election,' for if that had been deemed sufficient cause of arrest I should have heard of more than one arrest in Kentucky on election day. If, however, General Houston has been arrested for no other cause than opposition to my re-election, General Burbridge will discharge him at once, I sending him a copy of this as an order to that effect. A. LINCOLN.

"He had a fashion of writing his most important orders on any scrap of paper, envelope, or blank card at hand at the moment. On both sides of a small visiting-card I find this request, which is in fact an order:

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Please oblige Senator Powell by giving the limits of Cleveland to Charles F. Johnson, on his parole, the Senator pledging me that the parole will not be violated. He is a prisoner now at or near Sandusky. A. LINCOLN.
July 1, 1862.

"On another card he wrote:

Allow Charles H. Jonas, now a prisoner of war at Johnson's Island, a parole of three weeks to visit his dying father, Abram Jonas, at Quincy, Ill. A. LINCOLN.
June 2, 1864.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D.C.,
December 17, 1863.

MAJOR-GENERAL HURLBUT, Memphis, Tenn.:

I understand you have under sentence of death a tall old man by the name of Henry F. Luckett. I personally knew him, and did not think him a bad man. Please do not let him be executed, unless upon further order from me, and in the meantime send me a transcript of the record. A. LINCOLN.

"Here is one of his queer indorsements upon some papers filed with him by Judge-Advocate-General Holt:

I wish to grant a pardon in this case, and will be obliged to the Judge-Advocate of the Army if he will inform me as to the *way* in which it is to be done. A. LINCOLN.
March 25, 1862.

"On a large bundle of papers covering but a single case, and that unimportant, appears the following sententious remark:

What possible injury can this lad work upon the cause of this great Union? I say let him go. A. LINCOLN.
April 10, 1862."

Not the least attractive pages of this number are those devoted to Mr. Kippling's short story, "The Brushwood

Boy," which seems to us rather the best love story of the few which he has given to us that can be properly and fully described by that title.

In another department we have quoted from Mr. Jacob A. Riis' brief paper, entitled "One Way Out," in which he describes a farm school which has been established for the training of slum children. Mr. Theodore Stanton writes an interesting open letter on the Paris Exhibition of 1900.

SCRIBNER'S.

WE have quoted from the Christmas *Scribner's*, in another department, the article by Captain Melliss, on "Wild Beasts As They Live."

Easily the most striking contribution to this number is the opening paper on Laurens Alma-Tadema by Cosmo Monkhouse, largely because of the magnificent reproductions of the artist's most famous paintings, some of them

never before shown to the public through the medium of engraving. The remainder of the magazine is given over almost wholly to fiction and verse.

Mr. George Meredith's serial, "The Amazing Marriage," is concluded, and there are capital short stories by Henry Van Dyke, Joel Chandler Harris, Frank R. Stockton, Charles E. Carryl, and A. S. Pier, all of which are illustrated from half-tone drawings more freely than is ordinary in magazine fiction.

The philosopher and guide of the "Point of View" department has something of a "timely" nature to say in regard to Christmas giving:

"There was once a person who confessed to a constitutional disposition to save in his Christmas expenditures at the expense of those who were the nearest to him, and for whom his regard was the most natural and obvious. The ordinary way for people who can contrive a reasonably bountiful Christmas disbursement seems to be to give the most expensive gifts to their nearest relations or their dearest friends, and to express sentiments of less intensity with gifts of less importance. But this person of peculiar views declared that as he never had anything like enough money to spare at Christmas-time, it seemed to him a waste of funds to make expensive presents to people toward whom his good-will was so notorious that they could not need to be reminded of it. He spent his money without compunction on servants and children and people poorer than himself, who had a claim on him, feeling that gifts to them were necessaries which it would be painful to him to go without. But though he did always make as fine a present to his wife as he could bring himself to buy, he used to complain about it—the poor creature!—as an expenditure that left him just where he was before; since nothing that he could give his wife could make her think any differently of him or persuade her of any new-grown fervor in his sentiments toward her. He declared that it was just like giving a present to himself, and that he did not get his due share of satisfaction out of it; but he realized that his wife did not exactly echo his views about it, so that when it came to the point he always gave her a Ben Adhem gift that led all the rest.

"The practical part of this person's example is commended for imitation rather than the theoretical end of it. No husband who neglects to pay a proper Christmas tribute to his wife need point to anything in these pages for his justification. But it is recommended not to suffer Christmas to degenerate too far into a mere swapping of merchandise among relatives. It is well to get some new life into it every year; to avoid too cut-and-dried an exchange of expected presents, and to rejoice the hearts, or at least the self-esteem, of some persons who did not know until your gifts came to them that they were to be remembered."

HARPER'S.

THE Christmas *Harper's* contains a brief description by Mr. Richard Harding Davis of his experiences in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, and, as he terms it in his title, "The Paris of South America," which we quote from in the department of "Leading Articles."

In the "Editor's Study" Mr. Charles Dudley Warner flaunts in the faces of our *fin de siècle* pessimists the showing of a systematic investigation of the average felicity of English marriages, which are being published from time to time in the English periodicals. These results "promise to be overwhelming in favor of happy marriages."

Mr. Warner suggests as a valuable field for the exercise of the franchise which so large a part of modern femininity yearns for, the deciding by vote of this speculation concerning happy and unhappy marriages He says: "If women wish to vote, here is something on which they could vote understandingly, which is much more than men usually do when they vote, and a verdict we would get which would help to quiet, I am sure, the infinite babble about unhappiness in marriage, or we should have statistics on which to base a re-agitation for reform."

Mr. Caspar W. Whitney, who is responsible for the weekly discussion of sport in *Harper's Weekly*, begins in this Christmas number a series of papers which promise to be very attractive indeed, called "On Snow-shoes to the Barren Grounds." The barren grounds consist of an enormous area of about 200,000 square miles, away off to

the Northwest, ten days' journey beyond Great Slave Lake, and running down to the Arctic Ocean, with Hudson's Bay, the Eastern and Great Bear Lake and Copper Mine River as its Western boundaries. "The most complete and extended desolation on earth" is Mr. Whitney's offhand description of it. We quote a paragraph which shows the interesting equipment of a party aiming to explore these frigid wilds:

"Our personal luggage consisted of a change of shirts and heavy underwear, three silk pocket-handkerchiefs, an extra pair of Irish frieze trousers, a heavy woollen sweater, stout gloves to wear inside the native-made mittens, two pairs of Hudson Bay Company four-point blankets, a rabbit skin robe (of native manufacture, and very warm), blanket leggings, a caribou-skin capote lined with blanket, a knitted hood, a worsted tuque, 'duffel' socks (native-made of a sort of blanket stuff, two to three pairs being worn at a time inside the moccasins), snow-glasses, several pairs of moccasins, hunting-knife, strong clasp knife, a 45.90 Winchester, half-magazine, and 150 cartridges, pills, and mustang liniment. I had, besides, a compass, my camera (in a stong zinc box), note-books, and some iodoform, antiseptic lozenges, and sterilized gauze bandages, in case amputation because of freezing became necessary. Our provisions included bacon, tea, flour, and a few pounds of potatoes Mrs. Gairdner was kind enough to boil and mash and freeze into a pan for us; our one luxury—or rather mine, for Heming does not smoke—was tobacco. In all we had just 357 pounds, which I was careful to determine, for I was sure 'Shot' would be grumbling about the load, and swear we had 600 pounds on each sledge, and I wanted to be prepared to meet him, as I had said we should go light purposely to make good time. We took only one night's fish for the dogs (dogs being fed fish in this country in place of meat), because Gairdner told us we should find plenty at Hart Lake, which we would reach the next night."

The holiday season is celebrated in this number of *Harper's* in a colored frontispiece, drawn by Howard Pyle, which is rather the most successful example we have seen of attempts to introduce colored printing in the magazines. Other of Mr. Pyle's noble drawings illustrate a quartet of thumb-nail sketches in text by the artist. In general the illustration of the number makes it a brilliant specimen of the American holiday magazine, with the examples it contains of the very best work of such artists as Pyle, Remington, Sterner, Smedley and Du Mond.

The features of the number intrusted to the fictionists consist of a comedy in Mr. Howells' genial vein, short stories by Brander Matthews and others, and specially the first chapter of a new novel by William Black, classically entitled "Briseis."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

THE December *Lippincott's* begins as usual with a complete novel; this month it is "The Old Silver Trail," by Mary E. Stickney, which, as its title intimates, is constructed among scenes of mountains, mining districts, development syndicates, ore tunnels, etc.

One does not associate the gentle occupation of botanizing with danger, but so far as orchids are concerned, Mr. Lawrence Irwell tells us that the pursuit of rare specimens is not by any means always a safe occupation. He says that so much as $1,500 has been paid for a single orchid, and that the demand is by no means decreasing.

"The difficulties and dangers of orchid hunting are considerable. The hunters,—if one may use such a term,—of whom there are not over thirty, are, of course, men of experience and botanical knowledge, who often run great risks in order to reach unexplored ground, so that they

may send home new varieties; and in this way thousands of specimens are sent to London and New York every year to be crossed, or divided, thus making new and distinct plants. These men sometimes die of fever, and sometimes are killed by accidents; consequently those who survive command high salaries.

"In the Peruvian Andes orchids are common at ten thousand feet above the sea-level, and grow at as great an elevation as fourteen thousand feet. Native labor is employed to gather them, the most serious difficulty being, perhaps, the swarms of ants and other insects which almost devour the men when they climb up the trees. The orchids are conveyed to the sea by mules—a very slow mode of carriage. As a consequence, a long time elapses before the plants are placed under conditions at all favorable to their growth. In some instances a lasso is used to get the orchids from high trees; it is thrown over the branches with a weight attached to the end of the rope, and is afterward drawn down, thus scraping off some of the plants."

Mr. Frederick M. Bird is moved by the recent much mooted article in one of our reviews, signed by "A Literary Hack," to have his say on the relations between the editor and the author, or rather the would-be author. He laments the attitude of "mutual suspicion," which he considers rather an inevitability in a world in which nobody can have his own way. The emotions of the eager young aspirant for literary fame we all know and sympathize with, but perhaps it will be hard for some to palliate this bare-faced defense of the editor by Mr. Bird.

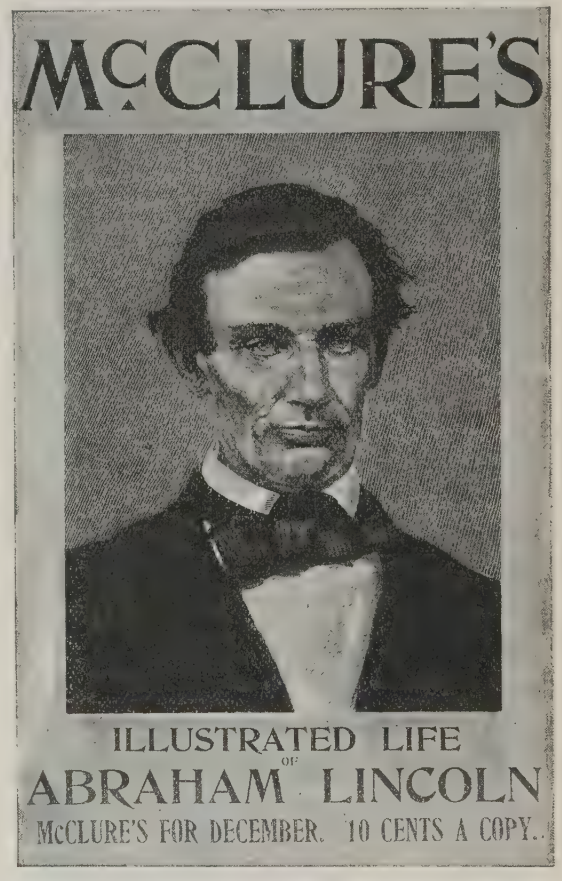
"The editor's position is less familiar, because editors are less numerous than writers, and less given to revealing the secrets of their prison-house. Strange to say, this foe of the guild is almost always, and necessarily, one of the guild himself. He too writes, or has written; he too has had his experiences, his woes, his disenchantments. He too has groaned under the tyranny he now exercises; nor is his, we may hope, the mere malignant joy of inflicting on others what he once suffered. His case is paralleled in part by that of the student turned instructor, or the employee become an employer,—except that these positions imply a superiority which few editors would be fools enough to claim. On the contrary, he probably knows that many of his contributors are better men than he—at least they do work which he could not do, or how should he make up his magazine? The corner grocer has customers whose attainments far surpass his, yet it is his business to know more than they about the price of sugar and the quality of potatoes. A deal depends on the point of view.

"Thus an editor, however humble his gifts, soon learns —what some of his correspondents seem to find it difficult to understand—that a periodical is not an eleemosynary institution nor a mutual admiration society; that it cannot safely be conducted on motives of friendship or philanthropy; that it is 'run' for the benefit of its owners and its readers, and only incidentally for that of contributors. Writers exist for the public, not the public for the writers; the writer is entitled to recognition and reward only so far as he supplies matter likely to be attractive or profitable to the public. The magazine could not go on without contributions, but no particular contributor is essential to it, for others will come forward to take his place. Personal considerations ought to weigh very lightly with an editor. To accept an article out of kindness, fear, or favor, simply to oblige the writer, however dear or however renowned, is excusable only when the question of intrinsic value is so nearly on the balance that there is little to gain or lose either by taking or by leaving it."

McCLURE'S

FROM the December *McClure's* we have selected the chapter of Miss Tarbell's life of Abraham Lincoln, the sketch of Hall Caine by R. H. Sherard, and the first installment of the autobiography of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps to quote from among the "Leading Articles."

The eminent scientist, Sir Robert Ball, Cambridge Professor of Astronomy, contributes a short essay on the sun's heat, with a photograph of that heavenly orb which



claims to be the most authentic likeness yet taken. The Professor gives, in the following paragraph, a vivid impression of the want of economy of the sun-furnace:

"What should we think of the prudence of a man who, having been endowed with a splendid fortune of not less than twenty million dollars, spent one cent of that vast sum usefully and dissipated every other cent and every other dollar of his gigantic wealth in mere aimless extravagance? This would, however, appear to be the way in which the sun manages its affairs, if we are to suppose that all the solar heat is wasted save that minute fraction which is received by the earth. Out of every twenty million dollars' worth of heat issuing from the glorious orb of day, we on this earth barely secure the value of one single cent; and all but that insignificant trifle seems to be

utterly squandered. We may say it certainly is squandered so far as humanity is concerned. No doubt there are certain other planets besides the earth, and they will receive quantities of heat to the extent of a few cents more. It must, however, be said that the stupendous volume of solar radiation passes off substantially untaxed into space, and what may actually there become of it science is unable to tell."

One of the Christmas features of this number of *McClure's* is the first paper in a series by Will H. Low, having for its subject "A Century of Art." This first article deals with the various ideals of "The Madonna in Art." It is accompanied with reproductions of the famous Madonnas by Titian, Murrillo, Raphael, and other classic painters.

Anthony Hope contributes a Zenda story, and Cy Warman has a characteristically racy account of his journey through the Dardanelles.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE Christmas *Cosmopolitan* makes a new departure in magazine illustration with its colored frontispiece, made by the lithographic process. Aside from the opening contribution, "A Christmas Legend of King Arthur's Country," there are no holiday features in cover or in text. One of Robert Louis Stevenson's stories, "A Tragedy of the Great North Road"—not one of his best by any means—a delightful tale by James Lane Allen, by the airy name of "Butterflies," and a very slight piece of fiction by Sarah Grand, "A Momentary Indiscretion," together with a fourth story called "Tonia," from Ouida's pen, make up the fiction of the number.

THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE ONE'S PARENTS.

The clever and irrepressible Mr. Zangwill reports an imaginary conversation with an author friend of his, who has conceived the idea of according the right to people to choose their parents. "Away," he says, "with compulsory birth, a disability which often cripples a man on the very threshold of his career."

"Henceforth the dreamer of dreams will have only himself to blame if he is born out of his due time and called upon to set the crooked straight. Job himself would have escaped his misfortunes if he had only had the patience to wait. In future, any one who is born in a hurry will be a born idiot."

"What! Will the unborn choose the time of birth as well as their parents?"

"One is implicated in the other. Suppose the soul wished to be the son of an American duke, naturally it would have to wait till aristocracy was developed across the Atlantic—say some time in the next century."

"I see. And is there a public opinion in Anteland that regulates private action?"

"Yes; but I have now educated it to the higher ethics. It used to be the respectable thing to be born of strangers without one's own consent, though at the bottom of their souls many persons believed this to be sheer immorality, and cursed the day they were led to the cradle and became the mere playthings of the parents who acquired them; pretty toys to be dandled and caressed, just a larger variety of doll. But all this is almost over—henceforth birth will be considered immoral, unless it is spontaneous—the outcome of an intelligent selection of parents, based on love."

"On love?"

"Yes; should not a child love its father and mother? And how can we expect it to love people it has never seen, to whom it is tied in the most brutal way, without a voice in the control of its destinies at the absolutely most important turning-point of its whole existence?"

"True; a child should love its parents," I conceded. "But is not the quiet, sober affection that springs up after birth, an affection founded on mutual association and mutual esteem, better than all the tempestuous ardors of parental passion that may not survive the christening?"

"Ah, that is the good old orthodox cant," cried Marindin, puffing out a great cloud of smoke. "What certainty is there this postnatal love would spring up? And, at any rate, a man would no longer be able to blame Providence, if he found himself tied for life to a couple for whom he had nothing but loathing and contempt. Even the adherents of the old conception of compulsory childship begin to see that the stringency of the filial tie needs relaxation. Already it is recognized that in cases of cruelty the child may be divorced from the parent. But there is a hopeless incompatibility of temper and temperament which is not necessarily attended with cruelty. Drunkenness, lunacy, and criminality should also be regarded as valid grounds for divorce, the parent being no longer allowed to bear the name of the child it has dishonored."

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE December *New England Magazine* opens with a set of Christmas verses, poetically illustrated. Dinah Sturgis has an article of unusual length on a "Kindergarten for the Blind," which is accompanied by numerous illustrations which is really illustrate.

Mr. Robert Drail's paper is entitled "The Passing of the Clerical Man of the World." These are the phases in which the clergyman of to-day shows his worldliness, thinks Mr. Drail:

"It is in the social world that the position of the clerical man of the world puts him most *en évidence*. Public dinners and private dinners are not complete without him. He says "grace," and tells stories; and in all the larger cities of America the clerical after dinner speakers rank among the most popular entertainers of the day. During the winter season many men of this stamp are as much engaged and overrun with invitations as the son of an English duke on a visit to New York. It matters little what the dinner is. From the annual meeting of a Boot and Shoe Travelers' League to the Irishmen's dinner on St. Patrick's Day, our clerical worldling is there; and with half a dozen puns, some new stories and clever hits upon the passing topics of the street, the market, the drawing room, the football field and the political arena, he holds his own against whomsover it may be. Nor does he confine himself to these public appearances. He scarce has time to change the evening clothes he wears at the opera of a Saturday night before he must don the cassock in which he appears on Sunday morning. He goes to see Coquelin, Irving and Bernhardt as a matter of course; and Dixey, and perhaps Théo, as a matter of audacity. He drops in at afternoon teas; and his purely social duties requiring attendance—according to this new code of clerical etiquette—at dinners and dances and weddings, the theatre, the horse show, the football and baseball matches, little time or tranquillity of mind surely can be left for pious meditation.

"There are still other forms which this new fashion of worldliness takes. The clerical man of the world is a yacht owner, and sails his boat alongside of other boats,

though not of course against them, rejoicing nevertheless at any casual indication that his boat is faster than her rivals—or companions, as he calls them. He is a fisherman, a daring rider, a good shot with rifle and shotgun, a tennis player; he sometimes even spars—just for exercise; and he is a member of, not one, but sometimes half a dozen clubs. No man about town is so well known—not to church-goers especially, but to men and women who seldom go to church—as is this busy cleric, whose social position and multitudinous variety of interests bring him into constant contact with all sorts and conditions of men."

MUNSEY'S.

THE December *Munsey's* celebrates Christmas with a half dozen or more versified and fanciful pictures, each in its own bright hue of ink.

Mr. F. L. Ford reviews individually the work of the more recent Arctic explorers, and says:

"Modern science has done comparatively little for the arctic explorer. The obstacles he has to meet are such as invention can do little to overcome. Nothing can equip the human body to endure temperatures of sixty and seventy degrees below zero. Steam makes a vessel swifter and easer to handle, but can no more propel it through polar ice than could sail power; nor will the modern steel ship resist the 'nip' of floes and bergs one whit better than the old wooden walls. Indeed, wooden ships are still preferred for arctic work. In land travel, experience has suggested divers improvements. Peary, for instance, in his journeys over the great ice cap of Greenland, has developed the art of sledge travel beyond any of his predecessors; yet it was almost sixty years ago that Sir Edward Parry, sledging over the ice from Spitzbergen, reached a spot but forty miles short of Lockwood and Brainard's furthest, and was turned back only by the fact that the drifting floes were bearing him backward faster than he could move forward. And at that point—as further proof of the slow progress of man's northward advance—Parry, in turn, was not much more than a hundred miles beyond the latitude reached by his bold countryman, Henry Hudson, as far back as the year 1610."

Some of the prettiest pictures of graceful and piquant Japanese ladies that we have ever seen, embellish the paper on "Japan's Fair Daughters," by Mr. A. B. de Guerville, the foreign war correspondent. There was a year or two ago quite an epidemic of discussions of Japanese women, but we do not remember that they noted some of the *bizarre* customs which Mr. de Guerville vouches for. He gives the Japanese civilization the usual credit for extraordinary cleanliness.

GODEY'S.

IN the December *Godey's* Mrs. Mae St. John Bramhall describes the Christmas festivities which she enjoyed in a Japanese go-down.

Mary C. Francis on "The General Federation of Women's Clubs," finds such a large subject that it barely suffices to mention the names of the officers—so extended is the present day field of woman's work and co-operation. She gives the General Federation, etc., credit for representing more completely than any other organization of any kind in the country the "aristocracy of intellect." We quote from this paper in the Department of "Leading Articles."

THE MIDLAND MONTHLY.

"NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATING," with sketches by the author, Mr. Charles A. Gray, is a clever bit of work. Mr. Gray describes the methods of the modern newspaper in arranging its pictorial display, writing as from the "inside." Several of Mr. Gray's own drawings, which accompany his article, are unusually effective in conception and execution. The portrait of Gladstone, drawn from a recent photograph, is remarkably bold and clear-cut.

"Sergeant Floyd's Grave," by Mary Elizabeth Brooks, forms an interesting chapter from the early history of the Missouri Valley. Sergeant Floyd was a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1804 and the first U. S. soldier who died on the Louisiana Purchase. He was buried near the present site of Sioux City, and his remains were exhumed and reburied during the present year.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

FROM the December *Atlantic* we have selected the essay by Lucy C. Bull, which she calls "Being a Typewriter," to quote from among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

The *Atlantic*, whose unillustrated dignity does not permit it to indulge in holiday ornamentations, maintains its usual quiet and high standard of literary worth. Not that two of its contributions are altogether peaceful, intrinsically; "The End of the Terror," by Robert Wilson, is a thrilling recountal of the black deeds and tragic end of a famous Floridian pirate, and W. F. Tilton gives a fine account of that dramatic crisis of English history which saw the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

Franklin Eastman, writing "To a Friend in Politics," while championing the non-practical cult of statesman, makes admission sufficient to save him from the utter condemnation of the non-theoretical worker.

"It is very certain," he says, "that the great mass of the voters enjoy parties and party organizations; and however useful independency may be as a leaven, you cannot make a loaf of bread of nothing but yeast and salt. We shall continue to work by parties for some time to come, and all I have said relates to the inefficiency of your present machinery, not to the immediate abolition of all machinery. I say that your present machines utilize a very small percentage of that enormous motive power, the spirit of the American people, which you ought to have at your command; and I think I can make you see what I mean by a comparison.

"Twenty years ago there were two general methods of travel, by horses and by steam. Men walked, but it was chiefly for the sake of exercise, and rarely to get from place to place; at the other end of the line, ballooning was resorted to only in the last exigency, like the siege of Paris, and flying was—in the air. Nowadays, what with bicycles on the one hand and electric railroads on the other, the whole matter of locomotion has been recast; and some sanguine people tell you horses and steam will never be used again, except so far as the former will feed 'wheelmen,' and the latter run electric engines. Meanwhile, Professor Langley and Mr. Maxim are determined we shall fly.

"Now it is perfectly true that the action of a bicyclist is only the combination of human legs with wheels; and it is as true that no economical method of creating electric currents has been found except the old fuel and

steam. But the applications are so entirely novel that a revolution has resulted. It is so in politics,—there are two great motive powers: the energy of individual action which is like a man's using his legs, and the force of combined action for a common interest, which is like steam. Politicians have got out of the latter all that their present machinery will effect, and it does not satisfy the people; they are resorting more and more to independent work or chance combination; but, like the direct use of legs, whether human or animal, these are not equal to national demands. Ideal non-partisan politics is almost as much in the clouds as flying. We have got to take our legs and our steam,—our wills, so indomitable if irritated, our love of co-operation, so resistless when aroused,—and utilize them by new methods, which shall do what the old ones, already strained and overstrained, are losing their power to accomplish."

The editors of the *Atlantic* have an historical reputation for knowing good verses when they see them, and Mr. Scudder being no exception to the rule, there is an interest to begin with in the long poem which he prints in this number from the pen of a young writer, just come up from the provinces, Mr. E. A. U. Valentine. The "Hamadryad" suggests to us a conscientious study of Keats, but it has its own poetic fire and originality of phrasing.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

IN the December *Chautauquan* President Charles F. Thwing discusses "The Intellectual Life of the American People," as it is manifested in and through the American college. Taking the figures of the census of 1890, President Thwing shows that there are now 1347 persons to each college student in the country, whereas, in 1830 there were 3216 for each student. "It is not a little difficult to point out the significance of these proportions. In 1830 the population of this country was small, under thirteen millions of people. Sixty years later the population of this country was somewhat over sixty millions. That is to say, the population of the country was four and one-half times as large in 1890 as it was in 1830, but the number of college students was more than ten times as large."

Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Harvard, contributes a most interesting paper on "The Conquest of the Under Earth." "So slow was the advance in the utilization of the earth products that when our ancestors first came to this country there were not more than about twenty substances other than building stones or gems which were won to commerce from the under earth. These were scantily used; the amount of iron required *per capita* each year probably did not exceed five pounds, and the amount of coal consumed was even less. At present the annual consumption of iron in this country amounts to about two hundred and fifty pounds, and of coal to more than a ton and a half per head."

Prof. Shaler estimates that the civilized man of to-day, as compared with his ancestors of Queen Elizabeth's time, has increased his dependence on the under earth by not less than fifty fold.

Other important articles in this number are "Iceland and its People," by Ruth Shaffner; "Pensions in Legislation," by Prof. F. W. Blackmar; "New England Customs," by Eliza Nelson Blair; "Student Life in Oxford," by Fred Grundy; "Pasteur and His Life Work," by Felix L. Oswald, and "The Endowment of the Church of England," by James Gustavus Whiteley.

THE BACHELOR OF ARTS.

OF all the periodicals devoted to University interests which have appeared in recent years, we are inclined to think the *Bachelor of Arts* shows the most able management and lively promise of value to the general reader.

The November number has thoroughly the courage of its literary convictions. It contains a paper of considerable extent by Nathan Haskell Dole on "The Teacher of Dante," poems by the late H. H. Boyesen, John B. Tabb, and others, and especially a set of verses, which so far defy magazine custom as to occupy some seven pages—"A Moonlight Sonata," by E. A. U. Valentine. This last contribution shows such a real poetic spirit and high enthusiasm as not many of the younger writers possess.

Mr. John Seymour Wood edits the *Bachelor of Arts*, and there are such eminent college men and writers on the editorial board as Walter Camp, E. S. Martin and H. G. Chapman.

THE BOOKMAN.

THE December *Bookman* has an appreciative sketch of Owen Wister, the writer of stories from Western life, by Nancy Huston Banks, who doubtless ex-

presses a regret felt by many of Mr. Wister's readers that he has confined himself so closely to themes that are painful, not to say horrible. "This can scarcely have been necessary to the truth of his work. There must be bright spots even on these tragic great plains; and such an artist as he has surely more than a single dark color for his brush. Indeed, the gleams of humor shining through the perpetual clouds give tantalizing glimpses of the sunny flood that might warm the heart, were the sky ever clear."

BURLINGAME PUBLIC

"The Early American Almanac" is the subject of an interesting article by W. L. Andrews. With "Poor Richard" most Americans are more or less familiar, but Mr. Andrews shows that Franklin's enterprise was only one of a large number of like publications which flourished during our Colonial and later history.

The *Bookman's* constituency has reason to be grateful to Mr. Frederick C. Gordon, the illustrator of Ian Maclaren's "Doctor of the Old School" (noticed elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS) for the account which he gives of his visit to "Drumtochty;" for he tells where the place is, and how it may be reached.

"Logiealmond, Ian Maclaren's Drumtochty, is not marked on the maps of Scotland. It is neither village nor parish. It is an estate, for many generations that of the Lairds of Logie, but now the property of the wealthy Earl Mansfield. It is about eight miles by four in extent, and is situated some twelve miles northwest of the ancient city of Perth, along the foot of the Grampian Hills, whose rugged peaks form, roughly speaking, its northern boundary, while the river Almond marks its limits on the south. The name is of Celtic origin, and signifies 'The Valley of the Water.'"

Mr. Gordon dscribes the scenery and the people *con amore*, and lovers of Mr. Watson's quaint characters will find his article full of interesting allusions and touches.

Dr. Nicoll's "London Letter" is also devoted, this month, to Ian Maclaren, whose first long novel, by the way, is to be published during 1896 in the *Woman at Home* in England, and the *Bookman* and the *Outlook* in the United States, under the title of "Kate Carnegie."

The *Bookman's* department of "New Books" is, of course, unusually full of matter this month.

APPLETON'S POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

OUR readers will note the change of name which the familiar *Popular Science* has undergone. Among our "Leading Articles" appears an extended quotation from the article on "Recent Tendencies in the Education of Women," by Professor Mary R. Smith.

The November number contains several important articles in the department of economics. Hon. David A. Wells begins a discussion of "Principles of Taxation," which is to be continued through several succeeding numbers. Mr. Wells announces that this discussion will have a broader basis, and will be conducted by different methods than have before been attempted, and that special consideration will be given to the experience of the United States.

Herbert Spencer has reached "Judge and Lawyer" in his treatment of "Professional Institutions." While the judge and lawer here described are the English representatives of those professions, there is much in the article of suggestion and interest to the American members of the legal fraternity. The account of the differentiation of the legal class from the clerical class is instructive.

Prof. Daniel G. Brinton's address as retiring president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, on "The Aims of Anthropology," is printed in this number.

Charles S. Ashley, in an article on "The Past and Future of Gold," cites statistics of recent gold production in the mines of South Africa and of Colorado which seem to set at naught all predictions of an appreciation of gold arising from its scarcity as a precious metal.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN our department of "Leading Articles" will be found quotations from Austin Corbin's "Quick Transit between New York and London," from President Thwing's discussion of the destiny of college women, from Mary Anderson de Navarro's "Girlhood of an Actress," and from the expressions of views on the Venezuelan question made by Representatives Wheeler and Grosvenor.

An article by the lamented Professor Boyesen, entitled "The Plague of Jocularity," appears in this number. The writer declares that as he looks back upon an experience of twenty-six years in the United States, he is confirmed in the opinion that the most pervasive trait in the American national character is jocularity. Our jokes, he says, are the products of "over-sophistication and a reckless determination to be funny, in connection with a total want of reverence." This kills conversation among us; for instead of exchanging thought, we exchange jests.

Mr. Edward Atkinson combats the arguments of "Jingoes and Silverites" who favor free silver for the United States because Great Britain has the gold standard.

Mr. Robert P. Porter describes in some detail "The Municipal Spirit in England." "The old aspect of municipal administration dealt with the paving and lighting of streets, the supply of water, the construction of sewers, in maintaining order, and occasionally in the establishment of parks. The new phase of municipal administration in its most ambitious form aims to deal with every question that directly or indirectly affects the life of the people. Carried to the extent to which it has been in some British cities it is in fact nothing short of municipal socialism."

Civil Service Commissioner William G. Rice, in an article on "The Improvement of the Civil Service" points out the intimate relation which the President sustains to the betterment of the public service. This relation is fully recognized as an active principle of our national legislation on the subject.

THE FORUM.

AMONG the "Leading Articles" we have quoted from Prof. McMaster's article on "The Third-Term Tradition."

President Ashley, of the Wabash road, in discussing the present railroad situation, finds much to deplore in the fierce competition between rival lines, in the construction of superfluous lines, in unwise state legislation, and in the arbitrary enforcement of the Interstate Commerce law. He proposes the repeal of the anti-pooling clause of the latter, and the enactment by the States of a law to regulate railway construction, similar to that now in force in New York.

Dr. W. K. Brooks, of Johns Hopkins University, reviews Huxley's essays, calling attention to a side of Huxley's character not often recognized. "To many readers, and to many more who are not even readers, Huxley is a terrible and relentless radical, whose delight is in destruction; and those who, under this impression, dread him and the science in whose name he speaks, are only less numerous than those who hold him in honor for the same reason. Now nothing could be more unjust than this impression. The study of the essays shows that his most distinctive characteristic is not fanaticism,

but caution ; that he is so far from a radical that he has devoted a long life to the cultivation of his inborn conservatism ; that, while asserting the claims of the new, he has never ceased to plead, in season and out of season, for the preservation of all that is best in the old."

A posthumous paper of H. H. Boyesen controverts accepted beliefs about the position of woman under ancient paganism, and ends with a warning to the present generation against the retention of "feudal ideas." "Until we cease to teach our girls the pernicious folly that they are to live only to love, they will, in my opinion, not be worth loving,—besides being exceedingly trying to live with."

THE ARENA.

IN the department of "Leading Articles" we have quoted from Prof. George D. Herron's article on "The Sociality of Jesus' Religion."

Editor Flower continues his entertaining account of travels in England, illustrated by excellent half-tone cuts of important bits of scenery "beyond the walls of Chester."

Prof. Frank Parsons, who has been engaged for some months in an exhaustive inquiry into the cost of lighting in cities and towns, continues in this number of the *Arena*, his discussion of the electric light question. Having given in previous numbers the results of his examination of the investment and fixed charges of plants, he now proceeds to consider the cost of operation. The statistics which he has gathered are all decidedly favorable to the public ownership of electric light plants.

Senator Morgan replies to the question, "Why does the South want Free Silver ?"

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* has an imposing array of names, but with the exception of the weighty paper by Sir Auckland Colvin on "Indian Frontiers and Indian Finance" the papers hardly come up to the expectations raised by their titles and their authors. We notice elsewhere Mr. Swinburne's poem, Mr. Somerset's article on the Venezuelan dispute, and Mr. Wilfred Ward's statement on the attitude of Rome toward reunion.

MR. GLADSTONE ON BISHOP BUTLER AND HIS CENSORS.

Mr. Gladstone's paper is a shaving from the workshop in which he has been toiling for some time past. It is entitled "Bishop Butler and His Censors," and its author thus states its scope and object : "I propose to undertake a close examination of the criticisms of four writers who form or belong to the last-named class, and to take them in their chronological order. These are Mr. Bagehot (1854), Miss S. S. Hennell (1859), Mr. Leslie Stephen (1876), and Mr. Matthew Arnold (1877). Of these, one —namely, Miss Hennell—incorporates an important criticism by Dr. Martineau, which was first published about 1840, and which may in no vulgar sense be said to have been in the van of the attack." Mr. Gladstone is a great admirer of Butler, and concludes his paper by declaring that "the works of Butler will always render valuable service in the mitigation of controversy both by good example and in assisting men of upright minds, though of differing opinions, to regard each other with mutual sympathy and respect."

HERBERT SPENCER CORRECTS LORD SALISBURY.

Mr. Herbert Spencer is at much pains to correct the erroneous idea under which Lord Salisbury seemed to be laboring when he delivered his address at the British Association at Oxford. Mr. Spencer points out that "the Doctrine of Evolution, rightly conceived, has for its subject-matter not the changes exhibited by the organic world only, but also the changes which went on during an enormous period before life began, and the changes which have gone on since life rose to its highest form and Man, passing into the associated state, gave origin to the endlessly varied products of social life. The theory of natural selection is wrongly supposed to be identical with the theory of organic evolution ; and the theory of organic evolution is wrongly supposed to be identical with the theory of evolution at large. In current thought the entire transformation is included in one part of it, and that part of it is included in one of its factors. Even were all theories about the special causes disproved, the doctrine of evolution would remain standing.

"While the hypothesis of organic evolution is indirectly supported by great masses of observed facts, the hypothesis of special creation is not only without indirect support from observed facts, but is indirectly contradicted by the enormous accumulation of observed facts constituting our daily experience."

Mr. Deane's exposition of the irreligion of the undergraduate has elicited two replies, one from Cambridge and the other from Oxford.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* contains several good articles. Two of them, Doctor Dillon's paper on foreign policy and Count Tolstoi's account of the persecution of the Russian Quakers, are noticed elsewhere.

A REFORM BILL FOR THE CHURCH.

Mr. Percy Bunting so seldom writes that it is a pleasure to welcome his contribution to the pages of the periodical which he so ably edits. The essay in which he sets forth his scheme for the reform of the Church of England, is characterized by great lucidity, much patient thought, and a logical intrepidity at which the ordinary man will stand aghast. For Mr. Bunting calmly proposes to attempt to create the Church of England. At the present moment Mr. Bunting points out that there is no Church of England, if by the church is understood a society of men organized and enrolled into a fellowship. The first thing, therefore, before reforming the church, is to bring it into existence. But who are the members of the church ? Mr. Bunting says : "The church members, then, for the purpose at least of church government in every parish, would be those persons who, having been baptized and confirmed and having attained majority, are on the church roll, or better, have been on the church roll for twelve months."

Having thus created his church, he would give it an organization which from bottom to top should be frankly representative. He would give the parish council power to appoint and to control the clergyman : "It would consort best with plain democratic principle to place the appointment of the clergyman and the assistant curates absolutely in the hands of the parochial council. But such a system would very likely work, in practice, so as to give the parish council the nomination under the advice and subject to the veto of the diocesan board."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* is not a sensational number to look at, but it contains a great many articles of more than ordinary interest. We notice elsewhere the article by a Brahman upon Mr. Balfour's book, Mr. Chisholm's "How to Counteract the Penny Dreadful," and Mr. Davey's "The Sultan and his Harem."

SOME UNPUBLISHED BURNS LETTERS.

Mr. L. M. Roberts has an interesting paper on the Burns and Dunlop correspondence, which contains some unpublished letters of the poet. The collection is to be published in full in celebration of the hundredth anniversary of Burns' death. There is no scandal about the matter, for the lady was fifty-five years of age before she made Burns' acquaintance, and his letters to her are carefully studied compositions; even what he calls "a destructed scrawl, which the author hardly dares to read," contains a deliberately copied extract from his commonplace book. Burns wrote to her uniformly in a strain of extravagant eulogy. She was the first woman of note who ever recognized his genius. Mrs. Dunlop did not wish her letters to be published, and when she found that Dr. Currie, his literary executor, had a packet of her letters in his possession, she bought them back by paying one of Burns' letters for each one of hers. As a result her letters have not been published until now, when she is far past caring anything about their fate.

"BOOK-COLLECTING AS A FINE ART."

Mr. Julian Moore gossips pleasantly concerning book-collecting and its pleasures. Apart from the bibliographical details, the best thing in his paper is the anecdote with which he concludes: "On the other hand, as regards the good sense, not to say the wisdom of collecting, I will quote an anecdote (a very short one) of a collector who was remonstrated with on his extravagance in the buying of handsome books. He answered: 'You approve, do you not, of a man sometimes going to the theatre with friends, of his keeping a horse to ride, or his playing a game of whist, or making an occasional bet, if he feels inclined?' 'Well,' he anwered to the obvious reply, 'I practiced these things as relaxation from the time I was twenty till I was thirty. Within that time, I think, I must have spent two thousand pounds on pleasure, all of which was not income. Since then I began to collect, and now I have recouped this sum and am besides five hundred pounds to the good on the purchase of things that give me permanent pleasure, that all my friends are interested in seeing, and which are as salable as bank-notes, though not, perhaps, shilling to shilling, for what I gave for them. Can you say as much, my friend, for the orchids or the yacht you are so fond of?'"

THE NEW STUDY OF CHILDREN.

Professor Sully writes pleasantly concerning the new interest in children that is supplied by the scientific study of the growth of their mind, or, as Professor Sully calls it, "the generic tracing back of the complexities of man's mental life to their primitive elements in the child's consciousness." The first years of a child mirror for us in a diminished, distorted reflection the probable condition of primitive man. Professor Sully insists upon the importance of this study also from the point of view of the educationalist.

HOW CUBA MIGHT HAVE BELONGED TO FRANCE.

On January 8, 1837, Queen Christina of Spain offered Cuba and Porto Rico to France, with the Philippine Islands thrown in, for forty millions of reals. The bargain would have been completed, according to Madame Colmache, who tells the story in her paper on "How Cuba might have belonged to France," had it not been for the patriotism of the Spanish envoy Campuzano, and the higgling propensities of Louis Philippe. The king had agreed to give thirty millions for Cuba, but he boggled about the extra ten millions for Porto Ric and the Philippine Islands. At last he declared the reduction of price must be accepted. "Seven millions of reals is my offer, or else the contract must be thrown into the fire." Thereupon Campuzano jumped to his feet, stretched his whole body over the table, seized the contract, twisted it together, and, looking the king full in the face, exclaimed, "Your Majesty is in the right; the contract is worthless, and only fit to be thrown into the fire." Without another word he strolled across the carpet and flung the paper into the flames. The company broke up without another word. Thus Cuba remained as a Spanish possession down to this day.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

PERHAPS owing to the recent death of Mr. Henry Reeve, its editor, the current number of the *Edinburgh* falls below its usually high level. It is strong in history, passing under review the late Mr. Ulick Burke's "History of Early Spain," several narratives of mediæval Cyprus, Sir William Fraser's Annandale family book of the Johnstones, records of the French Revolution and of the Crimean War.

WHENCE AND WHAT THE MALAGASY ARE.

The origin and character of the people of Madagascar are thus described in an article on the French occupation of the island: "It is almost beyond doubt that the Malagasy (as we conveniently term the people of the island) are Indonesians, whose forefathers have sprung from successive waves of migration of those widely scattered races which inhabit Oceania, Indo-China, and the Malayan Islands. Both on ethnical and linguistic grounds, it is generally acknowledged that the separate tribes now inhabiting Madagascar have derived their origin from mixed types of these Indonesian or Malayo-Polynesian peoples. . . . No people unite to greater natural intelligence a better aptitude for work; the Hova, in fact, spare no pains in their agricultural or commercial undertakings, and they show an unconquerable perseverance and incredible activity, bestowing continued toil on ungrateful and laborious tasks, such as those involved in the cultivation of their sterile soil."

IN the *Westminster Review* Mr. Greenwood discourses upon the causes which enable dogmatic theology to hold its own. Captain Burton's paper on "Russian Fictional Literature" is rather slight. Ellen S. H. Ritchie writes on the ways of womanhood. Mr. Lloyd sets forth the individualism which is the basis of Nonconformist philosophy. There is a paper on "Scientists and Social Purity" which is a great deal more of an essay on Professor Drummond's "Ascent of Man" than on the subject with which it especially deals.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have noticed elsewhere the Vicomte de Vogüé's article on Pasteur.

M. Berthelot, who himself bears a famous scientific name, contributes a most interesting article on "Papin and the Invention of the Steam-Engine." A contemporary of Louis XIV, he oddly enough is now best known by the excellent stock-pot which bears the name of Papin's Digester. He was a most eminent scientific man, and a member of the Royal Society founded by Boyle. He spent many years in England, and it is to be regretted that he did not permanently remain in London. The then Grand Duke of Hesse Cassel invited him to settle at Cassel in 1695. Papin's London career was thus replaced by dependence upon a semi-royal patron. In 1708 we find him writing to Isaac Newton, asking for the wherewithal to build a boat to be propelled by the agency of fire. But though Leibnitz followed up Papin's request by a letter from himself, the money seems to have been wanting, and thus, for all we may know, the discovery of the steam-engine may have been retarded by a hundred years. Papin was last heard of at Cassel in 1714, but the date of his death is unknown.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE *Nouvelle Revue* is distinguished among the October continental publications inasmuch as it has no article dealing with Pasteur; Russia and things Russian are also conspicuous by their absence. The two articles which call for the most notice are a well-written and anonymous analysis of the mistakes made by the French when preparing the Madagascar Expedition, and M. Toreys' article on railway accidents.

In the first of these the French Minister of War's unknown critic prepares a terrible indictment. He points out that Madagascar, unlike Tonkin, the Soudan, and Dahomey, was by no means a *terra incognita;* for during the last two hundred years France has been represented at Antananarivo by missions, schools, and merchants, and the French naval authorities were familiar with the coast and the various harbors of the island. He points out, with some justice, that since the Franco-Prussian War the whole efforts of France have been concentrated on continental warfare, and that therefore, when the Ministry of War were called upon to furnish the wherewithal of such a force as the Madagascar Expedition, they found themselves far from ready to do so. One by one the writer passes in review the many mistakes made by those who organized the material side of the expedition. Not content with criticising what has been done, he tells us clearly what, according to his opinion, ought to have been done; and he especially asks why, instead of seeking fresh and untried volunteers among existing French regiments, some attempt was not made to choose a body of picked men already familiar with colonial life and warfare. It is, however, fair to add that this article was evidently written before the news had arrived of the success of the expedition.

If we are to believe M. Toreys, our lives may be said to be in danger every time we enter a railway carriage. He attributes the greater number of the accidents which have occurred on the continent during the last few months in a great measure to the bad state of the rail roads, or actual permanent way, which requires far more attention since *trains de luxes* have so enormously increased the weight of both coaches and engines. Still he admits that this would not be of such capital importance were it not that there is always a tendency to rely absolutely on the perfection of automatic mechanism. How often, he observes, do brakes refuse to work at the critical moment. The third and, according to the French writer, the most serious cause of modern railway accidents, is the fashion in which the great companies overwork their signalmen and engine-drivers.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE editors of the *Revue de Paris* are devoting themselves more and more to fiction and biography, leaving philosophical, agrarian, and, even to a certain extent, political subjects to older rivals.

The Duc d'Aumale contributes to the October *Revue* what promises to be one of the most interesting chapters in his forthcoming history of the Condes, that dealing with a sojourn made by the most famous of his ancestors at Chantilly during the latter portion of the seventeenth century.

In curious contrast is M. Edmond de Goncourt's really remarkable and delightful analysis of the career of the Japanese artist Hokousai, who flourished in the early part of this century, and of whom M. de Goncourt is now writing a biography. Hokousai spent his life illustrating the strange, primitive stories in which the Japanese delight, and whenever it is possible the French critic novelist analyzes the plot of first one and then another of those fragments of Japanese literature.

In the second October number the *Revue*, for the first time, ventures on illustrations, including three excellent reproductions of Meissonier's family portraits, as well as one of the famous artist as a child, drawn by his mother, and a really admirable reproduction of a pencil sketch, entitled "The Evé of Marengo." M. Gréard contributes the first portion of what should be a very valuable biography of the painter. M. Duclaux, who is said to have been Pasteur's favorite pupil, contributes some striking pages on his late master, whose laboratory he entered as long ago as 1862, when Pasteur was known but to a small circle of his fellow scientists. M. Duclaux brings out in striking fashion Pasteur's great love of his native country. Nothing seems to have given the great *savant* more pleasure than Professor Huxley's well-chosen remark that his discoveries had already more than replaced in material wealth the terrible Prussian War indemnity.

The July Revolution, in other words the events of 1830, are dealt with in both numbers of the *Revue*.

Under the title of "The Garden of England," M. Potez gives an amusing account of a late visit to Devonshire. The following few lines on London are not complimentary: "In a cab driven by a poverty-stricken cabman, whose melancholy countenance was that of a sickly drunkard, and whose mad eyes glared above his untrimmed beard. The fog acted as a shroud, while the sun's red disk gaped like a wound through the atmosphere of this accursed city;" but once the traveler found himself in South Devon he had nothing but praise for people, scenery and architecture; everything about him reminded him of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," excepting that he was extremely impressed by the number of religions which flourished in each small town.

THE NEW BOOKS

RECENT AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

RECENT FICTION.

The Days of Auld Lang Syne. By Ian Maclaren. 12mo, pp. 366. New York : Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

A Doctor of the Old School. By Ian Maclaren. 12mo, pp. 208. New York : Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

Nothing could be more welcome than the new volume of Drumtochty stories by Ian Maclaren which comes to us under the attractive title of "The Days of Auld Lang Syne," as a companion to the earlier series "Beside the Bonny Briar Bush." The new stories deal with the same characters we came to know so well in the earlier volume. Best of all, Dr. MacLure comes back to us briefly in one of the stories. But, if the new book is welcome, what shall we say of the illustrated reprint of the last five chapters of the former volume, under the title "A Doctor of the Old School"? In all the literature which extols the virtues of the medical profession nothing, so far as we are aware, compares in beauty and pathos with this story of the heroic Dr. William MacLure of the parish of Drumtochty. It is a book to be read and reread. If any reader of ours is grateful to his family physician for unselfish and assiduous care, let him lose no time in buying a copy of this book, "A Doctor of the Old School," as a Christmas present for his own beloved physician. Maclaren may write all the rest of his life ; but he can never pass the mark of this story of Dr. MacLure; and it gives him an undying place in literature.

DOCTOR MACLURE.
(From "A Doctor of the Old School.")

The Men of the Moss-Hags. By S. R. Crockett. 12mo, pp. 370. New York : Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Crockett's new story of Scotch life carries us back to the time of the Covenanters, and it is destined to have a permanent popularity. Mr. Crockett has spared no pains to study the history as well as the topography involved in his tale of the heroic struggle of the Covenanters ; and viewed as a historical novel it is unusually accurate. Regarded as a romance, it is full of thrilling combat and reeks with gore, while its abundant love-making is in Mr. Crockett's well-approved and congenial vein.

A Monk of Fife. A Romance of the Days of Jeanne D'Arc. By Andrew Lang. 12mo, pp. 335. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Lang has a great literary versatility, and is thoroughly in love with the method of the new romancers whose work wins so much popular favor. He has succeeded in spinning a very charming tale of the days of Joan of Arc, his leading characters being chosen from the band of Scotchmen who went to France and participated in the stirring campaign under the leadership of the Maid of Orleans which rescued France from the English. The many readers and students who are just now attracted by the revival of interest in the character and achievements of Jeanne D'Arc should by all means read Mr. Lang's romance.

The Second Jungle Book. By Rudyard Kipling. 12mo, pp. 324. New York : The Century Company.

It will be with no ordinary regret that Mowgli's friends will bid him farewell, for the tales of the Man Wolf and his fascinating Jungle Folk touch chords in the reader, young or old, which vibrate none the less responsively from long disuse. It is a new Mowgli whose adventures we follow, a Master of the Jungle instead of the humble neophyte who took Baloo's corrections so meekly, but the interest is if anything increased. The picture of the young demi-god—for his

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FROM "THE SECOND JUNGLE BOOK."

human mother's reception of him as a "Godling" corresponds exactly to the attitude of the sympathetic reader—who controls even Hathi the Silent and his mysterious elephant-tribe, is so entirely captivating that the *finale* seems at first almost like a retrogression. Even the many hints through the tales, the prophecies by old Raksha and Akela that "Man goes to Man at the last," fail to reconcile one to the inevitable, and one feels that the Man Wolf gave up more than he got. Mr. Kipling's style is as indescribable as could be expected of anything so charming. The rich flavor of the Jungle is never absent, and there is throughout the tales a suggestion of deeper things.

"Now these are the Laws of the Jungle
And many and mightly are they,
But the head and the hoof of the Law
And the haunch and the hump is—Obey!"

This is one of many Jungle precepts which "manlings" might take to themselves with no little profit.

Uncle Remus, his Songs and his Sayings. By Joel Chandler Harris. Illustrated by A. B. Frost. 12mo, pp. 265. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

Few Americans need an introduction to Uncle Remus. For fifteen years he has been with us, and his inimitable animals are as mirth-provoking to-day as when that superhumanly acute Brer Rabbit first delights us. It would be interesting to read of Mr. Harris's "creeturs" along with the Kipling tales merely to note how immeasurably differently two practically similar subjects can be handled by different people, but the present volume has a much more valid claim upon the attention in its illustrations. It is a dangerous task to attempt to give pictorial expression to creations which are already household words, but Mr. Frost is peculiarly qualified for just this work, and the pictures add hugely to the attractiveness. The greatest triumph is perhaps in the Tar-Baby, which even Mr. Frost has rarely surpassed.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

A Daughter of the Tenements. By Edward W. Townsend. 12mo, pp. 301. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. $1.75.

Mr. Townsend in his "Chimmie Fadden" and other stories of New York life has made for himself a real and not unenviable position among our writers, both as a humorist and as a story teller. The strange contrasts of life in the city of New York afford a rich field for character study. Journalists like Julian Ralph, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Jacob A. Riis, and several others, have shown a delightful appreciation of the literary possibilities that belong to a study of New York tenement house life. Mr. Townsend has in this new tale ventured beyond the domain of sketchy characterization and the short story, and has attempted a novel. Whatever the critics may say from their own point of view touching the artistic qualities of this piece of writing, the general public will pass a very favorable verdict upon it. It is an intensely readable story, Mr. Townsend is thoroughly in love with all of his characters except the villain and one or two minor people, and everything comes out as happily and successfully as in one of Ned Harrigan's plays. If Mr. Townsend will understand that we

EDWARD W. TOWNSEND.

mean the comparison as a compliment, we will confess that his story in many ways positively suggests some of Mr. Harrigan's creations. It ought to be dramatized, and Mr. Harrigan should play "Uncle Dan." Mr. Townsend has supplied plot enough for half a dozen stories; but the best thing about the book is not the story. The great merit lies in the pictures of East Side life based upon a careful study of Mulberry Bend and that vicinity. Mr. Townsend has been rather severely criticised for the incidental reflection which his story makes upon the methods of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, but we do not think he intends to find fault with the main purposes and results of that noble charity. His story has wholesomeness of tone, and staunch regard for everything that is good and true in personal character; but Mr. Townsend does not like municipal reform, and cannot help giving Tammany a little bit of aid and comfort.

Katharine Lauderdale. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo, pp. 500. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

This novel of Mr. Crawford's, which formerly appeared in two volumes, is now issued under a single covering, as one of the uniform edition offered by his publishers.

Casa Braccio. By F. Marion Crawford. Two vols., 16mo, pp. 334-332. NewYork: Macmillan & Co. $2.

While the tragedy in three acts, to which Mr. Crawford has given the above name, and which tells of an Italian vengeance waiting a quarter of a century for its consummation, could hardly flow as smoothly as the minutely detailed "Katharine Lauderdale," it repeatedly shows the author at his best. The plot is far too complicated to synopsize, but the characters of Gloria Dalrymple, the wonderfully beauti-

fully, with theatrical and dramatic instincts in place of a heart, and inscrutable Paul Griggs the plodding Hercules, are genuine creations, and are handled in the author's usual masterly manner. He is very sure of himself in this Italian atmosphere, the essence of which has rarely been so successfully and vividly instilled into any fiction as into the Saracinesca group and the present novel. The announcement in the dedication that "Casa Braccio" is the author's twenty-fifth novel is surprising enough, when one remembers how comparatively recent a sensation was that caused by "Mr. Isaacs," but Mr. Crawford's art seems to thrive during this railroad-speed production, and no one can read the present story without agreeing at least that "there are things which Mr. Crawford can say as no one else can."

A Singular Life. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. 16mo, pp. 426. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Mrs. Ward's books always strike a high note, yet avoid the pitfall of apparent "preaching" so deadly to the popularity of a novel. Emanuel Bayard, having been rejected as unorthodox by the council of the church to which he had

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

been called, devotes himself to the poor fisher-folk of the some seaport town, and finally becomes a martyr to the fierce opposition aroused by his crusade against his people's besetting sin of intemperance.

The Land of Promise. By Paul Bourget. 12mo, pp. 372. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neeley. $1.50.

M. Bourget's "La terre promise" is now some five years old. It deals with the question of a parent's obligation to an illegitimate child, and is appreciatively referred to in our November issue by Pierre de Coubertin (p. 623).

Clarence. By Bret Harte. 16mo, pp. 270. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

It is always a pleasure to welcome Bret Harte back into the literary arena. In "Clarence" we have some additional and probably final incidents in the lives of our old friends Susy and Jim Hooker, whose adventures made "A Waif of the Plains," such pleasant reading.

Joan Haste. By H. Rider Haggard. 12mo, pp. 425. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Haggard has in his latest novel come back to civilization for his background and Joan Haste plays her part in a quiet seaport town in Eastern England. There is, however, all the "action" in the tragedy which one would expect from the author of "She."

The Stark-Munro Letters. Edited and Arranged by A. Conan Doyle. 12mo, pp. 385. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

In these twelve letters from J. Stark Munro to his friend Herbert Swanborough, the author is supposed to deal to some extent with matters of his own experience. The acquaintance of a gentleman like the eccentric Cullingworth would be hardly so pleasant as the reading of his vagaries in Dr. Doyle's clever narrative.

Wedding and Other Stories. By Julien Gordon. 12mo, pp. 232. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

The volume comprises half a dozen of the short stories which have not before appeared in book form. They are in the author's usual graceful vein and contain many characteristic touches—for instance: "The earl blinked his eyes like a young owl, blinded by the light in his own soul."

A Set of Rogues. By Frank Barrett. 12mo, pp. 316. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

"A Set of Rogues" is one of Mr. Barrett's ingenious and lively romances, which details the rascalities of a band of strolling players during the reign of the second Charles, in such a deft and picturesque manner that one ends by falling in love with the reprobates.

The Wonderful Visit. By H. G. Wells. 16mo, pp. 245. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Wells's last volume, following his powerful story of "The Teine Machine" is reviewed in our "London Letter" for November.

Tales of An Engineer with Rhymes of the Rail. By Cy Warman. 16mo, pp. 245. New York: Charles Scribners' Sons. $1.25.

This collection of Mr. Warman's railway stories and poems comprises eleven "tales" and nineteen of his railway songs. The former cover a wide space ranging from a thousand mile run in twenty hours between New York and Chicago, to the trip by the Orient Express from Paris to Constantinople, "the end of the railway system of the earth."

Bernicia. By Amelia E. Barr. 12mo, pp. 306. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

The reading public is indebted to the author of "Jan Vedder's Wife" and "Friend Olivia" for not a few pleasant hours, and the present romance, woven about certain facts in the life of the earnest and eloquent revivalist, George Whitefield, adds to the obligation. Bernicia is a coquettish maiden whose Jacobitish tendencies are made to serve as a foil for her charms.

Lilith: A Romance. By George Mac Donald. 12mo, pp. 351. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Dr. Mac Donald's last book is a fantastic allegory, which is very different indeed from most of what he has already given us. One must read the book to appreciate the weird and uncanny descriptions of some of the adventures in the "Evil Wood" and the land of Bulika.

The Life of Nancy. By Sarah Orne Jewett. 16mo, pp. 322. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

"The Life of Nancy" is the initial story in a collection of ten. There is something very satisfactory about Miss Jewett's sketches. One turns to them with the certainty of finding a subtle and sympathetic character-study of the New England folk she loves to portray.

The Village Watch-Tower. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. 16mo, pp. 218. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

These short stories of a New England village are lightened and animated by the author's usual spirit and clever

characterizations. The pathetic picture of shiftless and irresponsible old "Tom o' the Blueb'ry Plains," who preferred starvation to the poor-house, is in her happiest vein.

The Coming of Theodora. By Eliza Orne White. 16mo, pp. 304. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Some genius (or paragrapher) once said that while a perfect *woman* might be adorable a *perfect* woman would be deadly. Mrs. White's Theodora is almost too good for an ordinary mortal to be comfortable with, but nevertheless she is well drawn, and forms the central figure in an interesting presentation of family life.

A Question of Faith. By L. Dougall. 16mo, pp. 290. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The author of the above does not treat of religious faith, but strives to determine what measure of belief can be properly exacted by the Blind God in the face of weighty circumstantial evidence.

The Wise Woman: A Novel. By Clara Louise Burnham. 16mo, pp. 430. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

"The Wise Woman" is preternaturally and unfemininely wise in her realization of the value of silence. The book contains much clever satire on suburban life, the scene being laid in the vicinity of New York, and has a wholesome and pretty little love-story in it such as Miss Burnham writes so deftly.

Beatrice of Bayou Têche. By Alice Ilgenfritz Jones. 16mo, pp. 386. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

The writer has plunged into some of the omnipresent racial problems in Louisiana society and portrays graphically the miseries of a clever and charming girl whose blood has the African taint.

People We Pass. By Julian Ralph. 12mo, pp. 209. New York: Harper Brothers. $1.25.

It is a fertile field from which Mr. Ralph has drawn the materials for the graphic sketches in his book—the strange medley of human beings huddled together in the great city

JULIAN RALPH.

tenements. All but one of the seven short stories have already appeared in magazine form, but the perusal of them in conjunction leaves one with a still more vivid realization of what a *terra incognita* lies at our very doors among this "other half," which numerically, and still more politically, might be expressed by a much larger fraction. Mr. Ralph writes with a simple directness which makes the reader feel the fact that his many years of reporting, and the accompanying salutary restraint of the editorial blue pencil have left a permanent impression. Decidedly the best of the photographic little stories is "The Mother Song," with its pathetic central figure of the old apple-woman, so ambitious for her sons that she has freed them from the hampering weight of her own name, in order that with a "jintale" patronymic they may become "foine jintlemen," instead of "working wid a broom along wid the Dagos claning the streets."

Red Men and White. By Owen Wister. 12mo, pp. 290. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

No one can doubt for a moment the intense realism of these stories of the plains. Some of the most realistic passages are at the same time the most awful, and sometimes the narrative stops little short of the hideous, in its fidelity to unpleasant truth. The scenes, the incidents, and the characters are well worthy of preservation, on the whole, and it is well that somebody thinks of this, for they are already numbered among the "passing" things of our day and generation. With such an artist as Remington, and so apt a word painter as Wister, among us, we shall not be permitted to forget how the frontiersmen of yesterday looked and spoke and acted. Wister and Remington both know a cow-boy when they see one—and that is n't often these days.

The Comedy of Sentiment. By Max Nordau. 12mo, pp. 278. New York and Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely. $1.50.

Dr. Nordau has a fondness for surprising people. The idea of "sentiment" contained in his last book is certainly novel. The fondness of the human mind for brilliant writing causes people to pardon many things to a book if it be "clever," but the "Comedy of Sentiment" does not seem to have even this excuse.

Silas Marner. By George Eliot. 12mo, pp. 223. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents.

This volume forms one of the series of "English Classics." It is printed from the authorized English edition, and has notes and an introduction by Robert Herrick, together with a chronological table of the main events of George Eliot's life and co-temporaneous literary productions.

The Land of Tawny Beasts. By Pierre Maël. Translated by Elizabeth Luther Cary. Quarto, pp. 290. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.50.

The Land of Tawny Wild Beasts is a strange account of the adventures with enemies of the animal world and the still more dangerous native fanatics encountered by a party of explorers scaling Gaurisankar or Mt. Everest. The great French explorer Merrien and the young lady disguised as a male "Yankee" get on so well together through their trials that they finally decide to make the partnership permanent.

The Secret of the Court. By Frank Frankfort Moore. 12mo, pp. 277. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

"The Secret of the Court" is a fanciful tale of how two Englishmen discovered, in the buried Temple of Hevoth, the "Secret of the Court of Life," against which even death was powerless, and how terrible a result ensued from a successful application of their knowledge, owing to the soulless condition of the reanimated body.

Diana; The History of a Great Mistake. By Mrs. Oliphant. 12mo, pp. 306. New York: United States Book Company. $1.

For "The History of a Great Mistake" there is a great deal of placid content and resignation in Mrs. Oliphant's story. Count Pandolfini, an Italian "Anglomaniac," incautiously entrusts his wooing to a stupid friend, who selects the wrong lady, whereupon the count feels in duty bound to marry the latter, since she has accepted enthusiastically.

and both he and the Diana, the real object of his adoration, accept their fate with well-bred calmness and suavity.

A Little Pilgrim's Progress in the World. Mrs. Burton Harrison.

BOYS' BOOKS AND JUVENILES.

Mr. Rabbit at Home. By Joel Chandler Harris. Octavo, pp. 304. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.

The children of an older growth claim a large share in the "Uncle Remus" stories, but "Mr. Rabbit at Home" is aimed directly at the youngsters. It is a continuation of the "Mr. Thimblefinger" tales, and our old friends Buster John, Sweetest Susan and Drucilla are again the appreciative audience. Not a few of the fairy tales awake reminiscences — we seem to have heard these things before in slightly different form, but Mr. Harris has many fresh and ingenious ideas. Mrs. Meadows herself says that she thought she had heard all the stories, but the "Kings of the Clinkers" is new, and, indeed, even the familiar situations are handled in a novel way. There is a pleasant, easy movement to the stories which make them decidedly attractive, and they will surely appeal strongly to the young folk. The twenty-five full-page illustrations by Oliver Herford add much to the general make-up of the volume, and his representations of the "Diddypawn" and the other queer creatures are very felicitous. There is one little typographical error which is unfortunate in a children's book, where it is stated that "Johnny saw the milk pail *setting* on the shelf."

Two Little Pilgrims' Progress. A Story of the City Beautiful. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. Sq. 8vo, pp. 191. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Mrs. Burnett's children are very real and attractive beings. Forlorn little Meg and Robin, whose Illinois home is ruled by an aunt, not actively unkind, but merely "advanced" beyond maternal sympathy and affection to an

FROM TITLE PAGE "TWO LITTLE PILGRIMS' PROGRESS."

intimate and practical acquaintance with all matters agricultural, have caught some echoes from the enthusiasm of the founders of the Great White City. With their "treasure," accumulated through six years of penny saving and buried beneath the hay in the "straw parlor," the two little ones make their way to Chicago and the Fair, where, after ecstatic sight-seeing, their good fairy comes in the shape of wifeless and childless John Holt, who introduces them to new wonders and finally adopts them. The story is told admirably, with a wealth of feeling and pathos that never tends toward the maudlin.

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

The Horse Fair. By James Baldwin. Octavo, pp. 418. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

Mr. Baldwin has gathered together all the horses of fact and fiction, from the patient beast in front of the plow to Pegasus and the "Four-in-hand of Helios." Nor does he omit the magic Arabian horse of brass and the huge wooden animal who brought about the downfall of Troy. A studious farmer-boy, lying down on a hot day to rest from his plowing, is taken in hand by Cheiron the Centaur, and sees all these equine notables at a great six-days' horse fair. The idea is ingeniously and thoroughly worked out, and there is much fascinating reading for boys and girls in the merry legends and bits of history.

Gipsy's Cousin Joy. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Besides Mrs. Ward's novel, "A Singular Life," reviewed elsewhere, we have a child's story in the new edition "Gypsy" series. These charming little tales have not lost any of their charm in the thirty years since they were penned, and the healthy, happy little Tomboy who is the central figure is such a pleasing creation that we must regret that the author herself has to confess a lack of knowledge as to whether Gypsy subsequently wrote poetry, made pies or "practiced medicine or matrimony."

A Last Century Maid, and Other Stories for Children. By Anne Hollingsworth Wharton. Octavo, pp. 203. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

"A Last Century Maid" is the initial number in a series of six children's stories just published by Miss Wharton. The scene is laid near Philadelphia, at the time when the Chiefs of the Six Nations visited that city, and the author's study of colonial life has enabled her to draw the characters very graphically.

A Dash to the Pole. By Herbert D. Ward. 12mo, pp. 270. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. $1.

Mr. Ward adopts very difficult tactics for the amusement of the young people from those customary with his wife. His last book is a wild story of a journey to the North Pole by five Chicagoans, who make their way thither in an "aeropole" at a rate of speed varying from one to three

hundred miles an hour. They get back, with two of the party dead, to find that their achievement is too stupendous for a skeptical world.

Chilhowee Boys in War Time. By Sarah E. Morrison. 12mo, pp. 382. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

The adventures of the "Chilhowee Boys," which were detailed in Miss Morrison's former book, are now supplemented by an account of their life in the usually peaceful Tennessee Valley during the war of 1812. There is no lack of action in the book, from riding a wonderful stag, finally laid low by an Indian's bullet, to chopping off three toes (all but one replaced by prompt measures). The boy reader will find plenty of excitement, and can thrill to his heart's content.

Jack Alden: A Story of Adventures in the Virginia Campaigns. By Warren L. Goss. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50

Besides a graphic and lively way of picturing exciting scenes, Mr. Goss has the great advantage of an apparently inexhaustible fund of experiences from which to draw material for his war stories. Himself a soldier on the Union side, the greater part of his book is made up of actual occurrences which came under his observation, and which he puts forth in a form well calculated to win the hearts of his young readers.

Cuore: An Italian Schoolboy's Journal. A Book for Boys. By Edmondo de Amicis. Octavo, pp. 326. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

Signor de Amicis is best known to Americans by his works of travel and description; in Italy, however, his fame rests very largely on his authorship of "Cuore," of which more than 125 editions have appeared within the past ten years. Miss Hapgood's translation first appeard in 1887, without illustrations. Happily the publishers have atoned for this lack in the present edition, which should prove attractive to young America, as well as to young Italy. It is a story of patriotism, honor, and courage, and its great popularity in its own land is a favorable commentary on the essential integrity and high spirit of the Italian people.

In the Okefenokee. By Louis Pendleton. 12mo, pp. 182. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

The author of "King Tom and the Runaways" chooses the great Georgia swamp, with its thousand miles of marsh, jungle and flooded forest, as the scene for his book. The two boys who get lost in its tangle are captured by a band of deserters from the Confederate Army, encamped in the recesses of the swamp, and have not a few hairbreadth escapes before arriving safely home again.

Half Round the World. By Oliver Optic. 12mo, pp. 364. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

A Lieutenant at Eighteen. By Oliver Optic. 12mo, pp. 483. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

Mr. Adams has a secure position in the hearts of American boys. His dozens of volumes, with their interweaving characters, have furnished probably more healthy good reading than those of any other writer of his class. "Half Round the World" is the "second volume of the third series" in his All-Over-the-World Library, which tells of the long voyage of the steamer *Guardian-Mother*. This vessel is really a great floating school, primarily for the young millionaire, Louis Belgrave, and incidentally for his companion students and the older passengers. The fact that it is by Oliver Optic insures a good exciting story, as a sugar coating to the information imparted *en route*. The other volume is also one of a series—"The Blue and Gray on Land"—and tells the story of young Lieutenant Winfield Milton and his squadron of Riverlawn cavalry, who waged ceaseless warfare against the Kentucky guerrillas during the Civil War.

The Lottery Ticket. By J. T. Trowbridge. Sq. 16mo, pp. 202. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.

Mr. Trowbridge is another certainty in the matter of boys' stories. "The Lottery Ticket" is an enlarged form of the story which appeared as a serial under that name. The scene is laid in Boston some fifty years ago, and tells how Weber Lockridge was induced by a slightly older friend to invest in a ticket which brought him a great deal of happiness. Mr. Trowbridge's books have always a high moral tone, and cannot fail to influence young readers in the right direction.

The Partners: A Girls' Story. By William O. Stoddard. Illustrated by Albert Scott Cox. 12mo, cloth, pp. 302. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

The "Partners" in Mr. Stoddard's story consist of Nelly, the head of the firm, Sam, Cash, an unreasonably partisan dog, and Peter, a half-pound bullhead who is an enormous success as an advertisement. The youngsters prosper in their business venture despite a weak old uncle with numberless promissory notes and a lack of receipts, and Nelly's business connection with a city firm at length results in a different sort of partnership and a changed sign over the store in the New Jersey village.

Chumley's Post: A Story of the Pawnee Trail. By William O. Stoddard. 12mo, pp. 368. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

Mr. Stoddard carries his readers far from Jersey villages in this spirited story. Chumley the Settler, after having more than one man's share of perils in the Pawnee country, is metamorphosed at the end into Mr. Richard Cholmondeley, an English younger son, and takes to himself as wife the girl whom he has rescued from the clutches of the savages.

The Young Castellan. By George Manville Fenn. 8vo, pp. 344. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

This tale of the Civil War in England is both well-conceived and well told. Young Roy Royland and his soldier-tutor, old Ben Maillet, have an exciting time defending the castle against the Parliamentary troops while Roy's father is absent. It is eventually captured through the treachery of one of the inmates, but the arrival of Sir Granby Royland changes the whole complexion of affairs very speedily and the castle returns to its rightful owner.

A New Alice in the Old Wonderland. By Anna M. Richards, Sr. With 67 illustrations by Anna M. Richards, Jr. 12mo, pp. 309. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

> "We're not original, nor wise nor witty;
> But since to amuse the children is our plan,
> To weigh us in your balance were a pity;
> So spare us, gentle critic, if you can,"

Sings the modest author in her prefatory verses. Like all modern successes our aforetime frend, Alice, reappears on the scene and once more penetrates into wonderland, this time through the friendly mediation of a slice of weddng cake beneath her pillow. The Duchess, the Dormouse, the Mock Turtle and the March Hare again delight us with new variations on their irresistibly comic themes. Despite Mrs. Richards' disclaimer her readers will find the book both original and witty, and will discover toward the end that the twin Tweedles, Tweedledum and Tweedledee, are still undistinguishable by the ordinary observer.

Paddy O'Learey and His Learned Pig. By Elizabeth W. Champney. Illustrated by F. D. Steele. 16mo, pp. 171. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

'Tis a marvelous piggy that Finn ma Cool! Who would dare to mention even Charles Lamb's name, much less his famous essays, in the presence of a porcine genius, who, not content with performing innumerable tricks and acting with all the realism of a human being, must also "point and course game, never offering to devour it," and procure his living entirely from the neighbors' gardens while holding his owner's domain sacred? It is a most entertaining piece of fun which Mrs. Champney has put forth, and her readers will regret to learn that Finn ma Cool died at last "from an

exciss of eddication," so that there is no chance of a further chronicling of his achievements.

Witch Winnie at Versailles. By Elizabeth W. Champney. 12mo, pp. 355. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

This new volume in the "Witch Winnie" series is a striking contrast to the rollicking "Paddy O'Leary" referred to above. The historical sketches introduced are made very vivid, and Mrs. Champney's great interest in the New York Messiah Home for Children led her to embody in the story a very earnest appeal in behalf of that charity.

The Ocala Boy. By Maurice Thompson. 12mo, pp. 225. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.

Mr. Thompson's "Ocala Boy" is shrouded in mystery for a long time, and the two young Northerners who have been "getting experience" in the little Florida town, are much chagrined to find out that they have been seeking for the original of a composite photograph. That the weird, but fascinating, Hiram should turn out to be a real estate agent is enough to make one conclude that that business as practiced in Florida requires exceptional gifts.

The Wizard King. By David Ker. 12mo, pp. 304. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

The great Sobieski was first christened the "Wizard King" by the Khan of Crim-Tartary, and his Turkish adversaries, who attributed his marvelous victories to magic, invariably so termed him. Mr. Ker handles the historical romance with much ability, and his descriptions of the many exploits in the life of the renowned Polish general are replete with interest. The culminating point in the narrative is the account of the defeat of the Turks before Vienna in 1683—that defeat which checked forever the Moslem advance upon Christendom and which brought forth Pope Innocent's famous text: "There was a man sent from God, whose name was *John*."

Cormorant Crag. By George Manville Fenn. 12mo, pp. 416. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

This is another characteristic story of adventure by Mr Fenn, telling how two lads undauntedly passed the dangerous headland which the simple fisher-folk believed to be deadly to whomever should attempt to round it, and in what an awkward position the explorers found themselves through their discovery of a smugglers' cave in the supposedly haunted locality.

The Keeper of the Salamander's Order. By William Shattuck. Octavo, pp. 326. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.

Mr. Shattuck's volume contains many unique conceptions and whimsical fancies. The Prince of the island of Bascougar goes off on an extended trip with a fairy whose Salamander steed is guided by an asbestos bridle—a modern innovation which would seem to hint that the former blind faith of the younger generation has not retained its pristine vigor. The wonders which the pair encounter make a pleasing tale.

A Flock of Girls and Boys. By Nora Perry. 12mo, pp. 323. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Miss Perry's girls, about whom she never tires of writing, are very natural, healthy creatures, and her sympathetic, graceful stories are good reading for all young people.

A Book of Nursery Songs and Rhymes. Edited by S. Baring-Gould. 12mo, pp. 160. London: Methuen & Co. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.

Mr. Baring-Gould has collected a great many old favorites for his volume, and includes also a number which are new to the American nurseries. The book is handsomely gotten up, on heavy paper, and profusely decorated with designs by the members of the Birmingham Art School.

Cousin Mona. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. 12mo, pp. 337. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

Miss Carey also addresses herself especially to the girls, with what success the many readers of "Aunt Diana" and "Little Miss Muffet" can imagine. There is a deal of "marrying and giving in marriage" toward the end of the book, and most of the characters live happily ever afterward—which leaves a pleasant taste in the mouth *per se*.

Snow Bird and the Water Tiger, and other American Indian Tales. By Margaret Compton. Octavo, pp. 201. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

At last we have a book of truly "American" fairy tales. What more natual thing for our story writers to do than to seek new creations in the abundant folk-lore of the aborigines? Longfellow's "Hiawatha" gave a suggestion of these resources of the Indian story-teller, Iagoo, and the present collection shows in a way what the capabilities of that worthy are. His tales of the fairies, the giants, the dwarfs, the witches, and the magicians of Indian-land are here transcribed for the benefit of the children of the palefaces. They are thrown into an attractive form, and the pencil of the illustrator, Mr. Walter C. Greenough, has added strength and grace to their presentation.

ART PUBLICATIONS AND HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Painting in France After the Decline of Classicism. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. Octavo, pp. 125. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $3.

Contemporary French Painters. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. Octavo, pp. 123. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $3.

The two essays above, illustrated by photogravures of a number of the paintings treated of, are conceived and executed in Mr. Hamerton's usual broad-minded and elevated manner. Keen sighted and eclectic, he is not hampered by the narrow dogmatism only too common to writers on subjects appertaining to art. As he himself says: "The author has been surprised, whilst writing the following pages, to find how it was possible to feel sympathy approaching to enthusiasm for creeds in art so hostile to each other that the believers in them are full of mutual bitterness."

The Helen Jackson Year Book. Octavo, pp. 208. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

These selections from the writings of Helen Jackson have been collocated and arranged by Harriet T. Perry in the form of a year book, with illustrations by Émil Bayard and E. H. Jarrett.

Fair Women of To-Day. By Samuel Minturn Peck. With *fac-similes* of paintings in water-color by Caroline C. Lovell. Size 9 x 11 inches, pp. 80. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.50.

This daintily bound volume is a collection of verse, which, if not the outpourings of genius, at least does not pretend to be very lofty, with a fanciful full-page illustration to each of the characteristic attempts.

Poems of the Farm. Selected and illustrated by Alfred C. Eastman. Quarto, pp. 67. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $2.50.

Mr. Eastman has put together some twenty-five very miscellaneous poems, which include some published in newspapers and one each by Dr. Holmes and Thomas Wentworth Higginson, which present many aspects of rural life.

Adventures of Two Dutch Dolls and a "Golliwog." Pictures by Florence K. Upton. Words by Bertha Upton. Size, 9 x 11 inches. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

This volume contains a cleverly written description for children of the pranks of a couple of dolls, who act much like the popular brownies.

The Child's Garden of Song. Selected and arranged by William L. Tomlins. Quarto, pp. 72. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.

Mr. Tomlins has striven to give to the children a collection of songs which, while simple and comprehensible, shall,

by their high musical and poetical standard, give an impetus to development in the right directions of musical appreciation.

Niram. A Dusky Idyl. By Laisdell Mitchell. 12mo, pp. 75. Philadelphia : American Baptist Publication Society, 1420 Chestnut street. 75 cents.

"Niram" is the prettily illustrated story of a negro hunchback in the far South who had a vein of hero-worship in him that would have delighted dyspeptic old Thomas Carlyle himself.

Christmas Week at Bigler's Mill. By Mrs. D. E. W. Spratt. 12mo, pp. 78. Philadelphia : American Baptist Publication Society. 75 cents.

Mrs. Spratt has described how "peace on earth, good will toward men" was evolved in a certain Southern village out of conditions which promised very oppositely.

Fac-similes of Water Colors by W. Granville Smith. Size, 13 x 17 inches. New York : Frederick A. Stokes Company. $5.

The above six dainty water-colors, from the facile brush of Mr. Granville Smith, are inclosed in a really beautiful cover, and have all of the artist's spirit and "pleasingness."

TRAVEL, NATURAL HISTORY, AND OUT-OF-DOOR BOOKS.

Little Rivers. By Henry Van Dyke. Octavo, pp. 300. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Those who have felt the spell of Dr. Van Dyke's magic style, whether in literary criticism, description of natural scenery, or even sermons, will be prepared to expect a rich feast in this his latest volume of "essays in profitable idleness," nor will any be disappointed. The essays are addressed to such as care for "plain pleasures, and informal company, and friendly observations on men and things (and a few true fish stories)." The beauties of secluded nature, from the Adirondacks and the wilds of Canada to the heather of old Scotland and the summits of the Alps, form the basic materials on which the author's descriptive powers are trained, and a most delightful series of word-paintings is the result. Nor should we omit to mention the thirty or more full-page illustrations which the artists have offered as the outward adornment of the book.

Cruising among the Caribbees : Summer Days in Winter Months. By Charles A. Stoddard. 12mo, pp. 198. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The editor of the New York *Observer*, whose earlier books of travel—"Across Russia," "Spanish Cities," and "Beyond the Rockies"—had already made him known as a keen observer and graceful writer, has prepared an entertaining volume on the West Indies. Dr. Stoddard has embodied in this account not only the narrative of his own experiences in visiting the islands, but much historical and descriptive matter of real value. His "Cruising among the Caribbees" deserves a place beside the excellent works of F. A. Ober in the same field.

Constantinople. By F. Marion Crawford. Octavo, pp. 79. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Now that popular interest in things Oriental, and particularly things Turkish, is especially keen, Marion Crawford's description of Constantinople may be said to be truly a timely piece of work. Not only is Mr. Crawford himself thoroughly familiar with the scenes of which he writes, but the illustrator of his little volume, Mr. Edwin L. Weeks, has only recently returned from a long campaign in the Orient, and his pictures are most graphic.

Mentone, Cairo, and Corfu. By Constance Fenimore Woolson. 12mo, pp. 368. New York : Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

Possibly it was the rising tide of winter Mediterranean travel that suggested to her publishers the appropriateness of reprinting at this time the late Miss Woolson's charming sketches of a few years back in *Harper's Monthly*, but the sketches themselves have a more than temporary interest, and fully deserve the dignity of a bound volume. Much material is included in the chapters on "Cairo in 1890" and "Corfu and the Ionian Sea," which did not appear in the original magazine articles.

From the Black Sea through Persia and India. By Edwin Lord Weeks. Octavo, pp. 449. New York : Harper & Brothers. $3.50.

Mr. Weeks succeeds, in this sumptuous volume, in telling us much that most of us did not know before about a part of the world which has been in the past, and seems destined to be in the future, the theatre of important events. Of especial interest in his account of social and intellectual conditions in India. Having artistic perceptions, Mr. Weeks has recorded the impressions of an artist on a journey through a somewhat forbidding region (in the former part of his narrative) and his pictures powerfully re-enforce the vivid statements of the text.

Notes on Japan. By Alfred Parsons. Octavo, pp. 226. New York : Harper & Brothers. $3.

Mr. Alfred Parsons, whose work as an illustrator of several of the Harper's publications is well and favorably known, has ventured into authorship, and his name appears on the title-page of one of the daintiest of the "travel books" of the present season—"Notes in Japan," with illustrations by the author. These "Notes" develop, as one turns the leaves, into charming sketches of Japanese life and its environment, the natural beauties of the country, and the manners and customs of the people, with now and then a bit of character study, which is not the less searching and effective because of the writer's light touch. Nothing need be said of the illustrations, which represent the artist's most faithful efforts, and add both grace and vividness to the other excellences of his book.

Rambles in Japan, the Land of the Rising Sun. By H. B. Tristram, D.D. Octavo, pp. 306. New York : Fleming H. Revell Co. $2.

Another book of Japanese travel, by Canon Tristram, of Durham Cathedral, gives the impressions of a dignitary of the Church of England who had unusual facilities for observing certain phases of the Japanese civilization, particularly the influence of Christian missions. The illustrations—forty-five in number—were made by Mr. Edward Whymper, from sketches and photographs.

This Goodly Frame the Earth. By Francis Tiffany. 12mo, pp. 371. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

The sub-title of this book—"Stray Impressions of Scenes, Incidents, and Persons in a Journey touching Japan, China, Egypt, Palestine, and Greece"—gives a general idea of its scope, but "stray impressions" is perhaps an over-modest description of much of the well thought out and clearly put philosophy in which these essays abound. Aside from the philosophy, there is much excellent and readable descriptive writing, and the work as a whole forms a valuable aid to a better understanding of present conditions in the lands of the Orient.

The Natural History of Selborne, and Observations on Nature. By Gilbert White. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 231-237. New York : D. Appleton & Co. $4.

So far as we are aware, this new edition of a famous old book is the handsomest that has been made. Mr. John Burroughs writes a sympathetic introduction, and Mr. Clifton Johnson has betaken himself to Selborne to prepare on the ground the numerous illustrations which are scattered through the two volumes. All lovers of nature and out-of-door life set a great store by the Rev. Gilbert White. As Mr. Burroughs remarks in the introduction "the book has a perennial charm. It is much like country things themselves." We may be sure that Mr. White never dreamed of creating

literature, or of doing anything important, when he jotted down his gentle observations on scenery and life in his quiet English corner; but the book lives the more certainly because of its unpretentious character and its subdued, unstrained note.

North American Shore Birds. By Daniel Giraud Elliot. Octavo, pp. 268. New York: Francis P. Harper. $2.50.

People of various minds and hobbies, but especially sportsmen and the unarmed lovers of birds, will be glad to see this excellent volume of Mr. Elliot's issued in a form at once so attractive and useful. The order of Shore Birds contains a bewildering number of genera, and many a bay bird gunner, as well as the more casual observer of the picturesque plovers, snipes and stilts, will obtain for the first time from this book a clear and authoritative differentiation of these species, while at the same time they will enjoy thoroughly the process of being enlightened through its readable chapters and fine plate illustrations, for Mr. Elliot possesses the rare faculty of writing in a style that will be found pleasant and profitable to the technical ornithologist, as well as to the lover of nature who is not technical in anything. His care in the use of the more scientific terms where they are absolutely necessary and his willingness to use more colloquial words where they are not ambiguous—always a vexed and generally a muddled question with the ornithological writer—is especially grateful. Thus Mr. Elliot can talk about the so called English snipe and the woodcock in a manner which holds the attention of the sportsman who has been shooting these birds all his life, while in the next chapter he will not offend the sensibilities of the naturalist pure and simple in a discussion of some scarcely known species of the innumerable waders. In addition to the seventy-four half-tone reproductions of birds, the volume contains a diagram explaining the necessary ornithological terms in an unusually intelligent manner. It is equipped with a complete index, and in general is fitted to be of most signal value to the collector, as well as to be a very handsome addition to a sportsman's library.

The Fishes of Sinaloa. By David Starr Jordan. Paper, 8vo, pp. 142. Palo Alto, Cal.: Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

On the Cranial Characters of the Genus Sebastodes (Rock-Fish). By Frank Cramer. Paper, 8vo, pp. 42. Palo Alto, Cal.: Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

The first of a series of monographs designed to publish the results of research undertaken by the Hopkins Laboratory of Biology, of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, is a paper relative to the fishes of the Mexican State of Sinaloa, on the east shore of the Gulf of California. This contribution to seaside biology is mainly the work of President Jordan himself, assisted by several of the Stanford students. It is followed by a monograph of Frank Cramer on the cranial characters of rock-fish as observed on the Pacific Coast. Both papers are published with the co-operation of the California Academy of Sciences, and appear simultaneously in the proceedings of that institution.

The Book of Athletics and Out of-door Sports. Edited by Norman W. Bingham, Jr. Octavo, pp. 318. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Co. $1.50.

Here is a book precisely adapted to the needs of the boy who "goes in for athletics," and whose parents believe in a rational encouragement of the athletic spirit. The editor of the "Book of Athletics" was captain of the Harvard track team of 1895, as well as editor of the Harvard *Crimson*. His introductory talk on "The Use and Abuse of Athletics" is sensible and appropriate. Cumnock, of Harvard, and Bliss, of Yale, write on their specialties, football and baseball, respectively. James Dwight describes lawn tennis, and Ralph Cracknell cricket. Golf and bicycling come in for considerable attention, and the other important out-of-door sports are treated by experts. The illustration is in keeping with the practical and timely characteristics of the text.

The Flower of England's Face. By Julia C. R. Dorr. 16mo, pp. 259. New York and London: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Miss Dorr's pleasing sketches of travel through England and Wales are written with much knowledge of history and tradition, and with the poetical insight which is so characteristic of her well-known verse.

Frail Children of the Air: Excursions into the World of Butterflies. By Samuel Hubbard Scudder. 12mo, pp. 279. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

The present volume consists of extracts from the author's exhaustive treatise on the "Butterflies of the Eastern United States and Canada." Mr. Scudder writes *con amore* of these beautiful denizens of the air, and the ordinary unscientific observer will be amazed to find out how many plain and palpable marvels he has contemplated without seeing. The book has been stripped as far as possible of technicalities, and is written in a lively, agreeable style which would make it more than readable even did it lack the vivid interest in its accounts of the peculiarities of the innumerable species. One is accustomed to regard the butterfly as a light-hearted, simple creature, but Mr. Scudder says in speaking of the tendency to mimicry in a certain species: "Why are not the males mimetic? . . It has been attributed to sexual selection, the females being supposed to be of a conservative frame of mind, and admitting of no variation in their consorts"—which opens up a whole world of possibilities in the connubial relations of the Basilarchiæ and Euploeinæ.

Popular History of Animals for Young People. By Henry Scherren, F.Z S. Octavo, pp. 376. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.

There are few more healthy signs than the growing sentiment that boys and girls should be taught natural history and science in a way which will appeal to them. The dry zoological text-books which were once the dread of the school-boy cannot compare in usefulness with a volume like the above, which presents the scientific facts shorn of the very formal classification and the long names which are such quenchers of youthful interest. The book is written simply and pleasingly, while the thirteen colored plates and the numerous illustrations are invaluable aids in conveying definite and correct ideas of the various animals to the children's minds.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

A Victorian Anthology, 1837-1895. Edited by Edmund Clarence Stedman. Octavo, pp. 785. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.25.

A companion volume to the editor's "Victorian Poets," the standard critical work in its field, which has already run through twenty editions. It may be safely assumed that no anthology of the Victorian era in poetry could have found a compiler more catholic in taste and sympathy, more keenly appreciative of the best, or more ready to reject the unworthy in modern English verse, than Mr. Stedman. Probably no Englishman could have performed the task so well. Mr. Stedman's attitude throughout has been thoroughly impartial, and those poets who failed to receive unmixed praise in his chapters of criticism are represented in the Anthology by specimens of their best work. Useful biographical notes are supplied, as well as indexes of authors, titles, and first lines, to which the reader will turn for page references.

Victorian Songs: Lyrics of the Affections and Nature. Collected and illustrated by Edmund H. Garrett. With an introduction by Edmund Gosse. Octavo, pp. 268. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $6.

This collection of Victorian lyric poetry, in the beautiful dress which the publishers have given it, makes an admirable holiday gift book. The arrangement of the poems is alpha-

betical by authors. There is an index to first lines. Some twenty exquisite photogravure illustrations are scattered through the volume, whose intrinsic charms are heightened by generous margins and clear typography.

American War Ballads and Lyrics. Edited by George Cary Eggleston. 16mo, pp. 518. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

This is a new edition, which brings within the compass of a single volume a collection of American war songs and patriotic lyrics which Mr. Eggleston prepared several years ago in two volumes. The collection is extremely interesting because it includes many songs of the revolutionary period and of the war of 1812 which it would be hard for the reader to find anywhere else. It is a capital little book.

A New Library of Poetry and Song. Edited by William Cullen Bryant. With his Reviews of Poets and Poetry from the Time of Chaucer. Octavo, pp. 1076. New York : Fords, Howard & Hulbert. $5.

In the new edition of Bryant's well-known "Library" many recent poems are included, with portraits and other illustrations. Numerous autograph manuscripts are reproduced, and add to the interest of the volume. This work has long been ranked with Dana's "Household Book of Poetry" among the very best anthologies in the English language.

The Poetical Works of John Keats. Edited, with notes and appendices, by H. Buxton Forman. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 681. New York : T. Y. Crowell & Co. $3.

The world of letters has been celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Keats, and the time is opportune for the issue of a complete and attractive edition of his poems. We have lately given our readers the story of

JOHN KEATS.

Keats' life and early death, and it remains only to say that this new edition with its attractive illustrations, its beautiful paper and clear type, and its ample supply of notes, is the very best that is accessible to American readers, and will hold a standard place.

Thomas Moore's Complete Poetical Works. Collected by himself. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 824. New York : T. Y. Crowell & Co. $3.

Like the edition of Keats mentioned above, Mr. Crowell's new edition of the complete poetical works of Thomas Moore is a most attractive example of book making. The cloth bindings are in such perfect taste and their gilt designs on dark green are so attractive that they compel admiration from the most exacting book lovers, and are very acceptable substitutes for the costly leather bindings that were once preferred.

The Beauties of Shakespeare. By the Rev. William Dodd, LL.D. Two vols., 16mo, pp. 298-268. New York : T. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.50.

It seems to us that the plan of printing a collection of extracts from the plays of Shakespeare in order to bring together some of the passages that have been most admired, and that are particularly fitted to stand by themselves, is both legitimate and advantageous. Lovers of Shakespeare will enjoy these detached gems, while others who have not learned to appreciate the great master may find these little volumes the best kind of introduction or appetizer. They are charming specimens of book making.

The Whittier Year Book. 16mo, pp. 218. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

A book made up of passages from Whittier's verse and prose chosen for each day of the year. The lover of Whittier will find in this little volume most of the gems of thought which long reading of his favorite poet has made familiar to him, while for the younger generation this will prove a convenient introduction to the best work of our representative American bard.

The Courtship of Miles Standish. By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. 12mo, pp. 163. Boston : Houghten, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

This is undoubtedly the most perfect form in which Mr. Longfellow's famous poem has appeared. The illustrations by a number of accomplished American artists, though small and not ambitious, are very charming ; and the introduction and notes add to the value of the book.

Songs and Other Verses. By Dollie Rasford. 16mo, pp. 93. London : John Lane. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

That one should be able to find poetry in the miscellaneous contents of a suburban express train is so eminently desirable that the effort must be looked upon with unqualified approbation.

The Hawthorn Tree, and Other Poems. By Nathan Haskell Dole. One vol , 16mo, cloth, gilt top. $1.25.

Mr. Dole has gathered together from his published verses of two decades a number of songs, sonnets and lighter efforts, together with a number entitled "In More Serious Mood."

Skeleton Leaves. By Hedley Peek. 16mo, pp. 127. London : Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

This volume is a new and revised edition of Mr. Frank Leyton's poems. Mr. Leyton announces, certainly with wisdom, that he will henceforth drop his *nom de plume*, and begins his new edition with a long dedicatory poem to the late Roden Noel.

Later Lyrics. By T. B. Aldrich. 16mo, pp. 92. Boston and New York : Houghton, Mifflin & Co $1.

The selections from "Mercedes," "The Sisters' Tragedy," "Wyndham Towers" and "Unguarded Gates," which make up the "Later Lyrics," are very characteristic of Mr. Aldrich's maturer art. It is with a sigh of relief that one reaches in the poetical output of to-day such familiarly delicious little poems as "Memory" and the fascinating "Echo Song."

Lyrics of Love and Nature. By Mary Berri Chapman. 12mo, pp. 226. New York : Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

The author ends her poems of "Love and Nature" with a remarkable series of letters, wherein one woman writing

to another as if to a lover, devotes each epistle to the expression of a particular passion, from despair to friendship.

The Complete Poems of Edgar Allan Poe. Together with a Selection from his Stories. Illustrated by Harry C. Edwards. 12mo. pp. 353. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

The selections from Poe come most attractively bound, and with many felicitous illustrations by Harry C. Edwards. Whatever may be one's estimate of Poe as a poet, there are certain of his mystic utterances which fill a gap where hardly anything else could be substituted. There is a sense of immaturity about most of the poems, which causes one to wish over and over that the fates might have granted that a saner Poe should revise them rigidly, but a sane Poe would have been such a different individual that perhaps, after all, the charm of the incomprehensible (and, alas! ludicrous) "Raven," the weird "Bells," and all the other well-known favorites would have disappeared in the operation. The stories selected are "The Gold Bug," "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," "The Purloined Letter" and "The Black Cat." In this line Poe has probably never been equalled, and perhaps the best way to get an insight into the poems is to peruse these fascinatingly horrible and gruesome tales —which is perusing the man in his literary capacity.

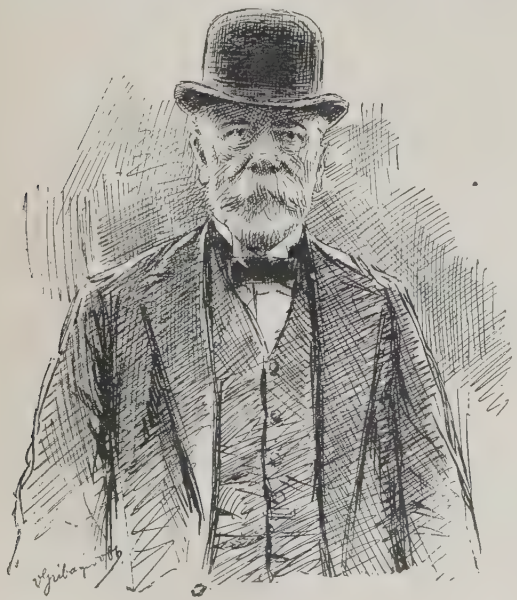
In the Young World. By Edith M. Thomas. 12mo, pp. 109. New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Miss Thomas's muse is a well-known one, not only through her many magazine poems, but also from the several volumes she has issued from time to time. "The Rainbow in Her Tears," in the present collection, is a very felicitous little morsel—perhaps one of the happiest presented.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Reflections and Comments, 1865-1895. By Edwin Lawrence Godkin. 12mo, pp. 328. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Mr. Godkin is modest enough to say in his prefatory note to the present volume: "I confess that the publishers' estimate of the articles has had more to do with their reproduction than my own." The intelligent American public will fully support the judgment of the publishers. Mr. Godkin has been a positive force in our journalism since he founded the New York *Nation* in 1865. The *Nation* has under his editorship represented independent political and literary criticism from a standpoint so searchingly severe that it has occupied a position wholly unique. For some years past Mr. Godkin has been one of the editors and proprietors of the New York *Evening Post*, and the *Nation* has sustained toward that daily the position of a weekly edition. Mr. Godkin was educated in Belfast, and was a trained journalist before he adopted the United States as his field of work. But his thirty years of American journalism has given American journalists a right to claim him as one of the great leaders in their profession. It is not an amiable pen that Mr. Godkin wields, and it has always seemed to us that his sarcasm and honest indignation might as well be tempered with a little more of sympathy. His prejudices are conspicuous, and the good men and good causes whose friends have considered them as veritably blacklisted by the *Nation* and its editor would fill a catalogue of several pages. Nevertheless, Mr. Godkin is the greatest master of editorial style that the American press can boast; and as a Tammany fighter he is without a journalistic equal. The essays selected for republication in this volume are entertaining and have permanent literary value; but it is Mr. Godkin's comments on current politics that constitute his most characteristic work. These papers represent the calmer and more scholarly side of Mr. Godkin's editorial writing. Whatever he may select for republication, the bound volumes of the *Nation* in all great public libraries will keep his work accessible to the students of our politics, our literature, and our current life in the period that has followed the war.



E. L. GODKIN.

Literary Studies. By the late Walter Bagehot. Edited, with a prefatory memoir, by Richard Holt Hutton. In three volumes, 12mo, pp. 367-381-357. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Each vol., $1.25.

Economic Studies. By the late Walter Bagehot. Edited by Richard Holt Hutton. New edition. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Biographical Studies. By the late Walter Bagehot. Edited by Richard Holt Hutton. New edition. 12mo, pp. 398. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

It is now eighteen or twenty years since Walter Bagehot died, and it is a pleasant thing for those who have been indebted to his original and suggestive writings to note the steady growth of his fame. Mr. Bagehot was an English business man and banker of university training, who had originally studied for the law, and whose tastes were those of a philosophical observer of the larger movement of life about him. He was nearly 51 when he died in 1877. For some years he had been the editor of the London *Economist*, and he had written a great number of essays upon literary, economic and financial topics, besides studies of prominent political personages. His essays upon the British Constitution have always been appreciated in America, and have at length received the recognition in England that they so richly merit. His "Lombard Street" is the best essay upon the principles and methods of banking and financial operations ever published. His literary studies cover a wide range of modern authors, and are full of instruction as well as of charm. Mr. R. H. Hutton contributes a thoughtful memoir of Bagehot to this edition. We quoted last month from Professor Woodrow Wilson's essay on Bagehot in the November *Atlantic Monthly*. Professor Wilson seems himself destined by the quality of his work and the range of his literary sympathies to rank as our American Bagehot. These volumes can be commended with enthusiasm and without qualification.

WALTER BAGEHOT.

The Art of Living. By Robert Grant. 12mo, pp. 366. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

The REVIEW OF REVIEWS has alluded so frequently to Mr. Robert Grant's articles on "The Art of Living" in *Scribner's Magazine*, that no extended mention of the completed series, now in book form, seems necessary at this time. The publishers have provided fit accessories, and the new volume takes its place, this holiday season, with "Reflections of a Married Man," "The Opinions of a Philosopher," and Mr. Grant's other works of similar vein, but in illustration it excels them all. Gibson, Clinedinst and Hyde are responsible for this.

Successward : A Young Man's Book for Young Men. By Edward W. Bok. 12mo, pp. 184. New York : Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.

The successful editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal* is certainly a suitable person to tell other young men what constitutes success, and how success is to be achieved. Mr. Bok's handling of the rather perplexing questions involved in his theme is direct, forcible, and sensible. We do not see how these matters could be put before a young man in a more frank, helpful, or practical way. The book is entirely to the point, and the point is an important one—never more important than now.

Francis Bacon and His Shakespeare. By Theron S. E. Dixon. 12mo, pp. 461. Chicago : Sargent Publishing Company. $1.50.

In the department of Shakespeariana, the Sargent Publishing Company, of Chicago, has brought out an elaborate treatise entitled "Francis Bacon and His Shakespeare," by Theron S. E. Dixon, of the Chicago bar. This work begins and ends with the assumption that the plays attributed to Shakespeare were really written by Bacon. Mr. Dixon does not labor to prove this proposition ; he assumes its truth at the outset, and seeks to interpret the plays in the light of this explanation of their origin. Whether the reader accepts the Baconian theory or not, it does not detract from the power of the plays to read and criticise them from the Baconian point of view. Mr. Dixon has rendered a far greater service to Shakespearian students by his intelligent criticism and interpretation of the plays than he could possibly have rendered by any attempt at unraveling the mystery of the authorship by the traditional methods of the Baconian school.

Shakespeare's Heroines of the Stage. By Charles E. L. Wingate. 12mo, pp. 355. New York : T. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.

Mr. Charles E. L. Wingate, managing editor of the Boston *Journal*, and Boston correspondent of the New York *Critic*, has prepared a volume entitled "Shakespeare's Heroines on the Stage," which is full of interesting biographical material relating to the more prominent actresses who have identified their names with the characters of "Juliet," "Beatrice," "Viola," "Rosalind," "Cleopatra," "Lady Macbeth," "Portia," "Ophelia," "Desdemona," etc. There are more than fifty portraits, many of which are reproduction of rare prints. The book forms a unique contribution to the literature of the modern stage.

SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICS.

Social Theory : A Grouping of Social Facts and Principles. By John Bascom. 12mo, pp. 564. New York : T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.75.

Dr. Bascom treats as the five great factors in sociology, customs, economics, civics, ethics, and religion. These topics he develops in order, independently of his previous volume entitled "Sociology." His present treatise, indeed, makes use of a fund of new material, and in its grasp of living questions shows the influence of recent discussion and thought-movement. The author makes no effort to conceal his "progressive temper," but his positions can hardly be regarded as radical on any of the great questions of the day. His suggestions are eminently sane and practical. The book represents the latest and most vigorous thinking of one of our soundest and most respected students of sociology.

The Laws of Social Evolution. By Rev. Franklin M. Sprague. 12mo, pp. 166. Boston : Lee & Shepard. $1.

This book is a critique of Kidd's "Social Evolution ;" its conclusions are unfavorable to the argument of the latter work, but Mr. Kidd's positions are fairly stated, and the reader may get assistance in the interpretation of some passages from a study of Mr. Sprague's criticisms of them. The critic, it should be added, has a positive philosophy of his own to offer, and this is clearly set forth.

Anarchy or Government. By William M. Salter. 16mo, pp. 176. New York : T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents,

A calmly-reasoned inquiry into the functions of the state. Mr. Salter's positions on the main questions discussed in this book are quite well known, having been fully stated in lectures at the Plymouth School of Applied Ethics and elsewhere. He is a believer in an extension rather than a restriction of the powers of government. The whole argument of the treatise is an attempt to arrive at the first principles of governmental action, and as such it is a helpful and clarifying piece of politico economic reasoning.

The Law Applicable to Strikes. By Jacob M. Moses. Octavo, pp. 62. Baltimore : Published by the Author.

Mr. Moses has done a useful service in bringing together important judicial decisions on the subject of strikes and other labor troubles. The author's discussion of conspiracy, as illustrated in boycotting, picketing, etc., seems especially well considered, and his treatment of the civil remedies of "injunction" and "contempt" is both helpful and timely, though the inclination of most readers, probably, will prompt them to dissent from the conclusions of the essay, which seem to justify an extreme use of these measures.

Statistics and Sociology. By Richmond Mayo-Smith. Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 415. New York : Macmillan & Co. $3.

A unique combination of statistical manual and sociological treatise. "No figures have been introduced unless they seemed to bear on the question in hand ; while enough have been given to present each topic objectively." The figures

presented are confined to population statistics. The author announces that he has in preparation "Part II, Statistics and Economics," which will cover the statistics of commerce, trade, finance, and economic social life generally. These works are based, of course, on the results of the censuses of 1890 and 1891 in the United States, Great Britain, and Continental Europe. The material is arranged formally under the heads, "Sociological Purpose," "Statistical Data," "Scientific Tests," and "Reflective Analysis." Under the first and last of these heads will be found discussions of interest to the general reader; under the second, the tabulated figures, and under the third, a critical exposition of methods such as the special student would particularly desire. Thus the work is far more interesting than the census volumes themselves, and at the same time it serves many of the purposes of the ordinary statistical manual; these latter are furthered, it should be added, by the excellent topical index with which the book is provided.

Report of the Tenement House Committee as Authorized by Chapter 479 of the Laws of 1894. Transmitted to the Legislature January 17, 1895. Octavo, pp. 649. Albany: James B. Lyon, State Printer.

At last there has made its appearance in permanent and satisfactory shape, from the press of the State Printer of New York, the report of the Tenement House Committee which under the chairmanship of Mr. Richard Watson Gilder last year undertook an elaborate investigation of the housing conditions of the working people in the city of New York. This volume forms a very important permanent addition to the literature of a question which has come to be recognized as of primary social importance. To have prepared this volume would have been an exceedingly creditable outcome of the labors of Mr. Gilder's committee. But a much more gratifying outcome has been the enactment into law, by the State Legislature of last winter, of many of the committee's most important recommendations—thus anticipating the complete publication of the report. When Mr. Gilder, Dr. Edson, Mr. Roger Foster, Mr. George B. Post, and Messrs. Moses, Schuchman and Washington, who constituted the committee,—together with Mr. Edward Marshall, the energetic and accomplished secretary,—look through the pages of this volume they may reflect with satisfaction that builders all over the great city of New York are proceeding with construction under new and improved rules; that schoolhouses henceforth are likely to have playgrounds; that public baths of the kind recommended by the committee are now a part of the accepted policy of New York City; that small parks are beginning to appear where the committee thought they should be placed; that the clearing of Mulberry Bend has been accomplished; that the policy of extending smooth asphalt pavements through the crowded tenement-house districts is making rapid progress; that street cleaning and garbage removal in the tenement-house districts are now being accomplished with as much thoroughness as in the crowded parts of any European city;—in short that the whole policy of an improved physical environment for old and young in the densely settled districts of New York City, which the committee recommended with such a convincing array of facts and statistics, has become the avowed policy of the municipal government, and is approved by an overwhelming majority of the people of New York regardless of party or social conditions. It was a critical moment when this investigation was undertaken, and happy results have followed. The volume before us is enriched with a great number of photographic illustrations showing conditions in the tenement-house districts, and also with many very valuable charts and maps.

The Housing of the Working People. Prepared under the direction of Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, by E R. L. Gould, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 461. Washington: Government Printing Office.

This volume embodies a most elaborate collection of information regarding the tenement-house question and the condition of the poorer classes of working-people as to lodging and overcrowding. Professor Gould's investigations for the Department of Labor have been frequently brought to the attention of the readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Colonel Wright, Commissioner of Labor, was wise in entrusting to Dr. Gould the study of this extremely important problem. Dr. Gould's investigations have had to do with most of the important cities of Europe and with the leading American cities. Social and sanitary reformers will find this volume a mine of useful information. Professor Gould, who is a Ph.D. of Johns Hopkins University and who has for several years been a lecturer in that institution as well as an expert employee of the Department of Labor at Washington, has now been appointed to a professorship of statistics in the University of Chicago, and will spend a considerable portion of each year in the Western metropolis.

Essays in Taxation. By Edwin R. A. Seligman Octavo, pp. 444. New York: Macmillan & Co. $3.

From every point of view the production of this volume, the result of many years of research, must be regarded as most fortunate and timely. The essays not only set forth clearly and methodically the philosophy of modern taxation, but they embody a mass of information about actual conditions which is remarkable for both its range and its minuteness. State tax commissions and legislative committees of the future cannot do a wiser thing than to adopt Professor Seligman's book as a guide in their investigations. Furthermore, the chapters on special phases of the subject, such as the "single tax," the inheritance tax, the taxation of corporations, and double taxation, contain invaluable expositions, by an expert authority, of problems of the day in which all citizens have a vital concern, and for the solution of which all possible light should be sought.

Municipal Government in Continental Europe. By Albert Shaw. 12mo, pp. 514. New York: The Century Company. $2.

This book is a companion of Mr. Shaw's "Municipal Government in Great Britain," which appeared early in the present year. The new volume begins with a very elaborate account of the municipal life of Paris, this part of the book alone occupying 145 pages. An immense variety of carefully digested information is embodied in this study of the modern remaking and the elaborate public services of the city which Mr. Shaw regards as the world's great typical municipality. There follows a chapter upon the working of municipal government in general throughout France, with many facts about Marseilles, Lyons and the other provincial towns. Next an account is given of municipal government in Belgium, with notes upon Brussels, Antwerp and Liege. The Dutch system is briefly discussed, and also that of Spain. Then follows a chapter upon the recent progress of Italian cities, and this is devoted largely to recent sanitary reforms all the way from Milan to Rome, Naples and Palermo. The government of German cities comes in for a large amount of space, and in this department, as well as in other portions of the book, such practical questions as water supplies, street railways, drainage systems, and many other details of municipal government are discussed. The book ends with two well-rounded chapters, entitled "The Transformation of Vienna" and "Budapest: the Rise of a New Metropolis." The New York *Sun* of November 17 concludes a four-column review of this book with the following remarks: "It is at once a pleasure and a duty to say that no city or town library in the United States can dispense with copies of this volume, and that no student of municipal institutions can afford to overlook it. For it there is no substitute in English, and, so far as we know, there is none in any other language."

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

John Sherman's Recollections of Forty Years in the House, Senate and Cabinet. An Autobiography. Two vols., pp. 1274. Chicago: The Werner Company.

In the body of this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS our readers will find an elaborate review, from the very competent pen of President E. Benjamin Andrews, of Senator

John Sherman's great work, in which he sums up the recollections of forty years of active public life, and in which especially he embodies an account of the financial history of the United States since the outbreak of the civil war. Senator Sherman has given us a most noteworthy addition to the literature of our political history and the records of our states-

Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 544-531. New York: The Century Company. $5.

It is ten years since General Grant completed his memoirs, and no other book of like character, perhaps, has ever been circulated so extensively. Nevertheless, the work is destined

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GENERAL GRANT.
(Frontispiece of second volume, "U. S. Grant's Personal Memoirs.")

manship. It was as necessary that statesmen should manage the finances as that soldiers should fight the battles; and Senator Sherman may well claim that the services that he has endeavored to render the country were as loyal and devoted as those which his brother was bestowing at the front.

to hold a place as standard as Cæsar's commentaries on the war in Gaul; and there will always be a demand for a worthy library edition. The Century Company has very appropriately become the publisher of this work, for it was the success of the *Century Magazine* in inducing General Grant to write certain articles for its pages which led to the writing

of these memoirs. There is a noble simplicity and directness in the style employed by Grant in writing his recollections, and it may truly be said that this literary achievement has added materially to his just fame. After some preliminary account of his boyhood and his West Point career, General Grant gives an account of his participation in the Mexican war, and of his adventures and experiences in the period after the conclusion of the struggle with Mexico up to the outbreak of the Civil War. The greater part, however, of the first volume and the whole of the second are devoted to the great struggle for the preservation of the Union. This new edition has been very carefully edited under the supervision of Colonel Frederick D. Grant, and is supplied with new annotations which enhance its value for reference purposes. It has also a number of carefully executed portraits. The printing and binding is in the best style of the De Vinne Press and these two volumes will go admirably with the two fine volumes in which the Century Company has given us the speeches and writings of Abraham Lincoln. Nothing can ever make either of these sets obsolete.

Reconstruction During the Civil War in the United States of America. By Eben Greenough Scott. Octavo, pp. 432. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

An elaborate constitutional study dealing with the relations of states to the general government before, during and after the Civil War has been published by Eben Greenough Scott. The title, "Reconstruction during the Civil War," is hardly satisfactory. More than half the book is concerned with *ante-bellum* history, which, however, is germane to the general theory of the reconstruction measures, but these latter came after and not "during" the Civil War. The author discusses their merits with candor and ability.

Turning on the Light. A Dispassionate Survey of President Buchanan's Administration from 1860 to its Close. By Horatio King. Octavo, pp. 419. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $5.

In his volume entitled "Turning on the Light," the venerable Horatio King, ex-Postmaster-General of the United States, presents new material relative to the closing months of the Buchanan administration, 1860-61, and events following the outbreak of the Civil War. Correspondence of President Buchanan, General Holt, General Dix, and other prominent men of that time is now first published by Mr. King, with his personal comment.

Abraham Lincoln's Speeches. Compiled by L. E. Chittenden. 16mo, pp. 377. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Chittenden's chief aim in making this little compilation of Lincoln's speeches seems to have been to trace the gradual development of Lincoln's views on the slavery question. This purpose the book fulfills admirably; the compiler's notes are interesting and instructive, and add to the value of this excellent epitome of Lincoln's statesmanship.

Westminster. By Sir Walter Besant, M.A. Octavo, pp. 410. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co $3.

Those American tourists who delight in detailed studies of old English towns and town life cannot fail to find much to interest them in Sir Walter Besant's recent books. His "London" has already become a *vade mecum* to many. The same spirit of research and devotion to historicaldetails has gone into the volume on Westminster, the greater part of which first appeared in the *Pall Mall Magazine*. The illustrations (averaging one to every three pages of text), by William Patten and others, are very largely historical also.

Two Years on the Alabama. By Arthur Sinclair, Lieutenant C. S. N. Octavo, pp. 350. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $3.

It is exceedingly well worth while that this book should have been written. The career of the cruiser *Alabama* was altogether unique in the annals of naval warfare. It forms the central fact in the recent history of the American merchant marine, and has played a *rôle* of enormous importance in the relationships existing between the United States of America and the British Empire. It is not, however, with political and international controversies that Lieut. Sinclair deals, but with the intimate and romantic story of life on board the *Alabama*, and her cruises up and down the seas. Mr. Sinclair is a charming writer and a conscientious one

CAPTAIN SEMMES, COMMANDER OF CONFEDERATE CRUISER "ALABAMA."

withal. This book is destined to have a place in the permanent literature of adventures by sea. It is a valuable, though a minor, contribution to history, and above all things, it is a boon to the intelligent American boy. Captain Semmes has furnished the world with a strictly technical and therefore a limited and reserved account of the doings of the *Alabama*, but we have here a picturesque and gossipy story which Lieut. Sinclair has been at pains to verify by the fullest consultation with other survivors of the *Alabama's* crew.

The Life and Times of John Kettlewell. Edited, with introduction, by T. T. Carter, M.A. 12mo, pp. 273. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

While nominally a biographical sketch, this memoir forms a contribution to ecclesiastical history, and from that capacity derives its importance. It covers that transition period in the life of the English Church extending from the Restoration to the Revolution of 1688. Those members of the clergy who refused at this time to accept the Oath of Allegiance and the change in the prayers for the royal family of England in accordance with parliamentary decree, were known as Nonjurors. Eight bishops in England, all the Scotch bishops, and some seven hundred curates resigned their livings, and were followed by many of the laity. John Kettlewell was one of these Nonjurors, and his life is the thread on which are strung the incidents which make up the story of the whole movement as told in this book.

Chronicles of Uganda. By the Rev. R. P. Ashe, M.A. 12mo, pp. 494. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $2.

Undoubtedly there is a market in England for all the books that throw any light upon the latest phases of African life, exploration, or development. Since English money by hundreds of millions of dollars has been pouring into the purchase of shares of all kinds of African enterprises, there must be a sure market for African books. There is already a long list of new works on Uganda, but this volume by the Rev. Mr. Ashe, written from the point of view of the Church Missionary Society's (English) mission in Uganda, reviews in a

very useful and satisfactory way the whole story of the events which led to the acquisition of that region as a British protectorate. It is a readable volume and well indexed.

The Diary of Samuel Pepys, M.A., F.R.S. Edited by Henry B. Wheatley, F S.A. Vol. VI. 12mo, pp. 385. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

The sixth volume in this excellent new edition of Pepys covers portions of the years 1666 and 1667. The illustrations of this volume are, a portrait of Samuel Pepys, from an ivory medallion by D. Le Marchand in the British Museum; a portrait of the Countess of Castlemaine, from a painting by Sir Peter Lely in the possession of Viscount Dillon, and John Evelyn's plan of the Dutch fleet in the Medway, June, 1667.

Letters of Edward Fitzgerald to Fanny Kemble, 1871-1883. Edited by William Aldis Wright. 12mo, pp. 269. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

In this bundle of letters the individuality of the writer stands out in bold relief, while characteristic criticisms of contemporaries—especially of actors and authors—abound, and references to passing events in the literary and artistic worlds during the period covered (1871-83) are numerous and interesting.

The Journal of Countess Françoise Krasinska, Great-Grandmother of Victor Emmanuel. Translated from the Polish by Kasimir Dziekonska. 16mo, pp. 182. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

The story of the woes of the Polish great-grandmother of King Victor Emmanuel. It is some consolation to the reader of the young woman's journal to learn from an addendum furnished by the editor that her later years were happier, and that she died in Saxony, redeemed from the humiliating experiences of her youth in Poland.

The Private Life of Warren Hastings, First Governor-General of India. By Sir Charles Lawson. Octavo, pp. 254. New York: Macmillan & Co. $3.50.

In biographical literature, one of the important contributions of the year is Sir Charles Lawson's "Private Life of Warren Hastings"—a book which is notable for the lavishness of its illustration, as well as for the subject matter of the text; there are three portraits of Hastings, one of which is from the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and many reproductions of cartoons and other quaint prints of the period of his famous impeachment trial a century ago.

The Emperor Napoleon III. By Pierre De Lano. Translated by Helen Hunt Johnson. 12mo, pp. 383. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

M. Pierre De Lano's study of Napoleon III has been translated into English by Helen Hunt Johnson, and forms the second volume in Dodd, Mead & Co.'s "Secret of an Empire" series, the first of which, "The Empress Eugenie," was published last year. M. De Lano probably states the case for "Napoleon the Little" as strongly as history will warrant, but even he does not succeed in the attempt to make a hero of the last French Emperor. He does, however, invest the story of the times with some of the glitter of romance and his account of the downfall of the Second Empire is well worth reading.

Turning Points in Successful Careers. By William M. Thayer. 12mo, pp. 420. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

Mr. William M. Thayer, the writer of many successful books for young people, has just turned out a volume of biography built on a somewhat novel plan. He chooses fifty representative men and women of various callings in life, and selecting some pivotal incident in the life of each, groups his biographical data about this central event, or "turning point," in each case. The sketches are concise and pointed, and the author's purpose to hold up worthy ideals before his readers is fully achieved. The chapters devoted, respectively, to Mary Lyon, Maria Mitchell, Helen Hunt Jackson, Harriet Hosmer, Lucy Larcom, and Lucretia Mott, should prove especially interesting and stimulating to girl readers, while for the boys the stock careers of American history, from the Revolution to the present day, are pretty thoroughly exploited.

The German Emperor William II. By Charles Lowe, M.A. 12 mo, pp. 274. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

The series of "Public Men of To-Day" is re-enforced by Mr. Lowe's sketch of the reigning German Emperor. The author fully recognizes the limitations under which an estimate of a living monarch must be made, and wisely prefers the descriptive to the critical method of presentation. His previous studies of Prince Bismarck's career have served to qualify him in a measure for his task of describing the Emperor's history and environment.

REFERENCE.

A Standard Dictionary of the English Language upon Original Plans. Quarto, pp. 2318. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. In one vol., $12, $14, $18; in two vols., $15, $17, $22.

The "Standard Dictionary" (the first volume of which was noticed at length in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS shortly after its appearance) has been almost universally praised by students and lexicographers the world over. Little remains to be added to our original estimate of the value of this work, except to say that the completion of the second and concluding volume has been achieved with no lowering of the standard set by the first. The pledges of the prospectus have been fully redeemed. Thousands of words are admitted for the first time in a general dictionary; the definitions have been prepared with extraordinary care; the illustrations are excellent, and all the general merits of a popular work of this kind seem to have been realized in a remarkable degree.

University of the State of New York. State Library Bulletin: Subject Index of Law Additions, 1883–1893. Octavo, pp. 305. Albany. Cloth, 70 cents; paper, 35 cents.

The excellent law index of the New York State Library issued in 1882 has been supplemented by an index of additions down to the close of 1893 prepared by the law librarian, Mr. S. B. Griswold. This supplement covers 12,000 volumes and 600 pamphlets, including the cream of recent legal literature, American and English. References to leading articles in 477 volumes of law periodicals are noted under their respective subjects. Reports of important trials are entered under the subjects which they especially illustrate. The index is thus of great value to the legal student for purposes of reference, and its usefulness is by no means restricted to those who are able to avail themselves of the State Library at Albany for consultation. It can often be utilized in any large private law library as well. This Bulletin contains a full list of the State Library's remarkable collection of the journals, debates and documents of American constitutional conventions—some 300 volumes in all—which can probably not be matched by any similar collection anywhere.

List of Books for Girls and Women, and Their Clubs. Edited by Augusta H Leypoldt and George Iles. Quarto, pp. 161. Boston: The Library Bureau. $1.

One of the most useful functions of the American Library Association consists in the publication, from time to time, of readers' guides to the best literature. This "List of Books for Girls and Women" presents some twenty-one hundred works, chosen by recognized experts in the several departments of literature. For example, the books on fine arts were selected by Russell Sturgis, those on music by Henry E. Krehbiel, those on education by Prof. Edward R. Shaw, and so on. The association promises to issue readers' handbooks prepared by several of these specialists for their respective branches.

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LEADING ARTICLES IN THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

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The Defeat of the Spanish Armada. W. F. Tilton.
Some Reminiscences of Eastern Europe. Harriet W. Preston.
An Idler in Missionary Ridge. Bradford Torrey.
Notes from a Traveling Diary. Lafcadio Hearne.
Being a Typewriter. Lucy C. Bull.
New Figures in Literature and Art.
Hamlin Garland.

The Bookman. New York. December.

Owen Wister. Nancy Huston Banks.
A Chat With Miss Ethel Reed.
The Early American Almanac. W. L. Andrews.
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Cassier's Magazine.—New York. December.

Evolution of the Portable Engine. W. D. Wansbrough.
Electric Power in Collieries. L. B. Atkinson.
Development of the Ship Windlass. E. H. Whitney.
Power Consumption on Electric Railways. A. K. Baylor.
Thomas Newcomen and His Work. William Fletcher.
A Steady Platform at Sea. Beauchamp Tower.
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False Economy in Foundry Equipment. H. Hansen.

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Tissot's "Life of Christ." Edith Coues.
One Way Out. Jacob A. Riis.
Glamour. Edith M. Thomas.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. December.

Iceland and Its People. Ruth Shaffner.
The Constitution of the United States.—II. J. W. Burgess.
Intellectual Life of the American People. C. F. Thwing.
Pensions in Legislation. F. W. Blackmar.
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Student Life at Oxford, England. Fred. Grundy.
Pasteur and His Life Work. Felix L. Oswald.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. December.

A Christmas Legend of King Arthur's Country. A. Warren, J. L. Williams.
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Engineering Magazine. New York. December.

First Principles in "Money and Banking." Horace White.
Side Lights on the South African Gold Boom. Albert Williams, Jr.
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Investigation of Public Water Supplies. Floyd Davis.
The Great Modern Transatlantic Steamers. S. W. Stanton
Cost of Modern Railroad Construction. J. F. Wallace.
Schools and Schoolhouse Architecture. E. C. Gardner.
The Manufacture of Steam.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. December.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mary C. Francis.
Holiday Decorations. Lee James.
Christmas-Day in a Japanese Go-Down. Mae Bramhall.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. November.

By Land and Sea. Howard Pyle.
On Snow-Shoes to the Barren Ground. Caspar W. Whitney.
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The Paris of South America. R. H. Davis.
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English Mediæval Life. Alvan F. Sanborn.
Gunning for Gobblers. William C. Elam.
Orchids. Lawrence Irwell.
Japanese Sword-Lore. Lyman H. Weeks.
Athletic Sports of Ancient Days. T. J. de la Hunt.
Meats. Calvin D. Wilson.

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Munsey's Magazine.—New York. December.

The Heroes of the Icy North.
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Japan's Fair Daughters.

New England Magazine.—Boston. December.

The Builder of the Old South Meeting House. A. E. Brown.
In an Old Colonial Library. Frank Sewall.
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The Christmas Greens of America. Agnes C. Sage.
The Painter of "Yankee Doodle." James F. Ryder.
Passing of the Clerical Man of the World. R. Drail.
Songs and Ballads of the Revolution. Lydia B. Newcomb.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. December.

Laurens Alma-Tadema, R.A. Cosmo Monkhouse.
Wild Beasts as they Live. Capt. C. J. Melliss.
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THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(*From the latest numbers received.*)

American Journal of Sociology.—Chicago. (Bi-monthly). November.

Contribution of the United States Government to Social Science. Carroll D. Wright.
Private Business is a Public Trust. Albion W. Small.
Politics and Crime. Amos G. Warner.
Mr. Kidd's Social Evolution. John A. Hobson.
Sociology and Biology. Lester F. Ward.
Place and Functions of Voluntary Associations. C. R. Henderson.
Sociology in Italy. Guiseppe Fiamingo.
Sociology and Pedagogy. Arnold Tompkins.
Christian Sociology.—II.: Society. Shaler Mathews.

American Catholic Quarterly Review.—Philadelphia. October.

The Evolution of Evolution. St. George Mivart.
Rome and its Recent Ruins. Thomas Hughes.
Indian Bibliographies. Richard R. Elliot.
Leo XIII and Historical Research. E. Soutif.
Education in Ancient Greece. C. G. Habermann.
Joseph de Maistre. T. L. L. Teeling.
The School Question in Manitoba. John S. Ewart.
The Outlook for Ireland. Byran J. Clinche.

American Magazine of Civics.—New York. November.

The Higher Mesurements of Character. W. B. Chisholm.
Reform and Reforms. Duane Mowry.
Washington's Valedictory. W. H. Phelps.
Remedies for Political Evils. Henry Herzberg.
A Return to the Basic Principles of Self-Government. L. Elseffer.
A Lawyer's Obligation to the Public. Thomas M. Colley.
Do Irish Americans Hate England. Thomas B. Grant.
An Economic Failure. E. M. Burchard.
The Christian Citizen and the Municipality W. D. Maxon.

The American Monthly.—Washington. November.

Incidents of Gen. Warren's Life. Abbey Warren Spafford.
The Battle of Fort Griswold. Jennine B. Goodwin.

Architectural Record.—(Quarterly.) New York. October-December.

The Works of the Late Richard M. Hunt. Montgomery Schuyler.
The Heating of Buildings. George Hill.

The Arena.—Boston. November.

Strolls beyond the Walls of Chester. B. O. Flower.
Why does the South Want Free Silver? John T. Morgan.
The Sociality of Jesus' Religion. George D. Herron.
Vaccination an Error—Its Compulsion a Wrong.—II. A. Milnes.
The Impending Political Advance. James M. Ashley.
The People's Lamps. Frank Parsons.
Hell no Part of Divine Revelation. W. E. Manley.
The Unrighteousness of Government. C. C. Rodolph.
Practical Occultism. Margaret B. Peeke.

Art Amateur.—New York. November.

Hints for Young Sculptors.—II. Drawing for Reproduction. Ernest Knaufft.
Teaching the Child to Draw. Stansbury Norse.
Talks on Elementary Drawing.—II. Elizabeth M. Hallowell.
The Study of Human Expression.

Art Interchange.—New York. November.

Artist Authors of To-day. Gilson Willets.
The Art of the Poster. Lilian Whiting.
Notes of Travel in Spain.—X.
Talks on Designing—IV. A. M. Hicks.

The Bachelor of Arts.—New York. November.

The Teacher of Dante. Nathan Haskell Dole.
Women's Colleges. Anna McClure Sholl.
The Religion of the Future. Albert Mathews.
Ballads of America. Sarah L. Roys.
Children's Song Games. Joel Benton.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. November.

Production of Gold and Silver.
Banking and Politics in New Zealand. S. J. Murray.
Banks and the Mining Market.

The Biblical World.—Chicago. October.

The Future of Christianity. Alexander B. Bruce.
Deborah's Song.
Some Queries about the Book of Daniel. Ira M. Price.
Evangelical Hinduism. Merwin Marie Snell.
Correspondence of Paul with the Church in Corinth. E. D. Burton.

November.

Why Callest Thou Me Good? B. W. Bacon.
What Higher Criticism Is Not. Willis J. Beecher.
Biblical Theology: Its History and Its Mission.—II. G. H. Gilbert.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. November.

The Chinese Navy; the Siege of Wei-hai-wei. Continued. With Plan.
Ireland Revisited. Alfred Austin.
Ballooning as a Sport; a Trip Heavenward. Lieut. B. Baden Powell.
Leysin-sur-Aigle, Switzerland; the Village of Perfect Health. Professor Blackie.
Wanderings in the Persian Kurdistan. Walter B. Harris.
Land in the Highlands; Should the Government Legislate?

Board of Trade Journal.—London October 15.

The India-rubber Industry in South America.
French Commercial Mission to China.
The New Treaty Port of Sha-Shih.
The Condition of Nyassaland.

The Bookman.—New York. November.

William Ernest Henley. H. B. M. Watson.
Mr. Dana on Journalism.
The Paralysis of German Literature. Michel Delines.
Jonas Lie. W. H. Carpenter.
Heinrich von Sybel. Munroe Smith.
Books and Culture.—IX. Personality. Hamilton W. Mabie.

Borderland.—(Quarterly.) London. October.

The True Basis of the New Catholicism.
Spirit Photography.
Louis XVII of France. Mrs. Georgiana Meldon.
The Marvels of Psychometry.
The Law of Psychic Healing.
The Resignation of H. Burrows from the Theosophical Society.
Resolute Credulity. F. W. H. Myers.
Dreams and Dreaming.

Calcutta Review.—(Qua terly.) London. October.

Recollections of an Indian Civilian. Continued. H. G. Keene.
Geographical Distribution and Mutual Affinities of the Indo-Aryan Vernauclars. G. A. Grierson.
Indian Forest Meteorology. J. Nisbet.
Man and Woman. Dr. W. J. Buchanan.
Caste and Color in Ancient India. C. Johnston.
Bengal: Its Castes and Curses. Continued.
The Present Situation in the Brahmo Samaj.
Mahmud of Ghazni and the Legend of Somnath. R. P. Karkaria.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. November.

Canada's Greatest Prison. W. J. McLeod.
The Legend of St. Alban. W. Proudfoot.
The British House of Commons. J. W. Longley.
Benjamin Kidd's Parley with Religion. W. J. Lhamon.
A Decade of Fads. Reginald Gourlay.
Irving's New Play of King Arthur. John W. Cuncliffe.
The Copyright Question. Dan A. Rose.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. November.

With the Troops at Aldershot. Mary S. Warren.
My Trials as a Housekeeper. Elizabeth L. Banks.
The Earliest House of Commons. A. F. Robbins.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. November.

Burning Anthracite Culm. John R. Wagner.
Mill Equipment. George A. Becks.
Cheap Gas Power. B. H. Thwaite.
Electric vs. Steam Heating. A. F. Nagle.
Gaseous Fuels. H. L. Gantt.
Electric Power from the Coal Regions. Louis Bell.
Modern Coal Handling Machinery. A. J. Webster.

The Catholic World.—New York. November.

Catholicism, Protestantism and Progress. F. W. Howard.
A Modern St. Francis. Comtesse de Courson.
Dawdlings in Donegal. Marguerite Moore.
Why we Catholics Sympathise with Armenia. R. M. Ryan.
"The Northern Athens." John J. O'Shea.
The Wonders of Old Ocean. F. M. Edselas.
Madame Garnier and her Work. Annie B. Storrs.
A Study of the Sunday Question. Patrick F. McSweeny.
A Morning in Florence. Marion A. Taggart.
Who is St. Nicholas? W. J. D. Croke.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. November.

The Coal of the World.
Our Imported Milk and Cream.
The English Army of the "Forty-Five."
Underground London Railways.
The Rise and Fall in Petroleum.

The Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. November.

Medical Missionary Work in Southern Shantung. W. O. Elterich.
Latest Explorations on the Arabian Peninsula. James Johnston.
A Mountain Tour in Colombia. T. H. Candor.

Church Quarterly Review.—London. October.

The Educational Crisis.
The Rationale of the Early Persecutions.
The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour's Philosophy.
Pastor's "History of the Popes."
Freeman's Life and Letters.
Abailard as a Theological Teacher
Prof. Huxley and the "New Reformation."
Dr. H. Y. Satterlee on "The Parliament of Religions."
Judaistic Christianity.
The Russian Bible.

Contemporary Review.—London. November.

Our Foreign Policy. E. J. Dillon.
Louis Pasteur. Patrick Geddes and J. Arthur Thomson.
The Persecutions of Christians in Russia. Count Leo Tolstoi.
Church Reform. Percy W. Bunting.
Norse and Irish Literature. Continued. William Larminie.

Judges and Lawyers. Herbert Spencer.
The Budget; a New Scheme. Michael G. Mulhall.
Jesuit Zoophily. Father Tyrell.
Victor Scheffel. T. W. Rolleston.
Could the Church Transfer Her Schools to School Boards? Dean Farrar, Archdeacons Wilson and St. Clair and Canons H. Scott Holland and Eyton.
The Constantinople Massacre. Canon McColl.

The Dial.—Chicago. October 16.

A Newspaper Myth.
The Retrogression in English. Percy F. Bicknell.

November 1.

The Victorian Garden of Song.
The Real and the Ideal: A Hint from Nature. John Burroughs.

Dublin Review.—(Quarterly.) London. October.

Hallucinations. Abbot Snow.
The Difficulties of the Catholic Episcopate in Russian Poland. The Lady Herbert of Lea.
The Church and the Bible. Baron von Hügel.
Pastor's History of the Popes. Rev. T. B. Scannell.
The Fall of the Templars Mrs. Amy Grange.
The Restoration of the Hierarchy. J. B. Milburn.
The Church of Bordeaux During the English Dominion. M. le Channoine Allain.
Scientific Evidence of the Deluge. F. R. Wegg-Prosser.
English Universities and the Reformation. Very Rev. L. C. Casartelli.

Economic Review.—(Quarterly.) London. October.

The Evolution of Agricultural Science. R. M. Garnier.
Some Points in the Political Theory of the Early Middle Ages.
The Administration of Charity. Miss Louisa Twining.
Women's Settlements. Mary Talbot.
The General Election and the Prospects of Social Legislation.
The Church Quarterly Review on the Christian Social Union.
"Merrie England," by "Nunquam," and "Labor and Luxury."

Edinburgh Review.—(Quarterly.) London. October.

A History of Spain by Ulick Burke.
The House of Annandale.
Crimean Letters.
Shells and Molluscs.
Memoirs of Barras.
Argon and Helium.
Life of Sir Fitzjames Stephen.
Mediæval Cyprus.
The French in Madagascar.
Politics, Parties and Imperial Defense.

Education.—Boston. November.

The Necessity of Five Co-ordinate Groups. W. T. Harris.
Bathing in Ancient Rome. Arthur Inkersley.
Need of Competent Plant Doctors. J. W. Harshburger.
Herbert Spencer's "Guiding Principles."—II. George H. Hudson.
The New Education.—III. C. B. Gilbert.
Ethical Tendencies of Science Study. J. A. Shott.
Do Americans Need to Speak French? Alfred Hennequin.

Educational Review.—New York. November.

Contemporary Education in France. Gabriel Compayre.
Industrial Training in Indian Schools. R. H. Pratt.
Art in General Education. John S. Clark.
What Is Physiography. J. W. Redway.
The Correlation of Studies. Herman T. Lukens.
Spiritual Incongruence. J. H. Phillips.

Educational Review.—London. November.

Modern Languages at the Universities. John G. Robertson.
Reading. Miss Elizabeth A. S. Dawes.
Our Educational Machinery: Its Function and Defects. J. C. Thomas.
Education in Roumania. Miss Katharine Iliffe
League for the Protection of Church Teaching in Secondary Schools.
The Pronunciation of Greek. Professor Christos Bougatsos.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. November.

The Mask of Cromwell. F. Anderson.
Bull Fighting in Spain. S. L. Bensusan.
The Guardian of Stonehenge. Alice Williamson.
Chamois-Driving. W. A. Baillie-Grohman.
Bishop Chauncey Maples of Likoma; Interview.
Anglo-American Yacht Races. D. Rolleston.

Fortnightly Review.—London. November.

Illiberal Liberalism. W. S. Lily.
The Burns and Dunlops Correspondence. L. M. Roberts.
Sectarian Criticism. Prof. Karl Pearson.
Brahmanism and "The Foundations of Belief." V. Shastri.
Book Collecting as a Fine Art. Julian Moore.
The Afghan Alliance. E. Kay Robinson.
Prisoners on the Move. E. R. Spearman.
The New Study of Children. Prof. Sully.
The Improvement of Working Class Homes. H. M. Bompas.
How Cuba Might Have Belonged to France. Mme. Colmache.
Vegetarianism. Dr. T. P. Smith.
How to Counteract the "Penny Dreadful." H. Chisholm.
The Beginnings of the French Republic. A. D. Vandam.
The Sultan and His Harem. R. Davey.

The Forum.—New York. November.

The Third Term Tradition. John B. McMaster.
The General Railroad Situation. O. D. Ashley.
The Navy as a Career. Alfred T. Mahan.
A Review of Huxley's Essays. W. K. Brooks.
Plutocracy and Paternalism. Lester F. Ward.
Woman's Position in Pagan Times. H. H Boyesen.
Stambuloff. Stoyan K. Vatralsky.
The Modern Literary King. E. W. Bok.
The Chief Influences on My Career. Anatole France.
The Centenary of John Keats. Montgomery Schuyler.
Co-operation Among Farmers. Edward F. Adams.
A Generation of College Women. Francis M. Abbott.

Free Review.—London. November.

Social Democrats; the German Emperor's Bugbear. G. E. Macdonald.
The Reunion of Christendom. Wm. Roberts.
Penology; Retribution or Reformation? Walter M. Gallichan.
Belief and Truth. D. H. Balfour.
On Meliorism. J. McGavin Sloan.
Marriage and Free Love. Frederick Rockell and W. F. Dunton.
Henri Frédéric Amiel. Ernest Newman.
King Alcohol and Liberalism.
The Mathematics of Causation. William Clark.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. November.

Sire de Gonberville; a French Squire's Diary, in the Sixteenth Century.
Artificial Lightning from the East. Thomas H. B. Graham.
Alexander Ross: Pedant Schoolmaster of the Age of Cromwell.
The Romance of Sport. Clifford Cordley.
Writers and Speakers. H. N. Crellin.
The Birth and Growth of the Broad Gauge Railway.
Knutsford, Cheshire, in Fiction. Rev. George A. Payne.
Sir Edward Hamley. Col. A. C. Gleig.
Dogs. Barbara Clay Finch.

The Green Bag.—Boston. November.

Thomas Chandler Haliburton (Sam Slick). J. A. Chisholm.
The Imprisonment of Dr. Cornelius Herz.
Appeals to the Highest Court. G. H. Westley.
The Supreme Court of Maine.—II. Charles Hamlin.

The Homiletic Review.—New York. November.

The Preaching for the Times. D. S. Gregory.
The Scientific Basis of Ethics. Frederic H. Wines.
The Pastor and Social Problems. T. D. Witherspoon.
Congregational Worship. T. H. Pattison.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—London. October.

Some Aspects of Rabbinic Theology; the "Law." S. Schechter.
On the History of Spinozism. Prof. J. Freudenthal.
On the Philonean Text of the Septuagint. F. C. Conybeare.
Jews in China. Dr. A. Neubauer.
Ibn Ezra in England. Dr. M. Friedländer.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. Bi-monthly.) November.

Can West Point be Made More Useful? Lieut. W. E. Birkhimer.
Extended Order. Capt. James Fornance.
Military Education for the Masses. Gen. August V. Kautz.
Wanted: A Fitting Artillery Organization. Lieut. C. L. Best, Jr.
Civil Jurisdiction over Military Reservations. Lieut. J. S. Parke.
The Bicycle for Military Uses. Lieut. Henry H. Whitney.
Ammunition Packing Boxes. Lieut. Julius A. Penn.
The Equine Toilet. Veterinarian Treacy.
The Evolution of the Art of War. Lieut-Col. H. Elsdale.
Twenty Years of Tactical Evolution in Germany. Captain Maude.

Journal of Geology.—Chicago. (Semi-Quarterly.) October-November.

The Cliffs and Exotic Blocks of North Switzerland. E. C. Quereau.
Preglacial Valleys of the Mississippi. Frank Leverett.
Classification of Upper Palæozoic Rocks. C. S. Prosser
Volcanics of the Michigamme District. J. M. Clements.
Influence of Débris on Flow of Glaciers. I. C. Russell.
Glacial Studies in Greenland.—VIII. T. C. Chamberlain.

Juridical Review.—London. (Quarterly.) October.

International Bankruptcy Codification. Prof. J. Jitta.
The Bona-Fide Incorporator's Case. C. Sweet.
The Anglo-Indian Codes. W. Graham.
The Law of Minerals. M. G. Davidson.
Proposed Changes in Company Law. J. Campbell Lorrimer.
Truth in Judicial Proceedings. E. Manson.

Knowledge.—London. November.

The Coinage of Rome. G. F. Hill.
Adhesive Organs in Animals. R. Lydekker.
Variable Red Stars. Dr. A. Brester, Jr.
The Nitrogen of the Air as a Plant Food. Dr. G. McGowan.

Leisure Hour.—London. November.

The Ossets; a People Adrift. M. A. Morrison.
Thomas Carlyle. With Portraits. Mrs. I. F. Mayo.
Curiosities of Paper Money. W. J. Gordon.
Protection and Dispersion in Plants. John R. Jackson.
Village Life in Germany. A. F. Slack.
A Khud in the Punjaub. E. Carrington.
Sea Collisions and their Prevention. Walter Johnson.
New Serial Story: "The Dreams of Dania," by Frederic Langbridge.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. November.

The Winter Campaign. Edward E. Hale.
Pure Water as a Hygienic Factor in Prisons. D. N. Rankin.
The Abolition of Pauperism.
Food of North American Indians. Lucien Carr.
Charities That Have Succeeded.—II. Edward E. Hale.
Charities of the Netherlands. Samuel R. Thayer.
Scotch Highlanders and American Indians. M. E. Strieby.

London Quarterly Review.—London. October.

Robert Louis Stevenson.
The Destruction of the Mammoth, and the Great Ice Age.
Religious Life in Denmark.
Coleridge's Letters.
Tennyson's "King Arthur."
Adam Smith.
Lessons from the Monuments.
Agrarian Reform.

Longman's Magazine.—London. November.

Among the Kelpers. D. J. Robertson.
Through the Iron Gates, Roumania, in a Pair-Oared Gig, Pallinsburn Gull Pond. P. Anderson Graham.

Lucifer.—London. October 15.

Orpheus. Continued. G. R. S. Mead.
The *Rationale* of Life. Continued. Charlotte E. Woods.
The Doctrine of the Heart. Continued.
Karma. Continued. Mrs. Besant.
Jagannath. C. W. Leadbeater.
Early Christianity and Its Teachings. Continued. A. M Glass.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. November.

Our Cavalry.
Missionaries in China.
Prosper Mérimée.
From the Note Book of a Country Doctor.
The Irish Partridge.
Some Thoughts on Saint Bruno.
New Serial Story: "A Bride Elect."

Manchester Quarterly.—Manchester. October.

The Bacon-Shakespeare Craze. J. T. Foard.
The Superior Person. J. D. Andrew.
Francis Quarles. Rev A. W. Fox.
The Novels of George Meredith. J. H. Brockelhurst.
A Note on Benvenuto Cellini. W. Butterworth.
An Appreciation of "The Manxman," by Hall Caine. J. Walker.
William Hodgkinson Guest. With Portarit. W. Dinsmore.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. November.

Racial Characteristics. George A. Kohut.
The Book of Ecclesiastes. Rudolph Grossman.
Progress of Jewish Colonization.

The Metaphysical Magazine.—New York. November.

Initiation: The Self and the "Selves." Franz Hartmann.
The Influence of Ideals. Abby Morton Diaz.
Concentricity: The Law of Spiritual Development.—IV.
Mythology and "Being." C. H. A. Bjerregaard.
The Reformatory Office of Mental Suggestion. W. J. Colville.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) November-December.

Need for an Evangelistic Ministry. W. F. Mallalieu.
A Study in Sociology. E. D. McCreary.
Reactionary Phases in the Pontificate of Leo XIII. H. C. Sheldon.
Homer To-day. A. B. Hyde.
Missions as Seen at the Parliament of Religions. H. R. Bender.
Progress in Theology. R. G. Hobbs.
Consciousness and Christian Faith. F. C. Haddock.
The Mechanical Conception of the World. William Harrison.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. November.

Newspaper Illustrating. Charles A. Gray.
Midland Women in California. Clara S. Brown.
Belgium's Capital and her Seaside Resort.
Sergeant Floyd's Grave. Mary E. Brooks.

The Missionary Herald.—Boston. November.

The Anti-Foreign Riots in China.
The Next Step. Judson Smith.
Annual Survey of the Work of the American Board.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. November.

What John Williams Saw in the South Seas. A. T. Pierson.
The Importance of Frontiers. W. G. Puddefoot.
Brazil Through an Evangelist's Eye. D. G. Armstrong.
Reforms in China. Gilbert Reid.
Work of the Spirit in North Corea. Samuel A. Moffatt.
The Jews in Persia.—II. S. G. Wilson.

Monthly Illustrator and Home and Country.—New York. October.

Some War-Time Envelopes. Pleasant E. Todd.
Edison on Inventions. Rufus R. Wilson.
From Cuxhaven to Constantinople. C. W. Allers.

Month.—London. November.

Secondary Education. Rev. R. F. Clarke.
One Aspect of the Catholic Social Union.
Protestant Fiction. James Britten.
Wild Pigeons. "A Son of the Marshes."
Recollections of Scottish Episcopalianism. William Humphrey.

Music.—Chicago. November.

The Breath. Karleton Hackett.
The Impelling Forces in Musical History. John C. Fillmore.
The Singing Teacher of the Twentieth Century. H. W. Greene.
Gounod's Story of His Dramatic Composition.
Who is Musical? Waldemar Malmene.

National Review.—London. November.

A Unionist Policy for Ireland. Lord Monteagle and Others.
The *Conseil de Famille* in France. Miss M. Betham-Edwards.
Taking Stock of Employers' Liability. Lord Farrer.
Interviewing in Practice. Frank Banfield.
The Church and the Tithe Acts. Henry R. Farquharson.
The Currency Question—for Laymen. H. R. Beeton.
Class Sympathies. Mrs. Lynn Linton.
Church Reform. Bishop Edwards.
Christian Reunion. Viscount Halifax.
American "Sound" Money; Moreton Frewen and Anthony Higgins.

New Review.—London. November.

Nelson.
The Reorganization of Liberalism. James Annand.
Don Juan. James Fitzmaurice-Kelly.
James II at Saint Germains. Herbert Vivian.
Pasteur. P. Chalmers Mitchell.
In Imerina, Madagascar. Captain Pasfield Oliver.

Nineteenth Century.—London. November.

Bishop Butler and His Censors. W. E. Gladstone.
Lord Salisbury on Evolution. Herbert Spencer.
Great Britain, Venezuela and the United States. H. Somers Somerset.
The Chinese View of Missionaries. T. C. Hayllar.
Islam and Canon MacColl. Mr. Justice Ameer Ali.

The Rigidity of Rome. Wilfred Ward.
Hulderico Schmidel. R. B. Cunningham Graham.
The Past and the Future of Gibraltar. With Map. Lieut.-Col. Adye.
Author, Agent and Publisher. T. Werner Laurie.
The Religion of the Undergraduate.
A Reply from Cambridge. Reginald B. Fellows.
A Reply from Oxford. H. Legge.
Indian Frontiers and Indian Finance. Sir Auckland Colvin.

North American Review.—New York. November.

Quick Transit Between New York and London. Austin Corbin.
The Plague of Jocularity. H. H. Boyeson.
Outlook for Republican Success. Charles T. Saxton.
What Becomes of College Women? Charles F. Thwing.
Jingoes and Silverites. Edward Atkinson.
Our Acquisition of Territory. Gen. N. A. Miles.
Industrial Development of the South. William C. Oates.
The Girlhood of an Actress. Mary Anderson De Navarro.
The Municipal Spirit in England. Robert P. Porter.
Improvement of the Civil Service. W. G. Rice.
True Source of American Wealth. Benjamin F. Clayton.
Personal History of the Second Empire.—XI. Albert D. Vandam.
Our Duty in the Venezuelan Case. Joseph Wheeler, J. H. Grosvenor.

Our Day.—Springfield, Ohio. November.

Dr. Albert Shaw.—A Character Sketch. Walter B. Murray.
Dr. Parkhurst, Frederick Douglass, Psychical Research. Joseph Cook.

Outing.—New York. November.

Rugged Labrador. R. G. Taber.
Banana Land Awheel. Eugene M. Aaron.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel.
The International Athletic Match. William B. Curtis.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. November.

The Greek Church on the Pacific. Arthur Inkersley.
Gold not Necessary for Foreign Trade. William M. Stewart.
Among the Redwoods. Rounsevelle Wildman.
Joaquin Murrieta. J. M. Scanland.
Early California Schools. S. S. Boynton.
Dominoes, the National Game of China. Stewart Culin.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. November.

Hodgeford Market Place Meet. G. H. Jalland.
Christopher North; the Scottish Walton. A. Cargill.
Is Mars Inhabited? P. L. Addison.
Wormwood Scrubs; a Model Prison. C. F. Peck.

Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi monthly) November.

Self-Consciousness, Social Consciousness and Nature.—II. J. Royce.
The Question of Authority in Early English Ethics. N. Wilde.
Ethics, Theoretical and Applied. Ernest M. Bowden.
Natura Naturans. William W. Carlile.

The Photo-American.—New York. October.

Photographing Yachts.
Printing in Clouds. J. Harrison.
Large Paper Negatives.
Industrial Applications of Photography. William Gamble.
Platinotype Prints.
Enlargements from Small Negatives, or Large Negatives Direct?

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. October.

Method in Photography. W. F. Miller.
Pictorial or Artistic Photography. F. Murphy.
The Speed of Plates. E. J. Wall.
Focusing with Non-Aplanatic Lenses. W. E. Debenham.
Water for Photographic Purposes. C. H. Bothamly.
Selection of Subjects for Lantern Slides. D. Moore.

The Photographic Times.—New York. November.

Aërial Photography.
Photography and Art. R. R. Bourland.
Short Chapters in Organic Chemistry.—VI. A. B. Aubert.
A Simple Stereoscopic Camera.
Photographic Printing by Machinery.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. November.

Nature in the Elizabethan Poets. Gamaliel Bradford, Jr.
A Son of Spain: José de Espronceda. O. F. Dabney.
Moral Proportion and Fatalism in "Romeo and Juliet." Ella A. Moore.
Purport of Browning's and Whitman's Democracy.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. November.

Principles of Taxation. David A. Wells.
Primigenial Skeletons, the Flood, and the Glacial Period. H. P. F. Marriott.
Recent Tendencies in the Education of Women. Mary R. Smith.
Consumption Considered as a Contagious Disease. A. L. Benedict.
The Past and Future of Gold. Charles S. Ashley.
Judge and Lawyer. Herbert Spencer.
The Aims of Anthropology. Daniel G. Brinton.
Recent Recrudescence of Superstition. E. P. Evans.
Evolution in Folk-Lore. A. B. Ellis.
Studies of Childhood.—XII. James Sully.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Boston. October.

The Concluding Volume of Marx's "Capital." W. Lexis.
Tenancy in the United States. George K. Holmes.
A Standard of Values. John W. Bascom.
The Employer's Place in Distribution. F. W. Taussig.

Quarterly Review.—London. October.

Freeman, Froude, and Seeley.
The Novels of Maria Edgeworth.
The Art of Translation.
Rival Leaders and Party Legacies.
Lightfoot's Apostolic Fathers.
The New Drama.
Public Opinion in India.
Mrs. Augustus Craven.
Village Communities in Spain.
Torquato Tasso.
The Triumph of Conservatism.

Review of the Churches.—(Quarterly.) London. October.

The Perils and Power of Unity. Dr. Lunn.
Existing Unity of the Churches, and Its Relation to Future Reunion.
The Grindelwald Conference, 1895.

Review of Reviews.—New York. November.

Louis Pasteur, Scientist. Percy Frankland, John Tyndall.
Recent Progress of Italian Cities. Albert Shaw.
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Contemporary Education in France, G. Compayre, EdRA.
Freeman, Froude and Seeley, QR, Oct.
Frontiers, The Importance of, W. G. Puddefoot, MisR.
Froude, Professor J. A., QR, Oct.
Fuel: Burning Anthracite Culm, J. R. Wagner, CasM.
Fulham Palace, W. S. Simpson, SunM.
Garnier, Madame, and Her Work, Annie B. Storrs, CW.
Garshine and His Writings, FrL.
Geology: Destruction of the Mammoth and the Great Ice Age, LQ, Oct.
Germany:
The German Struggle for Liberty—XVI, P. Bigelow, Harp.
German Emperor and Constitutional Liberty, P. Bigelow, Cos.
Village Life in Germany, A. F. Slack, LH.
Gibraltar, Lieut.-Col. Adye, NC.
Girl Life in Modern Jerusalem, E. S. Wallace, LHJ.
Glasgow, SunH.
Gold, The Past and Future of, Charles S. Ashley, PS.
Gold not Necessary for Foreign Trade, William M. Stewart, OM.
Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," Henry C. Shelley, NEM.
Gouberville, Sire de, Diary of, GM.
Gounod's Story of His Dramatic Composition, Mus.
Greece, Education in Ancient, C. G. Habermann, ACQ, Oct.
Greek Church on the Pacific, Arthur Inkersley, OM.
Greenback, Pleading for the, SEcon.

Haliburton, Thomas Chandler, J. A. Chisholm, GBag.
Hallucinations, Abbot Snow, R, Oct.
Havana, C.
Helium and Argon, ER, Oct.
Hell no Part of Divine Revelation, W. E. Manly, A.
Helmholtz, Professor von, C. R. Mann, Scrib.
Hinduism, Evangelical, Merwin-Marie Snell, BW, Oct.
Homer To-day, A. B. Hyde, MR.
Horses :
  The Equine Toilet, Veterinarian Treacy, JMSI.
  Men, Women and Horses, Brander Matthews, Harp.
Housekeeping, Elizabeth L. Banks, CFM.
Housing of the Working Classes, H. M. Bompas, FR.
Huxley, Professor :
  Huxley as an Evolutionist, W. F. Reid, WR.
  Huxley and the " New Reformation," ChQ, Oct.
  A Review of Huxley's Essays, W. K. Brooks, F.
Humorists, American, L. A. Sherman, Chaut.
Immortals, A Glimpse of the, Charles Robinson, FrL.
Indians :
  Scotch Highlanders and American Indians, LAH.
  Food of the North American Indians, Lucian Carr, LAH.
  Indian Bibliographies, Richard R. Elliot, ACQ, Oct.
India :
  Indian Frontiers and Indian Finance, A. Colvin, NC.
  Public Opinion in India, QR, Oct.
  A Khud in the Punjaub, E. Carrington, LH.
Industrial Training in Indian Schools, R. H. Pratt, EdRA.
Invention, The March of, N. S. Shaler, Chaut.
Ireland :
  A Unionist Policy for Ireland, NatR.
  Ireland Revisited, Alfred Austin, Black.
  The Outlook for Ireland, Byran J. Clinche, ACQ, Oct.
  Irish Literature, W. Larminie, CR.
Italian Cities, Recent Progress in, Albert Shaw, RR.
James II at Saint Germains, H. Vivian, NewR.
Jerusalem, Girl Life in Modern, E. S. Wallace, LHJ.
Jews : See contents of JewQ.
  Progress of Jewish Colonization, Men.
  Jews in Persia—II, S. G. Wilson, MisR.
Jingoes and Silverites, Edward Atkinson. NAR.
Joan of Arc, Personal Recollections of—VIII, L. de Conte, Harp.
Jocularity, The Plague of, H. H. Boyesen, NAR.
Journalism :
  Interviewing in Practice, F. Banfield, NatR.
  Mr. Dana on Journalism, Bkman.
Juan, Don, J. Fitzmaurice-Kelly, NewR.
Judge and Lawyer, Herbert Spencer, PS.
Kaiserwerth and Its Founder, Eleonora Kinnicutt, CM.
Keats, John, The Centenary of, Montgomery Schuyler, F.
Knutsford, Cheshire, in Fiction, GM.
Land : Agrarian Reform, LQ, Oct.
Law and Lawyers :
  Appeals to the Highest Court, G. H. Westley, GBag.
  The Supreme Court of Maine—II, Charles Hamlin, GBag.
  Judges and Lawyers, Herbert Spencer, CR.
  Humors of Juries and Jurors, WM, Oct.
  Judge and Lawyer, Herbert Spencer, PS.
Leo XIII and Historical Research, E. Soutif, ACQ, Oct.
Leo XIII, Reactionary Phases in the Pontificate of, MR.
Lie, Jonas, W. H. Carpenter, Bkman.
Lincoln, Abraham, Ida M. Tarbell, McCl.
Literature : Paralysis of German Literature, M. Delines, Bkman.
Living, The Art of : The Conduct of Life, Robert Grant, Scrib.
London Seasons, TB.
Loti, Pierre, ScotR, Oct.
Macmonnies, Frederick, Will H. Low, Scrib.
Madagascar :
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Maine, The Supreme Court of, Charles Hamlin, GBag.
Manhattan, Landmarks of, Royal Cortissoz, Scrib.
Manitoba, The School Question in, John S. Ewart, ACQ, Oct.
Marriage and Free Love, F. Rockell, W. F. Dunton, FreeR.
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Medical Education, A. L. Benedict, Lipp.
Medicine : From the Notebook of a Country Doctor, Mac.
Meliorism, J. M. Sloan, FreeR.
Mental Telegraphy, The Logic of, Joseph Jastrow, Scrib.
Meredith's Novels, J. H. Brocklehurst, ManQ, Oct.
Mérimée, Prosper, Mac.
Mexico : The Republic of Mexico—II, Arthur Inkersley, Chaut.
Miles, Major-General Nelson A., G. E. Pond, McCl.
Missions :
  Annual Survey of the Work of the American Board, MisH
  The Next Step, Judson Smith, MisH.
  The Chinese View of Missionaries, T. C. Hayllar, NC.
  Missionaries in China, Mac.
  Missions of California, Among the Old, J. T. Connor, Chaut.
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  Music in America—VII, G.
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Netherlands, Charities of the, S. R. Thayer, LAH.
Nobility, Our Exotic, James L. Ford, FrL.
Nonconformity, Philosophy of W. Lloyd, WR.
North, Christopher, A. Cargill, PMM.
Norwegian Literature, W. Larminie, CR.
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Ocean, The Wonders of Old, F. N. Edselas, CW.
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Pallinsburn Gull Pond, P. A. Graham, Long.
Paper Money, Curiosities of, W. J. Gordon, LH.
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  Rival Leaders and Party Legacies, QR, Oct.
  Politics, Parties and Imperial Defense, ER, Oct.
  The Triumph of Conservatism, QR, Oct.
  Illiberal Liberalism, W. S. Lilly, CR.
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  The Earliest House of Commons, A. F. Robbins, SFM.
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Pasteur, Louis, CR ; NewR.
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  Modern Troubadours, J. F. Rowbotham, WR.
  Death in the Poets, TB.
Police Out of Politics, Taking the New York, T. Roosevelt, Cos.
Political : The Issues of 1896, Theodore Roosevelt, W. E. Russell, CM.
Politics, American Character in, Albert B. Hart, Chaut.
Portland, The Story of, James P. Baxter, NEM.
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  Prisoners on the Move, E. R. Spearman, FR.
  Retribution or Reformation? W. M. Gallichan, FreeR.
  Wormwood Scrubbs : A Model Prison, C. F. Peck, PMM.
  Canada's Greatest Prison, W. J. McLeod, CanM.
Proportional Representation, Social Basis of, J. W. Jenks, AAPS.
Protestantism, Catholicism, and Progress, F. W. Howard, CW.
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  Railway Batteries and Armored Trains, C. G. Boxall, US.
  The Massachusetts Railroad Commission, W. A. Crafts, EngM.
  The General Railroad Situation, O. D. Ashley, F.
  Railway Commission of California, S. E. Moffett.
  The Broad Gauge, GM.
Redwoods, Among the, Rounsevelle Wildman, OM.
Reform and Reforms, Duane Mowry, AMC.
Religion :
  Persistence of Dogmatic Theology, WR.
  Religion of the Future, The, Albert Mathews, BA.
  Religions, Parliament of, CHQ, Oct.
Rodney, Admiral, TB.
Rome and Its Recent Ruins, Thomas Hughes, ACQ, Oct.
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Russia:
  The Persecution of Christians, Leo Tolstoi, CR.
  The Russian Bible, ChQ Oct
Russian Literature, An Appreciation of Fictional, WR.
St. Anne, The Miracles of, Cleveland Moffett, G.
St. Nicholas : Who is St. Nicholas? W. J. D. Croke, CW.
Samoan Disaster, The Story of the, J. L. Woodruff, Cos.
Scotch Highlanders and American Indians, M. E. Strieby, LAH.
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Sewage and Garbage Disposal at Manchester, England, San.
Shakespeare: The Bacon-Shakespeare Craze, ManQ, Oct.
Shaw, Dr. Albert—A Character Sketch, W. B. Murray, OD.
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Slick, Sam, J. A. Chisholm, GBag.
Social Democrats, G. E. Macdonald, FreeR.
Social Purity, Scientists and, W. J. Corbet, WR.
Sociology: Problem of Sociology, Georg Simmel, AAPS.
Song-Games, Children's, Joel Benton, BA.
South, Industrial Development of the, W. C. Oates, NAR.
Spain:
  A History of Spain, Ulick Burke, ER, Oct.
  Village Communities in Spain, QR, Oct.
Sport:
  Romance of Sport, C. Cordley, GM.
  Hodgeford Market Place Meet, PMM.
  In the Field of International Sport, H. W. Lanier, RR.
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  Robert Louis Stevenson and His Writings, CM.
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Stonehenge and Its Guardian, EI.
Sumter, Fort, The Occupation of, April 14, 1865, F. Jordan, US.
Sunday Question, A Study of the, P. F. McSweeny, CW.
Superstition, Recent Recrudescense of, E. P. Evans, PS.
Supreme Court of Maine, The—II, Charles Hamlin, GBag.
Sweden, The Royal Family of, Henry W. Fischer, MM.
Swiss Democracy, Recent Political Experiments in the, AAPS.
Switzerland: Leysin-sur-Aigle, H. D. Rawnsley, Black.
Sybel, Heinrich von, Munroe Smith, Bkman.
Tasso, Torquato, QR, Oct.
Taxation, Principles of, David A. Wells, PS.
Taxation in the United States, Edward Atkinson, EngM.
Tenancy in the United States, George K. Holmes, QJEcon, Oct.
Territory, Our Acquisition of, Gen. N. A. Miles, NAR.
Theatres and the Drama:
  Stage Shop-Talk On Lighting, W. Tilben, FrL.
  The New Drama, QR, Oct.
Third Term Tradition, The, John B. McMaster, F.
Translation, The Art of, QR, Oct.
Transit, Rapid, Some Speculations Regarding, John B. Walker, Cos.
Transit, Quick, Between New York and London, Austin Corbin, NAR.
Turkey, Sultan of, and His Harem, R. Davey, FR.
United States Constitution, The—II, Chaut.
United States, Last Quarter Century in the—VIII, E. B. Andrews, Scrib.
Universities:
  The Religion of the Undergraduate, NC.
  English Universities and the Reformation, DR, Oct.
Values, A Standard of, John W. Bascom, QJEcon.
Vaccination an Error—II, A. Milnes, A.
Vatican and the Peace of Europe, Jesse A. Locke, G.
Vegetarianism, T. P. Smith, FR.
Venezuela:
  Great Britain, Venezuela and the United States, NC.
  Sketches of Venezuela—I, Bertrand Cothonay, R.
  Our Duty in the Venezuelan Case, J. Wheeler, C. H. Grosvenor, NAR.
Vibert: The Painter Vibert, J. G. Vibert, CM.
Wages:
  Wages Paid in Some English Industries, F. C. Chappell, SEcon.
  Ratio of Wages to the Product, Van B. Denslow, SEcon.
War: Evolution of the Art of War, JMSI.
War in Legislation, Henry E. Bourne, Chaut.
Washington, City Government of, Margaret Lee, Chaut.
Washington's Valedictory, W. H. Phelps, AMC.
Wealth, True Source of American, B. F. Clayton, NAR.
West Point: Can West Point Be Made More Useful? JMSI.
Whitman, Walt: The Good Gray Poet, MM.
Whittier, John G., McCl.
Women:
  Recent Tendencies in the Education of Women, PS.
  What Becomes of College Women? C. F. Twing, NAK.
  Midland Women in California, Clara S. Brown, MidM.
  Women's Colleges, Anna McC. Sholl, BA.
  Woman; a National Waste, Ellen S. H. Ritchie, WR.
  Woman's Position in Pagan Times, H. H. Boyesen, F.
  A Generation of College Women, Frances M. Abbott, F.
Yachting: Anglo-American Yacht Races, D. Rolleston, EL
Zoophily, Father Tyrrell, CR.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.
AHR.	American Historical Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.
A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AI.	Art Interchange.
Ata.	Atalanta.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London).
BW.	Biblical World.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
C.	Cornhill.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
D.	Dial.
DR.	Dublin Review.
EconR.	Economic Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review
Ed.	Education.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
F.	Forum.
FreeR.	Free Review.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
G.	Godey's.
GBag.	Green Bag.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
JewQ.	Jewish Quarterly.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
K.	Knowledge.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
LAH.	Lend a Hand.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.
LQ.	London Quarterly.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
ManQ.	Manchester Quarterly.
Men.	Menorah Monthly.
MR.	Methodist Review.
MidM.	Midland Monthly.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
M.	Month.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
NatR.	National Review.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NewR.	New Review.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NAR.	North American Review.
OD.	Our Day.
O.	Outing.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PRev.	Philosophical Review.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PT.	Photographic Times.
PL.	Poet-Lore.
PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
RR.	Review of Reviews.
R.	Rosary.
San.	Sanitarian.
SRev.	School Review.
ScotR.	Scottish Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
SEcon.	Social Economist.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
TB.	Temple Bar.
US.	United Service.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.

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[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]